BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
IN ORIGINAL APPLICATION No. 879 OF 2022

Gauri Maulekhi ... **Applicant**

Versus

Union of India & Ors. ... **Respondents**

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RESPONDENT No. 4
THROUGH

Abhinav Mishra
10/7/2016

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Dated: 14.10.2024



BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
ORIGINAL JURISDICTION
ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 879 OF 2022

IN THE MATTER OF:

Gauri Maulekhi **…. Applicant**

Versus

Union of India & Ors. **… Respondents**

REPLY AFFIDAVIT ON BEHALF OF ALL INDIA BUFFALO & SHEEP MEAT EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION (IMPLEADED AS RESPONDENT NO. 4) IN THE CAPTIONED APPLICATION IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ORDER DATED 01.08.2024 OF THIS HON'BLE TRIBUNAL

I, R.K. Boyal, aged about 70 years, presently working as the Secretary General at the All India Buffalo & Sheep Meat Exporters Association (hereinafter referred to as **'The Association' or 'AIMLEA' or 'Respondent No. 4'**), having office at 3rd Floor, Sidhwa House, Sasoon Dock, N.A. Sawant Marg, NR. Colaba Fire Brigade, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400005 presently at New Delhi, do hereby solemnly affirm and sincerely state as follows:

I. That AIMLEA has been impleaded as Respondent No. 4 in the Captioned Application pursuant to the Order dated 01.08.2024 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in the captioned Application. In compliance of the said Order, the Applicant has also filed an Amended Memo of Parties thereby adding AIMLEA as Respondent No. 4 in the captioned application.

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True Copy of the Order dated 01.08.2024 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in OA 879 of 2022 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure – R1.**

II. That I being the Authorised Representative of AIMLEA, am well aware of the facts and circumstances of the case based on records and as such I am competent to swear on this affidavit.

III. That the instant detailed reply is being filed by Respondent No. 4 against the contents raised by the Applicant in the captioned Application and in compliance with the Order dated 01.08.2024 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in the captioned Application.

IV. At the outset, it is submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal that there is no requirement for the inclusion of slaughterhouses/ Meat Processing Units (hereinafter **"MPUs"**) within the ambit of the Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006 (hereinafter referred to as **'EIA 2006'** or **'Notification'**) issued by the Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change (**"MoEFCC"**) in accordance with the provisions of the Environment Protection Rules, 1986.

V. That, there are currently numerous stringent laws and rules that oversee the regulation of slaughterhouses in the country and the licensed and organised slaughterhouses cannot operate unless they are compliant with these existing regulations. Moreover, they are not accorded with the required licenses and are subjected to strict actions unless they are compliant with the different laws/ rules/ compliances governing them. Therefore, these existing laws and regulatory frameworks serve not only as comprehensive guides for the efficient functioning of slaughterhouses and MPUs but also as

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robust mechanisms to ensure compliance with environmental and safety standards necessary to prevent the negative impact on the environment.

VI. The Respondent denies all the contents and averments made by the Applicant in the captioned Application unless expressly admitted hereinafter. It is submitted that nothing shall be deemed to have been admitted for reasons of non-traversal or otherwise.

VII. **PRELIMINARY SUBMISSIONS**

A. Maintainability of the Captioned Application

1. It is submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal that the relief sought by the Applicant in the captioned Application qua the inclusion of slaughterhouses/ MPUs within the ambit of the EIA 2006 Notification is bad in law as this would be beyond the jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

2. That it is most humbly submitted before this Hon'ble NGT that it is a well-established rule of law that the judiciary cannot usurp the role of the executive and legislature and perform the functions of the other in excess of the exercise of its powers. Pertinently so, the power to make amendments to the existing laws and sub-ordinate legislation does not lie with the judiciary.

3. That, the meaning of '**sub-ordinate legislation**' as defined by the Committee on Subordinate Legislation (2022-2023) in its Reports on **'Status of Framing of Sub-Ordinate Legislation'** has defined the term "subordinate legislation" as *"**notifications, orders, schemes, rules and bye-laws** referred to in Sections 20 and 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897. In the Indian context, the term*

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subordinate legislation refers to rules, regulations, orders, schemes, bye-laws, statutes, ordinances, notifications or any instrument framed under an Act of Parliament or the Constitution. *Such subordinate legislations have to be published in the Gazette of India and laid on the Table of both Houses of Parliament, as it affords an opportunity to Members of Parliament, if they so desire, to move amendments or modifications to such "Order", including a Motion for their annulment."* In this regard, it is stated that the notifications are protected from being amended or annulled like all other laws and sub-ordinate legislations that are outside the purview of judicial Courts in the country.

4. In this regard, reliance is placed on ***V.K. Naswa vs. Home Secretary UOI & Ors. (2012) 2 S.C.R. 912***, wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India held as under:

> *"5.... It is a settled legal proposition that the court can neither legislate nor issue a direction to the legislature to enact in a particular manner.*
>
> *"6. In Mallikarjuna Rao v. State of A.P. [(1990) 2 SCC 707: 1990 SCC (L&S) 387: (1990) 13 ATC 724: AIR 1990 SC 1251] and V.K. Sood v. Deptt. of Civil Aviation [1993 Supp (3) SCC 9: 1993 SCC (L&S) 907: (1993) 25 ATC 68: AIR 1993 SC 2285], this Court has held that the writ court, in exercise of its power under Article 226, has no power even indirectly to require the executive to exercise its law-making power. The Court observed* ***<u>that it is neither legal nor proper for the High Court to issue directions or advisory sermons to the executive in respect of the sphere which is exclusively within the domain of the executive under the Constitution.</u>***

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The power under Article 309 of the Constitution to frame rules is the legislative power. This power under the Constitution has to be exercised by the President or the Governor of a State, as the case may be. ***The courts cannot usurp the functions assigned to the executive under the Constitution and cannot even indirectly require the executive to exercise its law-making power in any manner. The courts cannot assume to themselves a supervisory role over the rule-making power of the executive under Article 309 of the Constitution****. While deciding the said case, the Court placed reliance on a large number of judgments, particularly Narinder Chand Hem Raj v. UT, H.P. [(1971) 2 SCC 747: AIR 1971 SC 2399], where it has been held that legislative power can be exercised only by the legislature or its delegate and none else."*

True Copy of the Judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in ***V.K. Naswa vs. Home Secretary UOI & Ors. (2012) 2 S.C.R. 912*** is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure – R2**.

5. Moreover, the provisions of Section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1977 provide that the power to make, to include power to add, to amend, vary or rescind, orders, rules or bye-laws may be done in cases wherein, the power to issue such notification, orders, rules, etc. has been conferred. The relevant excerpts of Section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1977 states as under:

"21. Power to make, to include power to add to, amend, vary or rescind, orders, rules or bye-laws—

Where, by any Act or Regulation, a power to issue notifications, orders, rules or bye-laws is conferred then that power includes a power, exercisable in the like manner

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and subject to the like sanction and conditions (if any), to add to, amend, vary or rescind any notifications, orders, rules or byelaws so issued."

6. Therefore, in this regard, it is stated that the power under the provisions of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 r/w Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986, confers on the Central Government the power to take measures to impose restrictions on certain activities by way of a notification. Therefore, since the Central Government is the body to whom such powers have been conferred under the said Act and the Rules, only they can (through the MoEF&CC) bring about such additions, amendments, variations or rescindment to the EIA 2006. That Section 3 (1) & (2)(v) of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 r/w Sub Rule 3 (d) of Rule 5 of the Environment Protection Rules, 1986 are reproduced as under:

"Section 3 (1) & (2) (v) of the Environment Protection Act, 1986

3. POWER OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO TAKE MEASURES TO PROTECT AND IMPROVE ENVIRONMENT -

(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government, shall have the power to take all such measures as it deems necessary or expedient for the purpose of protecting and improving the quality of the environment and preventing controlling and abating environmental pollution.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), such measures may

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include measures with respect to all or any of the following matters, namely: --

....

(v) restriction of areas in which any industries, operations or processes or class of industries, operations or processes shall not be carried out or shall be carried out subject to certain safeguards;

....."

"Rule 5 (3) (d) of the Environment Protection Rules, 1986

"5. Prohibition and restriction on the location of industries and the carrying on processes and operations in different areas –

....

(d) The Central Government shall within a period of one hundred and twenty days from the date of publication of the notification in the Official Gazette consider all the objections received against such notification and may within [three hundred and sixty-five days] from such day of publication] impose prohibition or restrictions on location of such industries and the carrying on of any process or operation in an area.

....."

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7. However, what is permissible under the constitutional and statutory framework is that this Hon'ble Tribunal, in the exercise of its judicial power, can direct for the Ministry/ Respondent No. 1 to re-visit/ re-evaluate and accordingly decide on the inclusion of slaughterhouses/ MPUs under the ambit of EIA 2006. That accordingly so, this Hon'ble Tribunal vide its Order dated 03.05.2023 directed the Ministry/ Respondent No. 1 to take a call

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on the recommendation qua the inclusion of slaughterhouses under the ambit of the EIA 2006.

8. That in compliance with the said Order of this Hon'ble Tribunal, the Ministry/ Respondent No. 1 constituted a '**Working Group**' vide its Order dated 07.08.2023 and subsequently after procuring suggestions/ recommendations qua the inclusion of slaughterhouses under the ambit of EIA 2006 submitted its Additional Affidavit on 13.02.2024.

9. That vide the said Additional Affidavit submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal, Respondent No. 1 took a call qua the inclusion of slaughterhouses under the ambit of the EIA 2006 and decided that the same was not required as there already existed numerous laws in place to regulate the functioning of the slaughterhouses. In this regard, reliance is being placed on Para Nos. 11, 12 and 13 of the Additional Affidavit of Respondent No. 1 that was filed in compliance with the Order of this Hon'ble Tribunal in the captioned Application. The excerpts of the said paragraphs are being reiterated hereunder for the kind perusal of this Hon'ble Tribunal.

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"11. That, Ministry has actively deliberated on the recommendations made in the Final Report and agrees to the recommendation of the Working Group that there will be no significant value addition by bringing such units under the ambit of EIA, 2006, as amended.

12. In view of the final report and deliberations thereafter, it is ***submitted that requisite guidelines/ safeguards are already in place to regulate the slaughterhouses/ processing units from the environmental perspective, and***

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there is no requirement for bringing slaughter houses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA, 2006.

13. Further, it is submitted that, as suggested by the Working Group, the Environmental management plan in the form of additional environmental safeguards including model Consent to Establish (CTE)/ Consent to Operate (CTO) for slaughterhouses and processing units have been prepared by CPCB. The same may be utilized by the SPCBs/ PCCs while issuing CTE/CTO for slaughterhouses and processing units which will provide further environmental protection in addition to the existing guidelines/ safeguards which are already in place to regulate the slaughterhouses/ processing units from an environmental perspective."

10. It is imperative to state that the Working Group constituted by Respondent No. 1 to deliberate upon the inclusion of slaughterhouses under the ambit of the EIA 2006 consisted of representatives from – the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying; Water Technology & Management Division of the CSIR-National Engineering Research Institute (NEERI); Scientists from the Ministry of Environment Forest & Climate Change; Senior Scientist from the Central Food Technological Research Institute (CFTRI); CPCB (Respondent No. 2 herein); Environmental Engineers of the Andhra Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh PCB and Representative of the Impact Assessment (IA) Policy of MoEFCC.

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11. That the Working Group consisted of competent individuals with pertinent knowledge and technical *know-how* into the intricacies and technicalities concerned with the environment protection who

upon deliberation vide multiple meetings came to the conclusion that there was no requirement to include slaughterhouses under the ambit of EIA 2006 and the same was agreed upon by the Ministry/ Respondent No. 1. Therefore, it is pertinent to mention that the direction issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal for the consideration of the question qua the inclusion of slaughterhouses under the ambit has been deliberated, re-visited, re-assessed and ultimately decided by the executive body i.e., the MoEFCC/ Respondent No. 1 and thus, the captioned Application ought to be dismissed.

B. EXISTING REGULATIONS AGAINST SLAUGHTERHOUSES/ MPUs

12. Furthermore, it is submitted that slaughterhouses and MPUs are establishments that are strictly regulated and supervised even before they are established and even after the entire process of slaughtering and processing of meat is concluded.

13. These pre-existing laws, provisions, and regulations, which are detailed in the subsequent paragraphs, comprehensively govern the functioning and operation of such slaughterhouses and MPUs, particularly those engaged in large-scale production. These existing regulations provide specific guidelines, compliance requirements, and operational standards that these units must adhere to.

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14. Entry No. 18 of the Twelfth Schedule (Article 243 W) of the Constitution of India, 1950 states that the regulation of slaughter houses is vested within the powers and responsibilities of Municipalities of the States. That the relevant provisions are reproduced as under:

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"243W. ***Powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities, etc.***

Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Legislature of a State may, by law, endow—

(a)the Municipalities with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Municipalities, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein, with respect to—

(i) the preparation of plans for economic development and social justice;

(ii) the performance of functions and the implementation of schemes as may be entrusted to them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule;

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(b) ***the Committees with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to carry out the responsibilities conferred upon them including those in relation to the matters listed in the Twelfth Schedule****."*

Entry 18 of the Twelfth Schedule – *"18. Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries."*

15. That, accordingly, Rule 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 provides that, ***'No person shall slaughter any animal within a municipal area except in a slaughter house recognized or licensed by the concerned authority empowered under the law for the time being in force to do so.'***

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16. It is submitted that EIA 2006 was issued by the MoEFCC/ Respondent No. 1 **vide its notification No. S.O. 1533(E) dated 14.09.2006 under Section 3 (1) & 3 (2) (v) of the Environment Protection Act, 1986 r/w Rule 5 (3) of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986** for imposing restriction of certain activities as mentioned in its Schedule based on their potential impact on the environment. The said Notification mandates for the procurement of a prior Environmental Clerance (EC) from the Central Government or the State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA), duly constituted by the Central Government, as the case may be.

17. The said Notification provides for the procurement of prior Environment Clearance for new Projects in four (4) stages as per **Point No. 7** of the Notification, upon the furnishing of an application in accordance with Point No. 6 of the Notification for new projects. These stages of approval consist of – ***Screening, Scoping, Public Consultation and Appraisal***, all of which are very strongly scrutinized by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC)/ State Level Expert Appraisal Committee ("**SEAC**") as the case may be. Furthermore, for already existing projects seeking an EC for expansion/ modernisation or change of product mix in existing projects an application is to be made for consideration to the concerned EAC/ SEAC which decide on the due diligence necessary for the appraisal and procurement of an EC.

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18. The Four Stages of approval under **Point No. 7** of EIA 2006, upon the furnishing of an application in accordance with its Point No. 6 for establishment of new facilities/projects, as mentioned above are briefly discussed as under:

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Stage 1 – Screening: This is applicable to activities falling under the 'B' category of the Schedule in EIA 2006 pertaining to activities such as mining of minerals in area between over 100 hectares (ha), river valley projects in culturable command area of 10, 000 ha, between 25 MW to 50 MW of hydroelectric power generation, etc. This stage is to entail scrutiny of applications seeking Environmental Clearance by the SEAC to determine whether the project/ activity requires further environmental studies for preparation of an Environmental Impact Assessment ("**EIA**") for its appraisal prior to the grant of environmental clearance depending up on the nature and location specificity of the projects. The projects requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment report shall be termed Category 'B1' and remaining projects shall be termed Category 'B2' and will not require an Environment Impact Assessment report. For categorization of projects into B1 or B2 except item 8 (b), the Ministry of Environment and Forests shall issue appropriate guidelines from time to time.

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Stage 2 – Scoping: By this the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) determine detailed and comprehensive Terms of Reference (TOR) addressing all relevant environmental concerns for the preparation of an EIA Report in respect of the project or activity for which prior environmental clearance is sought. This is not applicable to projects of constructions.

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Stage 3 – Public Consultation: This is the process by which locally affected people and people with plausible stake in the environmental impacts of the project are ascertained for Category A and B1 projects. After completion of the public consultation, the

applicant shall address all the material environmental concerns expressed during this process, and make appropriate changes in the draft EIA and EMP. The final EIA report, so prepared, shall be submitted by the applicant to the concerned regulatory authority for appraisal. The applicant may alternatively submit a supplementary report to draft EIA and EMP addressing all the concerns expressed during the public consultation.

Stage 4 – Appraisal: This process involves the detailed scrutiny by the EAC/SEAC of the Application filed under Point No. 6 and other documents like the Final EIA report, outcome of the public consultations including public hearing proceedings, submitted by the applicant to the regulatory authority concerned for grant of environmental clearance.

After successful completion of the aforesaid stages, environmental clearance is granted for establishment of a new project falling under the category(ies) tabulated in Schedule give at Page 15 of the EIA, 2006.

19. It is submitted that the Slaughterhouses/MPUs need not go through the stages as mentioned in EIA, 2006 as discussed above. In this regard, it is submitted that all new as well as old slaughterhouses are set up and/or function and operate only after the due procurement of Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) from the respective State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/ Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) in compliance with the provisions of the **Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981**, which are not provided unless certain general and specific conditions qua the establishment of

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the plants are met. Moreover, these slaughterhouses at the time of their establishment require a **No Objection Certificate (NOC)** from their respective District Magistrates.

20. Moreover, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 309 of 2003, titled ***'Laxmi Narain Modi vs Union of India and Ors.'*** vide its Order dated 30.01.2014, requested the Chief Justices of the concerned High Courts for the appointment of a retired District Judge for a period of two years to act as a Convenor of the State Committees that were constituted in compliance with the Order dated 23.08.2012 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in **Laxmi Narain Modi (supra)**. The State Committee so formed was tasked with supervising and monitoring the implementation of the provisions of the laws governing slaughterhouses in the country. Moreover, the Convenor appointed is tasked with ensuring that the respective Committees meet often and follow the implementation of the various laws.

That copy of the Orders dated 30.01.2014 and 23.08.2012 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 309 of 2003, titled ***'Laxmi Narain Modi vs Union of India and Ors.'*** are attached herewith and marked as **Annexure – R3.**

21. Moreover, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its Order dated. 17.02.2017 in ***Writ Petition (Civil) No. 330 of 2001, titled 'Common Cause, A Registered Society vs. Union of India and Ors***. directed for the issuance and circulation of the '**Compendium of Indian Standards**' (hereinafter **"Compendium"**) consisting of a list of existing laws/ rules/ regulations concerning the regulation, functioning and operation of slaughterhouses in the country. The said **Compendium** consists

of a list of 24 laws/ rules/ regulations which contain specific requirements that need to be followed by the slaughterhouses/ MPUs at the time of their establishment, during the commencement of operations, at the time of operation, at the time and post the slaughtering process, waste disposal procedures, etc.

22. That the said list of statutes/ standards/ guidelines included in the abovementioned Compendium are as under:

- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.
- Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 (as amended in 2001 and 2009).
- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Transport of Animals on Foot) Rules 2000
- Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules 2001.
- Performa for Ante and Post Mortem Fitness Certificates to be issued by the Veterinary Doctor after examining the animal before and after slaughter of animals as per Rule 4 (3) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules 2001.
- Draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of livestock market) Rules 2016.
- Central Motor Vehicles (Eleventh Amendment) Rules.
- Central Motor Vehicles (13th Amendment) Rules, 2016.
- Food Safety and Standards Act 2006.
- Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations 2011.
- Food Safety and Standards (Food Products Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011.

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- Agriculture and Processed Food Product Export Development Authority (Amendment) Act 2009.
- Environment Protection Act 1986.
- The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.
- (Revised Draft) Effluent discharge standards for Slaughter House to be notified by the MoEF.
- The Water (Preservation and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
- The Water (Preservation and control of pollution) Rules 1975.
- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981.
- The Municipal Solid Wastes (Management & Handling) Rules 2000.
- The National Green Tribunal Act 2010.
- IS 8895: 2015 Handling Storage and Transport of Slaughter house by-products Guidelines (first revision).

IS 1982: 2015 Ante mortem and post mortem inspection of meat animals – Code of practice (second revision).

IS 4393: 2016 Basic Requirement of an Abattoir (second revision).

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23. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in the said Order further held that ***in case of non-compliance with the Indian Standards, other rules and regulations, the petitioners would be entitled to approach the concerned District Collector or judicial authorities as the case may be.***

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True Copy of the Order dated 17.02.2017 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in ***Writ Petition (Civil) No. 330 of 2001, titled 'Common Cause, A Registered Society vs. Union of India and Ors.*** and a copy of the Index of the Compendium of Indian

Standards, containing the list of all the applicable statutes/ standards/ guidelines, against the slaughterhouses prepared in compliance with the said Order are annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure – R4 (Colly).**

24. That the intent of the Hon'ble Supreme Court by directing for a compilation and issuance of the Compendium was to avoid the need for making repetitive laws to govern the slaughterhouses and to ensure that measures are taken to strengthen the implementation of the already existing laws. Thus, to ensure that the compliance with the already existing laws is effectively done, the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed the Ministry/ Respondent No. 1 to circulate the Compendium to all the State Governments and Union Territories.

25. Therefore, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide the direction for the constitution of State Committees in ***Laxmi Narain Modi (supra) and in Common Cause (Supra)*** has already taken substantial steps to ensure that the already existing legal regimes governing the slaughterhouses are implemented first by the State Level Committees (overseen by the Convenor, being a retired District Judge) and that these slaughterhouses are abiding by the various laws as contained in the Compendium as compiled in compliance with the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

26. That, accordingly, the existing legal regime regulating the slaughterhouses and MPUs can be categorised into **<u>Four Phases</u>** under the purview of which the numerous laws/ rules and regulations as has also been provided for by the Compendium of

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Indian Standards qua the slaughterhouses come into picture. They are as follows:

26.1. PRE-ESTABLISHMENT MANDATES/ REQUIREMENTS

a. CONSENT TO ESTABLISH (CTE) & CONSENT TO OPERATE (CTO)

The CTE and CTO are to be procured by the plant/ entity seeking to construct new outlets under numerous laws wherein certain conditions are to be fulfilled in order to procure the CTE/CTO by the slaughterhouses prior to their establishment.

- **CTE and CTO under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981**

- Section 25 & 26 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 *(hereinafter referred to as the "**Water Act**")* states that no person can establish or take steps to establish any industry, operation or process, treatment and disposal system, extension or addition which is likely to discharge sewage or trade effluent into a stream/ well/ sewer or on land or use new outlet bring into use any new or altered outlet for the discharge of sewage or to begin any new discharge or sewage. The grant of consent by the concerned authority, being the **State Pollution Control Board (SPCB)** in the respective **States or CPCB [through Pollution Control Committees (PCC) in the Union Territories (UTs)]** ***[hereinafter cumulatively and differentially referred to as the concerned authority]*** is subjected to conditions such as that related to **point of discharge, sewage or use of**

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outlets for discharge or factors qua the conditions as to the nature and composition, temperature, volume or rate of discharge of the effluent from the land or premises from which the discharge or new discharge is to be made and any such conditions that the concerned authority may impose which shall be binding on the establishments.

That similar as above has been provided in **Section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981** *(hereinafter referred to as the "**Air Act**").* As per this, no person shall establish or operate any industrial plant in an air pollution control area without the prior consent of the concerned authority. The concerned authority upon receipt of the application of Consent, makes necessary inquiries in respect of the application and subject to conditions as may be specified by them. Moreover, the establishment to which such consent has been granted is to comply with the condition of installation and operation of a control equipment *(such as apparatus, device, equipment or system to control the quality and manner of emission of any air pollutant and other such devices)* in such premises. The concerned authority may also subject the establishment to any other such condition that shall be complied with by the establishment seeking the said consent. It is pertinent to note that once such control equipment is installed, no alteration/ replacement can be made to the same without the prior approval of the concerned authority.

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- **<u>Process of procuring consent(s) i.e., CTE/CTO</u>.**

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That in order to procure CTE, an application is submitted along with all the requisite documents qua the project or industry under

the Air and Water Act before the concerned authority. That such application must be accompanied with a Detailed project report, details qua the manufacturing processes and mode of effluent discharge/ air emission/solid waste, List of machinery and the capital cost of the unit, the source of water and its required quantity, industry registration documents, etc. The CTE is procured from the concerned authority depending upon the category/categories in which an industry seeking CTE, falls. That such categories are enlisted by the CPCB titled as, ***'Classification of Industrial Units under Red, Orange, Green & White'*** **[February 2016]**, which was communicated by way of a **Letter dated 7th March 2016, bearing No. B-29012/ESS(CPA)/2015-16**, to the Chairman, All the State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees and copied to the Chief Secretary of all the States and UTs, the Secretary, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, the Secretary, Ministry of Heavy Industries, the Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, the Advisor (CP Division) and MoEF&CC.

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True copy of the Letter dated 7th March 2016, bearing No. B-29012/ESS(CPA)/2015-16 issued by CPCB to the Chairman of all the State Pollution Control Boards/ Pollution Control Committees is attached herewith and marked as **Annexure – R5**.

Whereas, the CTO is issued to industries upon the submission of documents that project information qua the existence of - Proof and details of air and water pollution control devices along with solid waste/hazardous waste management facilities provided, report of the emissions and effluents, a detailed list of raw materials and inputs with the amount or quantity to be utilised,

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details of water/air pollution control devices along with solid waste/biomedical waste/hazardous waste management and NOC from the Directorate of Industries and Urban Authority of the concerned site.

That upon the issuance of a CTO, an officer from the concerned authority carries on inspection of the said plant within 3 (three) months of such grant and collects samples of air emissions, sewage effluent or noise, as applicable and to get the samples analysed.

b. <u>NO OBJECTION CERTIFICATE (NOC)</u>

- **<u>NOC by the District Magistrate</u>**

- The concerned District Magistrate may issue a NOC to the plant/ project after being in receipt of the same from various concerned industries like the PWD, Revenue, Block Development, Municipal Commissioner for City Jurisdiction, Regional office of SPCB/ PCC, State irrigation Department, etc.

- **<u>NOC from the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA)/State Ground Water Authority (SGWA)</u>**

The CGWA, is the regulatory authority for use of Ground water. The CGWA was constituted by the Ministry of Environment and Forest on 14.01.1997 vide a Gazette Notification bearing No. S.O. 38 (E) in compliance with the Order dated 10.12.1996 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (C) No. 4677 of 1985 in *'MC Mehta vs Union of India'*.

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It is pertinent to note that in a few States/UTs in India, groundwater development and management is being done through the constitution of SGWA and in such cases, NOCs are issued by these State Authorities and not by the CGWA. A few of the States/UTs that currently have their own SGWA are – Punjab (Punjab Water Regulation & Development Authority), Uttar Pradesh (Ground Water Department), Haryana (Haryana Water Resources Conservation, Regulation and Management Authority) among others.

True Copy of the Gazette Notification bearing No. S.O. 38 (E) in compliance with the Order dated 10.12.1996 passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure – R6.**

Further, **Notification No. S.O. 3289 (E) dated September 24, 2020 issued by the Ministry of Jal Shakti (Department of Water Resources, River Development, and Ganga Rejuvenation)** outlines guidelines to regulate and control groundwater extraction. According to these guidelines, slaughterhouses and meat processing units (MPUs) are not exempt from obtaining an NOC from the CGWA for industrial use.

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Clause 4.1 of the guidelines specifies conditions for granting NOCs. All industries are required adopt the latest water-efficient technologies to reduce their reliance on groundwater. Industries extracting more than 100 cubic meters of groundwater per day are required to conduct a water audit through certified agencies approved by the CGWA. The audit reports must be submitted to the CGWA within three months of completion.

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True Copy of the Notification No. S.O. 3289 (E) dated 24.09.2020 issued by the MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI (Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation) is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure – R7.**

c. REGISTRATION/ LICENSE

- **Registration under the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)**

Slaughterhouses under the FSSAI Act, come under the purview of food processing units and are accorded a license from the FSSAI. As per **Regulation 2.1.2 (1) (5), Schedule IV; Part IV of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations, 2011**, certain requirements are to be met by the slaughterhouses/ MPUs before they are granted FSSAI License. These requirements include but are not limited to – the procurement of a NOC from the local authorities, meeting conditions qua their location and premises as prescribed in the afore-mentioned regulations, with specific requirements for hygienic and environment friendly conditions.

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The relevant pages of the **Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations, 2011 are** annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure – R8.**

d. STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE FROM BIS

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- **Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), IS 4393 (1979) and as revised in 2016 (Reaffirmed in 2020 and 2022)** prescribes

certain mandatory requirements to be available at the proposed site for construction of an **abattoir**. The essentials include but are not limited to location of the abattoirs being closer to the production centre and not the consumption centres to enable an easier transportation of animals, adequate facilities for treatment of effluent, proximity from availability of public transport, the site being away from human dwellings and airports and the land having sufficient land for future expansion.

Furthermore, the BIS 4393 also states the requirement of certain facilities in the premises such as - Ante mortem and Post-mortem examination facilities, hygienic slaughter hall, veterinary laboratory, lockers/rest room/laundry/toilets for meat handlers, storeroom, electrical and machine room, chilling and freezing rooms, Effluent treatment plant, separate place for storing manure, protection against pest and vermin, Rendering plant, etc. The concerned District Magistrate is responsible for enforcement of the same.

True Copy of the BIS IS 4393 (1979): Basic requirements for an Abattoir is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure – R9.**

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e. <u>DUPLICITY OR LACK OF/NO PROVISION(S) IN EIA, 2006 QUA PRE-ESTABLISHMENT OF PROJECT PROPONENTS</u>

- At this juncture, it is imperative to note that, the EIA, 2006 either has mere duplicity of requirements/ regulations for the project proponents. The EIA, 2006, provides for the fulfilment of certain conditions/ requirements before a project proponent can be established in a premises.

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- As stated above, slaughterhouses/ MPUs already have stringent and rigorous requirements and conditions that need to be fulfilled before they can be established. The EIA, 2006, requires for projects/ activities to undergo four (4) stages prior to the EC process which includes screening, scoping, public consultation and appraisal ***(Ref. Point 7, Page Nos. 5 to 10 of the EIA, 2006)***. The same if allowed would lead to mere duplicity of compliances/ scrutiny of the establishment procedure of the project proponents instead of substantive supervision and control over the existing ones.

- The slaughterhouses/ MPUs under the regime of the existing laws are mandated to procure a CTE, CTO and a NOC from the concerned personnel/ departments, the grant of which is not done unless certain general as well as specific conditions viz-a-viz their location, mandatory establishment of waste treatment plant, point of discharge, sewage or use of outlets for discharge or factors and/ or any other condition that may be set for the purposes of procurement of the said CTE & CTO. Along with the FSSAI, the slaughterhouses/ MPUs are also required to meet with certain Indian Standards as prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards at the time of their establishment (as has been stated above and is not being reiterated here for the sake of brevity).

- There are also NOCs that need to be procured from the concerned District Magistrate and the Ground Water Authority for specific operations This process is identical to the screening and scoping procedure as provided for in the EIA 2006 as it also requires for the assessment of the projects to be done prior to

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providing them with environment clearance and preparation of the EIA report, which is done by the concerned SEAC/ EAC.

- Moreover, the Public Consultation would not be applicable to slaughterhouses/ MPUs as these slaughterhouses/ MPUs are required to be set-up away from human settlements/habitations and residential areas as. The stage of appraisal under EIA, 2006 is similar to any other appraisal done by the concerned authorities at the time of undertaking a detailed scrutiny of the requirements met by the slaughterhouses/ MPUs before deciding to either accept or reject the grant of the concerned CTE, CTO, NOC, license or certification as the case may be.

- Thus, the slaughterhouses are already regulated by numerous existing stringent laws that ensure that all such conditions that are specified or that may be required prior to establishment are met. Therefore, the same does not warrant to undergo a duplicity of requirements.

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26.2. POST ESTABLISHMENT – PRE-SLAUGHTER MANDATES/ REQUIREMENT

a. <u>NOC FROM THE STATE COMMITTEE</u>

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its Order dated 23.08.2012 in ***WP(C) 309 of 2023, titled 'Laxmi Narain Modi vs UOI & Ors.'*** directed for the constitution of ***State Committees to supervise and monitor the implementation of the provisions of the various applicable laws dealing with the <u>functioning of slaughterhouses in the country</u>.*** The State Committee is tasked with identifying and preparing list of slaughterhouses within the Municipal Corporation and/ or Panchayat. They are also tasked

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with seeking reports from the District Magistrate qua their compliance of the applicable laws.

b. THE AGRICULTURAL AND PROCESSED FOOD PRODUCTS EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ("APEDA") FOR REGISTRATION OF ABATTOIRS

- **THE APEDA ACT, 1985**

The APEDA is the authority that provides a Plant Registration certificate to entities in the export of meat and meat products as has been mandated by the Directorate General of Foreign Trade ('**DGFT**'), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India. The same is applied to by the plants upon the payment of the prescribed fee and upon the furnishing of the requisite documents. These documents include but are not limited to – **layout of the premises, NOC from the SPCB of the concerned state, permission from the local/ municipal body to establish and run an abattoir, list of veterinaries registered with the plant, HACCP certificates duly procured, FSSAI license, test report of water used, etc.**

The processing plants are physically inspected for registration by a Plant Registration Committee comprising of at least three members from the following –

i. Representative from APEDA as a convenor, representatives from Department of Animal Husbandry of the respective State as well as of the Central Government.
ii. Representative from the Export Inspection Council of India or FSSAI or Ministry of Food Processing Industries or Veterinary Expert as nominated by APEDA or Veterinary Council of India

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or a Veterinary Scientist from any of the institutions as prescribed by the APEDA in its ***'Procedure for Grant of Registration Certificate to the Integrated Abattoirs cum Meat Processing Plant/ Meat Processing Plants/ Abattoirs.'***

Upon the satisfaction of the Plant Registration Committee, that the Plant conforms to the prescribed standards, a Certificate bearing a Registration Number with a digital signature is issued by the APEDA. If the Plant Registration Committee is of the opinion that there exists a non-conformity that has been observed by them, the compliance reported is physically verified by two (2) members of the Committee.

True Copy of the 'Procedure for Grant of Registration Certificate to the Integrated Abattoirs cum Meat Processing Plant/ Abattoirs' as extracted from the official website of APEDA is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure – R10.**

c. <u>INDIAN STANDARD (IS) 1982: 2015 (REAFFIRMED 2020): ANTE-MORTEM & POST-MORTEM INSPECTION OF MEAT ANIMALS – CODE OF PRACTISE</u>

Para 3 of the Bureau of Indian Standards', IS 1982: 2015 (reaffirmed 2020) provides for the ***'Ante-Mortem Inspection'*** of all the animals brought into the slaughterhouses. As per this, all the animals that are brought at the slaughterhouses are subjected to an inspection prior to their slaughter, which commences at the soonest practical time. The process of ante-mortem occurs after they are deemed to be sufficiently rested. These animals are to be rested for a period of 24 hours and not to be fed (abundant water is provided) for 12 hours prior to such slaughters.

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This is a process that is undertaken by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI), being the competent authority (hereinafter **'FSSAI'** or **'competent authority'**) through a competent person, who is a qualified veterinary doctor with the training, knowledge, skills and ability to perform such tasks as may be assigned to him by the competent authority, is tasked with conducting these inspections of animals.

The establishment operator in respect of the ante-mortem inspection to be conducted must ensure that they provide the competent authority with the following - verifiable information qua the primary production, categorisation and segregation of animals, application of identifying systems for animals, prompt removal of animals that have died from factors such as metabolic diseases, stress, suffocation, separate handling of animals suspected to be unsuitable for human consumption, etc. Any animal at the time of inspection if condemned as unsafe or unsuitable for human consumption is to be immediately identified and handles in a manner that does not result in the cross-contamination of other animals with food borne hazards.

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True Copy of the IS 1982 (2015): Ante-Mortem & Post-Mortem Inspection of Meat Animals - Code of Practise is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure – R11.**

26.3. SLAUGHTER MANDATES/ REQUIREMENTS

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a. <u>[REGULATION 2.1.2 (1) (5), SCHEDULE IV; PART IV OF FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION OF FOOD BUSINESS) REGULATIONS, 2011]</u>

- The Food Safety Standards (**'FSS'**) Licensing Regulations of 2011 provide for a wholistic mandate for the slaughterhouses prior to and during their establishment, during running of operations as well as post completion of operations.

- These Regulations provide for the mandate of ante-mortem inspection of the animals to be done in advance before the time of slaughter and if upon such inspection is deemed to be unfit for slaughter is kept separately and is marked as 'suspect' and further inspections are carried on accordingly. Animals showing signs of deceases are marked as 'condemned' and disposed accordingly as the same are not taken into the slaughterhouses to be slaughtered or dressed with other animals.

- A detailed post-mortem examination and inspection of the carcasses is done and the parts/ materials to be used for production of meat and food products are held in such a manner as to preserve their identity till the completion of the post-mortem inspection so that they can be identified. Furthermore, the Regulations provide the due course to be followed when conducting the post-mortem inspection of the animals.

- These Regulations also provide compliances/ requirements that are to be considered and duly followed by these slaughterhouses/ MPUs qua their - sanitary facilities, water supply, washing and processing areas, ventilation, equipment and materials used, health and hygienic requirements, etc.

- The Licensing Authority undertakes inspection of these licensed establishments through its own or agencies authorized

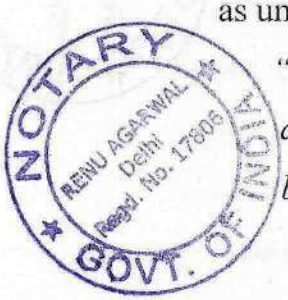
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for this purpose by the FSSAI. Moreover, Section 63 of the FFS Act, 2006 penalises carrying out of businesses without license.

b. <u>IS INDIAN STANDARD (IS) 1982: 2015 (REAFFIRMED 2020): ANTE-MORTEM & POST-MORTEM INSPECTION OF MEAT ANIMALS – CODE OF PRACTISE</u>

Para 4 of the IS 1982: 2015 provide for Post-Mortem Inspection of carcasses in the slaughterhouses. This is an expedited process that is to take place immediately after the dressing of the carcass is complete. Carcasses upon inspection may be kept aside for re-inspection in case of suspected cases. The information procured at the time of Ante-mortem inspection qua the primary production in the facility and, ante-mortem inspection as well as findings gathered from the organoleptic inspection of the head, carcass and viscera are all utilised at the time of post-mortem examination before determining whether the said carcass is suitable for human consumption or not. The determination and judgement of the edible parts are made in a manner as has been provided for in Para 4.5.6 of the said IS 1982: 2015, which states as under:



"4.5.6 Judgement Categories for Edible Parts

a) Safe and suitable for human consumption

b) Safe and suitable for human consumption, subject to application of a prescribed process, for example cooking, freezing;

c) Held on suspicion of being unsafe or unsuitable, pending the outcome of further procedures and/or tests;



d) Unsafe for human consumption but able to be used for some other purpose, for example, pet-food, feed and feed

ingredients, industrial non-food use, providing there are adequate hygiene controls to prevent any transmission of hazards, or illegal re-entry to the human food chain

e) e) Unsafe for human consumption and requiring condemnation and destruction; and f) Unsafe for animal health reasons as specified in national legislation and disposed of accordingly."

Therefore, the post-mortem inspection is done to ensure that the animals slaughtered, and the meat generated is completely suitable for human consumption before they are utilised for the same.

c. INSPECTION BY STATE BODIES/ MONITORING COMMITTEES

Compliance with the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in WP(C) 309/2023, *'Laxmi Narain Modi vs. Union of India & Ors.'*

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- As has been stated in the preceding paragraphs, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Laxmi Narain Modi (supra) had directed for the formation of State Committees to supervise and monitor the implementation of the provisions of the various applicable laws dealing with the functioning of slaughterhouses in the country. One of their functions also includes to conduct surprise and random inspections of the slaughterhouses and recommend measures for dealing with solid waste, water/air pollution and for prevention of cruelty to animals meant for slaughter.
- It is imperative to note that such inspections are a frequent occurrence and accordingly so, in one such case, the Maharashtra

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Pollution Control Board ('**MPCB**') issued directions for the closure of several slaughterhouses in regions like Kolhapur, Nashik, Nagpur, Kalyan, Thane, Pune, and Raigad that were found to be non-compliant with the existing rules and regulations, whereas in certain cases, they were mandated to cease operations until implementation of proper treatment facilities was done. Moreover, to ensure and enforce the closure of slaughterhouses and address the issues of severe pollution effectively, the MPCB co-ordinated with local authorities for the same.

- Therefore, MPCB's commitment in the above-mentioned case is one such scenario, where the enforcement of environmental regulations and mitigation of pollution in accordance with the directions/ orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in ***Laxmi Narayan Modi (supra)*** was given effect to.

True Copy of the said report of MPCB on closure of unlicensed slaughterhouses, as available on its official website is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure – R12.**

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- Further, through the Letter dated 09.01.2018, CPCB had also sought for the compliance status of Slaughterhouses operating in the State/Union Territory. This letter shows further strict follow ups from all the states and UTs regarding submission of the following documents:

- details of consented/illegal slaughterhouses/MPUs, rendering plants, including ETP details, consent status, no. of animals slaughtered per day (six monthly status).

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- Details of meetings held by the State level Committees formed as per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court since its inception.
- Action taken against defaulters/illegal Slaughter houses.
- Any action prepared for streamlining in the sector by SPCB/ State Animal Welfare Board.

That true copy of the Letter dated 09.01.2018 issued by CPCB towards seeking compliance status of Slaughterhouses operating in the State/Union Territory is attached herewith and marked as **Annexure – R13.**

d. INSPECTION BY SPCB/ CPCB

- **<u>Directions of the CPCB to all the SPCBs/ PCCs for Inspections</u>**

This Hon'ble Tribunal vide its Order dated 05.11.2019 in ***OA 639 of 2018, 'Shailesh Singh vs. State of Haryana & Ors.'*** directed the State of Haryana to reduce the period of inspection and an increase in frequency with regards to categories in which facilities/ establishments fall under. Moreover, in doing so, this Hon'ble Tribunal also provided the CPCB with liberty to follow the suggested changes for other states u/s 18 of the Water Act & Air Act.

Thus, accordingly, the **<u>CPCB vide its letter bearing no. B-29012/ Inspection-Policy/ IPC-VI/ 2019-20/ 9932-9972 dated 12.12.2019</u>** issued to all the Chairpersons of the SPCBs/ PCCs and copied to the Joint Secretary (CP Division) Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, all the Regional Directors of CPCB and the Divisional Head, IT Division, CPCB, in exercise of its powers u/s 18(1)(b) of the Air Act and Water

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Act, directed/ informed the concerned SPCBs/ PCCs for the frequent inspection for environmental surveillance of industries. As per the said letter of the CPCB, industries/ facilities under the Red Category were directed to be inspected mandatorily every 6 months for environmental surveillance.

Thus, the slaughterhouses, that fall under the said '**Red**' Category are subjected to mandatory inspection by the concerned SPCBs/PCCs (as the case may be) on a half yearly basis and are closely scrutinised and inspected, thus, limiting the risk of non-compliance with the various rules and regulations.

True Copy of the Order dated 05.11.2019 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in **OA 639 of 2018, 'Shailesh Singh vs. State of Haryana & Ors.** and a copy of the Letter issued by the CPCB bearing no. B-29012/ Inspection-Policy/ IPC-VI/ 2019-20/ 9932-9972 dated 12.12.2019 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure – R14 (Colly.).**

e. INSPECTION BY ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD (RESPONDENT NO. 3)

Rule 9 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter-House) Rules, 2001 [Inspection of Slaughterhouses], states that, the Animal Welfare Board of India or any other authorised person or entity by the Board may inspect any slaughterhouse without notice to its owner/ in-charge at any time during the working hours to ensure compliance with provisions of these rules are being done. Upon the completion of inspection, the authorised person sends their report so prepared, to the Board as well as to the municipal or local authority for appropriate action. Such actions may also include initiation of legal proceedings.

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f. <u>DUPLICITY OR LACK OF/NO PROVISION(S) IN EIA, 2006 QUA POST-ESTABLISHMENT</u>

- A slaughterhouse/ MPUs upon its establishment is required to procure a NOC form the concerned State Committee, as have been constituted in compliance with Laxmi Narain Modi (supra), which also undertake to seek reports from the concerned District Magistrates viz-a-viz the compliance of the existing laws being done by these slaughterhouses/ MPUs.

- Furthermore, in order for the slaughterhouses/ MPUs to procure an APEDA or FSSAI certification, a list of requirements that have been stated above are to be fulfilled. The role of these existing laws is not merely restricted to ensuring environment protection, but laws like the BIS ante & post mortem code of practise also ensure that public health, well-being and hygiene standards are maintained. **<u>These aspects are not dealt with by the EIA, 2006</u>**.

- Furthermore, once established, it is crucial that the activities of these slaughterhouses/ MPUs are monitored and kept a check on from time to time to ensure that these slaughterhouses are compliant with the laws applicable to them. Thus, in compliance with the judicial precedents cited above ***[Laxmi Narain Modi (supra) and Shailesh Singh (supra)]***, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and this Hon'ble Tribunal (respectively) directed for frequent and compulsory monitoring of slaughterhouses to be done by the concerned SPCB/ PCCs. **<u>This is not the case for project proponents that are under the ambit of the EIA, 2006</u>**.

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- The **process of inspection under the EIA, 2006 does not include any form of human inspection and monitoring identical to that of the existing laws under which the slaughterhouses/ MPUs are monitored post its establishment**. Instead, it requires for the project proponents upon the procurement of EC to disclose the same in their respective websites and/ or in newspapers along with the same being disclosed in public domain vide the MoEF&CC and the copies of the same to be displayed by local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies for 30 days.

- Other than the above, the EIA, 2006 requires the project proponent to submit half yearly compliance reports to the regulatory authority. **There exist no process/ consequences/ checks under EIA, 2006 in case such half yearly compliance reports consist of pertinent omissions, misrepresentation, incorrect/wrong information, etc**.

- Furthermore, only the few projects that are to be expanded/ modernised/ changed in product mix, beyond the threshold limit as mentioned in the Schedule of the EIA, 2006, are brought under the purview of EIA 2006 and not any other existing project. However, such expanding projects which are excluded from the purview of EIA, 2006 are still required to furnish all such information regarding any such change or they are required to install an Online Continuous Monitoring System (**OCMS**) for the concerned State board to keep a track of such change in emissions in such projects. **Such procedure of collecting information through OCMS may result in lapses in monitoring by the State Board owing to electricity related issues, connectivity,**

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technical failure, etc. at the premises of such project proponents. Further, such project proponents may also supply incorrect, omitted, wrong information, etc. owing to the factum that no consequences have been laid down towards such act(s)/omission(s).

• Per contra, the current laws applicable to slaughterhouses/ MPUs subject these slaughterhouses to random inspections and supervisions. Moreso, **the existing regime also provide for stringent consequences in case of violation or non-compliance of any law by such slaughterhouses such as seizure and closure of business, etc.**

26.4. POST-SLAUGHTER MANDATES/ REQUIREMENTS

Post the conclusion of the slaughtering process, it is essential that the waste generated is effectively treated before its disposal. One of the conditions for the procurement of a valid CTE & CTO is for the setting up of adequate waste treatment equipment. The waste generated from slaughterhouses are generally of two categories – Solid Waste and Liquid Waste

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a. FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION OF FOOD BUSINESS) REGULATIONS, 2011] ("FSS Licensing Regulations, 2011)

The **FSS Licensing Regulations, 2011** contain provisions for the proper effluent and waste disposal. **Schedule 4, Part IV** which provides *'Specific Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by Food Business Operators engaged in manufacture, processing, storing and selling of Meat and Meat Products'* in Point No. 5.4 at Page No. 109 of these Regulations, state for the

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'**Storage and Disposal of Waste**'. As per this, waste should be handled in such a manner, that excludes contamination of food or potable water and as such that it is removed from the working areas frequently and precautions are taken to prevent access to waste by pests. Moreover, slaughterhouses/ MPUs are mandated to contain efficient drainage and plumbing systems, and all drains and gutters are to be properly and permanently installed through which the waste is dispensed.

b. BIS STANDARDS (IS 4393: 2016) – BASIC REQUIREMENT FOR AN ABATTOIR

As per this, the layout plans for abattoirs must have essential facilities for Effluent Treatment Plants (ETPs), Rendering Plant for treatment of inedible meat and disposal of condemned carcases.

c. MANDATE FOR PROCUREMENT OF CTE AND CTO FOR TREATMENT OF WASTE

It is required for the establishments that are seeking to procure a CTE and CTO from the concerned SPCB/PCC as the case may be, to have facilities for treatment of wastewater generated by them. These slaughterhouses are mandated to set up plants for treatment of wastewater for disposal of such wastes generated on land.

Rendering plants produce value added marketable products like Meat and Bone Meal ("MBM"), poultry feed and tallow as by-products. The ingesta drying plant is sued for mechanically drying ingesta/offal and dung which are mechanically dried through dung dewatering plants and used as fuel in boilers.

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The wastewater also undergoes nano-filtration which makes it suitable for re-use for purposes like washing of machines, irrigation, gardening, etc.

Highly polluting wastes such as blood and fat, oil & grease (FOG) are also generated, which pose major difficulty in treatment and management. These are treated in modern abattoir.

d. <u>MODERNIZATION OF ABATTOIR / SLAUGHTERHOUSES & CREDIT-LINKED SCHEME BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF MODERNIZED SLAUGHTERHOUSES, IN RURAL AREAS</u>

- It has been time and again submitted that the Hon'ble Supreme Court had already taken cognizance of the matter of Slaughter houses impacting environment. The intervention of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and follow up actions of the CPCB most of the PCBs/PCCs have constituted State Level Committees for monitoring of slaughter houses with retired District Judge as the convener for periodic review. In furtherance of the Same, CPCB had issued a Letter dated 03.11.2015 to all the Member Secretaries of all states bearing subject, **'Modernization of Slaughter Houses in the country creating infrastructure-reg'** and bearing Reference number as **B-400/General/SH/PCI-III/2015-16'**. In the said letter, it was stated that the studies of National Meat and Poultry Processing Board in (NPPB) and investigations of PCB have reported that only a few Slaughter Houses are built on scientific lines and complying all pollution control norms in the country. In most of the states, abattoirs mostly under Local/Municipal bodies are antiquated in

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technology, hygiene and management. Therefore, in the said letter, it was stated that the sector being important, it is pertinent that the following details are submitted:

- Details of slaughterhouses operating in the state with valid consent and its details including ETP. Number of animals slaughtered per day, etc. The updated status may be provided.
- 6 Monthly status report on each slaughter houses based on the working of the State level Committees formed as per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Shri Lakshmi Narain (Supra)
- Details of illegal slaughter houses and action taken by SPCS PCs on each case.
- Comments on draft standards notified for revision of slaughter houses and need processing plants.

Further, CPCB vide the Letter dated 24.06.2016 issued to the Member Secretary, SPCB/PCCs bearing reference No. B-400/General/(SH) PCI-III/ 2016- 17 further reminded all the SPCB/PCC to share the relevant details as sought in the previous letter. In the said letter, it was also mentioned that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has imposed hefty fine on MoEF&CC for non-submission of data and next hearing is scheduled on 18 July 2016.

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That true copy of the Letters dated 03.11.2015 and 24.06.2016 to all the Member Secretaries of all the states by the CPCB, regarding Modernization of Slaughter Houses in the country, are herewith attached and marked as **Annexure – R15 (Colly.).**

- It is important to submit that the meat sector in India holds substantial potential for economic growth and employment, yet

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it has traditionally been overlooked. The implementation of the Food Safety Act of 2006 marked a pivotal improvement in industry standards and the hygiene of slaughterhouses. To further enhance this sector, **the Ministry of Food Processing Industry, Government of India ('MoFPI') has introduced a credit-linked scheme focused on establishing and modernizing slaughterhouses, particularly in rural and municipal areas**.

This initiative targets **small and marginal slaughterhouses**. The scheme sets out several key objectives: developing infrastructure for livestock slaughtering, creating profitable cold chain and distribution links, involving small and medium entrepreneurs from rural and semi-urban areas, increasing income for livestock owners through value addition and **waste reduction, and ensuring hygienic and environmentally friendly meat production by reducing illegal slaughtering**.

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Initially targeting Andhra Pradesh, Meghalaya, and Uttar Pradesh, the scheme operates on a first-come, first-served basis. Eligible participants include small and medium entrepreneurs, public, private, or partnership organizations, and NGOs from rural and semi-urban areas interested in setting up or renovating slaughterhouses. **Prerequisites for applicants include obtaining local authority approvals, providing detailed project reports, arranging veterinary services, and securing necessary environmental clearances**.

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Financial assistance is structured with subsidies ranging from Rs. 30 Lakhs to Rs. 200 Lakhs for new slaughterhouses, depending on the model and capacity. Upgradation projects and the establishment of cold chain facilities also receive substantial

subsidies. Quality certification is supported with Rs. 2 Lakhs per unit. The funding pattern requires entrepreneurs to contribute 25% of project costs, with a 50% subsidy provided by the Ministry and the remainder sourced through loans from approved financial institutions.

Monitoring and implementation are managed by a Central Monitoring Committee and the SLSMC, with regular inspections by banks and NABARD. Projects undergo rigorous evaluation, and subsidies are disbursed through a structured process. Loan repayment is expected within 5-9 years, with subsidy adjustments made post-loan closure. Projects must be completed within 9 months, with possible extensions.

This scheme encourages the establishment and expansion of modernized slaughterhouses in rural India by providing financial incentives and support for infrastructure development. By adhering to strict regulations and promoting sustainable practices, the scheme aims to minimize the environmental impact of slaughterhouses, ensuring cleaner, more efficient operations that benefit both the economy and the environment.

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True copy of the Relevant pages concerning Modernization of Abattoirs (Index Page and Page Nos. 83-86) of the MSME Schemes prepared by National Institute of MSME, Organisation of Ministry of MSME, Government of India; State Wise Details of Abattoirs Project assisted by MoFPI as on 30.05.2016 as obtained from the official website of MoFPI and; Press release dated 15.03.2016 of Government of India, Ministry of Food Processing Industries on 'Modernization of Abattoirs' are attached herewith and marked as **Annexure – R16 (Colly.).**

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e. INSPECTION UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE APEDA ACT, 1985

- **Section 10 of the APEDA Act, 1985** contains provisions qua the functions of the Authority (APED Authority as defined u/s 2 (a) of the Act). As per Section 2(d) of the Act, the Authority shall take measures for carrying out of inspection of meat and meat products in any slaughterhouse, processing plant, storage premises, conveyances or other places where such products are kept or handled for the purpose of ensuring the quality of such products.

f. CPCB'S 'REVISED COMPREHENSIVE INDUSTRY DOCUMENT ON SLAUGHTER-HOUSES'

- A Document titled 'Revised Comprehensive Industry document on Slaughter Houses' was issued by the CPCB vide its Office Memorandum bearing reference No. IPC-IV/Project-SH/2017-18/ dated 23.10.2017. Part 3.6 of the said document states ***'Best Available Technology (BAT)'***, which is an approach that is used to limit discharges in a strategic manner. This further contains various technologies such as – Upflow Anaerobic Sludge Blanket ("UASB") Reactor, Primary Settling Tank, Oil & Grease Trap, Dissolved Air Floatation (DAF), Electro-coagulation, Trickling Filter (TF), etc. which are used for scientific treatment of waste. The slaughterhouses/ MPUs use similar methodologies/ technologies to treat the waste generated from them.

g. DUPLICITY OR LACK OF/NO PROVISION(S) IN EIA, 2006 QUA POST-SLAUGHTER/OPERATION

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- That, as stated above, the existing laws ensure supervision and compliance with environmental laws even after the entire process of slaughtering of animals takes place in the slaughterhouses/ MPUs.

- The existing laws ensure that the various machinery, waste plants and devices are used to treat and dispose the various waste generated during the slaughtering process of the animals and that the waste generated from the process is not disposed of in the open or without being treated.

- It is the contention of the Petitioner based on various reports that inadequate treatment, waste management, etc. in the slaughterhouses cause pollution and harm to human health and portray EIA, 2006 as the solution for the same. Per contra, there exist no such mechanism under EIA, 2006 towards post-clearance instructions/ supervision procedures of waste management and operations, especially compared to more specific and stringent laws such as those provided under the FSSAI Regulations on Licensing and Registration Regulations, 2011, the BIS guidelines, and other specific laws that specifically deal with slaughterhouses/ MPUs, which not only supervise operations but also provide mechanisms to curb with the issues pertaining to waste generation and its impact on the environment but also mechanisms to curb with the same.

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- Moreso, EIA, 2006 only applies to the newly installed projects proponents and the ones being expanded and, the reports being relied upon by the EIA qua the slaughterhouses and their contribution in causing environment pollution pertain to the

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existing slaughter houses. Therefore, the statements of the Petitioner in this respect are baseless and devoid of merits.

C. INCLUSION OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES INTO EIA 2006 WILL HAVE NO SIGNIFICANT EFFECT

27. It is humbly submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal that the inclusion of slaughterhouses/ MPUs under the ambit of the EIA 2006, would not result into any effective or significant addition into the already existing stringent laws/ rules/ regulations that regulate and impose certain mandates/ requirements over the slaughterhouses/ MPUs.

28. That that while it has been stressed and elaborated by the Respondent qua the already existing laws/ rules/ regulations regulating and overseeing the operation and functioning of the slaughterhouses/ MPUs, it is imperative to state that the EIA 2006 Notification is far and beyond not an effective legislation to effectively regulate the functioning of slaughterhouses.

29. That upon a close inspection of the said Notification, it is stated that the said provision seeking EC applies only to new projects or to projects/ activities that are undergoing expansion/ modernisation beyond the limit specified in the Schedule which may have potential implications on the environment or any change in product beyond the specified range. It is imperative to note at this juncture that the said Notifications do not apply to already existing projects/ activities that are functioning regularly and are not expanding or modernizing beyond the prescribed limit as per the Schedule.

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30. That, putting slaughterhouses under the purview of the EIA 2006 and making it undergo EIA for new projects and/ or projects that are expanding or modernising or change in product-mix as has been stated in Point No. 2 ***'Requirements of prior Environmental Clearance'***. However, ***exempting already established projects that are not ongoing any of the processes as has been prescribed under Point No. 2 of the said Notification is arbitrary and in clear violation of Article 14 of the Constitution of India the principle that 'Equals must be treated equally'***.

31. That the slaughterhouses/ MPUs are industries that require frequent inspections to ensure that the conditions and requirements that were needed to be satisfied/ fulfilled by them as a mandate at the time of establishment and in process of procuring the relevant documentation and certification such as the CTE, CTO, NOC, Licenses, Registration, etc. are still being complied with and that no such violation of the prescribed requirements/ mandates are being done by the slaughterhouses that is resultantly leading to an impact on the environment.

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32. That the EIA 2006 Notification does not provide for any provision qua the active inspection and supervision over the plants and projects that have procured the Environment Clearance upon their Impact Assessment.

33. Point No. 10 of the Notification provides for ***'Post Environmental Clearance Monitoring'***, however, upon a close perusal of the said Point, it is evident that the EIA 2006 requires for the procurement of EC for new establishments to be made public along with the environmental conditions and safeguards

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by advertising them in newspapers of the district or State where the project is located and in the website of the project proponent or the MoEF&CC website (as the case may be for Category A & B). The said EC is also put in the public domain of the Government Portal and copies of the same are to be submitted to the Heads of local bodies, Panchayats and Municipal Bodies in addition to the relevant offices of the Government. The Point further requires for the project management to mandatorily submit half yearly compliance reports in respect of the EC to the regulatory authority on the 1st of June and 1st of December of each year and such report is to be displayed on the website of the concerned regulatory authority and OCMS for expansion/ modernisation of establishments.

34. Be that as it may, the above-mentioned **points do not provide any substantive supervision over these plants/ projects once the EC has been granted** and only require them to advertise their procurement of EC and provide half yearly compliance reports in respect of the EC to the regulatory authority in cases of new establishments. ***It is pertinent to mention that no further requirements/ steps are mentioned in the Notification that may be taken by the concerned authorities upon the receipt or non-receipt of such half yearly compliance reports. That such provision which is devoid of any consequences against any wrongful act/omission, is to be considered futile and thus being capable of resulting in opening a pandora's box for frivolous and concocted reports to be filed (if filed at all).***

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35. In comparison, the existing frameworks, such as the supervision, monitoring and random inspection of the slaughterhouses by the State Committees as formed in compliance with the Order of the

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Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in ***Laxmi Narain Modi (supra)***, inspection by the Animal Welfare Board in compliance with Rule 9 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001, inspection of industries by the SPCBs/ PCCs in compliance with the directions of the CPCB vide its letter dated 12.12.2019 to the SPCBs and PCCs of all the States/ UT.

36. That, even if the slaughterhouses are put under the ambit of the EIA 2006, there would not be any significant step taken in the direction of safeguarding and protection of environment as has been stated in the preceding paragraphs above and therefore regulating these slaughterhouses that already have a number of laws/ rules/ regulations concerning them would only add more to stringent and lengthy procedures without a check on the actual effectiveness of these laws in place.

37. Thus, the Applicants have made a dilatory attempt to mis channelize the judicial efforts of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, by raising unfounded and peculiar disputes regarding the exclusion of slaughterhouses from the EIA 2006. They argue this exclusion is due to inadequate regulatory laws, despite the fact that the Supreme Court has already addressed this issue in previous judgments.

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D. CONSTANT INCREASE IN NEED/ DEMAND OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES

38. It is pertinent to state before this Hon'ble Tribunal that the need/ requirement for slaughterhouses/ MPUs are constantly growing and this has led to the need for the construction and running of more and more slaughterhouses to meet the adequate demands of both the domestic as well as the international market.

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39. That as per the **Quarterly Review of Merchandise Foreign Trade, October-December 2023** by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry Commercial Intelligence (CI) Division, Kolkata one of the Top 15 Export Value Groups of the Country was of Meat and Bovine Animals (Frozen) which was valued at a **Total Export Value of USD 0.92 Billion**. **Moreover, the quantity of Buffalo Meat exported was stated to be 361584 Units (October-December 2023), an increase in the Year-to-Year change of 10.43% from the year 2020 wherein, the total quantity exported was 292598 Units (Oct-Dec 2022).**

True Copy of the relevant pages Statistical Data of the Quarterly Review of Merchandise Foreign Trade, October-December 2023 by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry Commercial Intelligence (CI) Division, Kolkata is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure – R17.**

40. That as per the **National Family Health Survey 5 (2019-2021)** that is conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, ***more than 77% of the population consumed fish or chicken or other meat in India among 15-49 years old.***

True Copy of the National Family Health Survey 5 (2019-2021) along with a pictorial representation showcasing the percentage of meat consumption in India by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure – R18 (Colly.).**

41. That over the years there have been a significant increase in the total population of animals. As per the **20th Livestock Census data by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, between 2012 (19th Census) to 2019**,

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there has been an increase of buffalo, sheep and goat population ***by 1.06%, 14.13% and 10.14% respectively.***

True Copy of the relevant pages of the 20th Livestock Census data by Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure – R19.**

42. That such constant and steady growths in the animal population will lead to the requirement of more and more slaughterhouses to cater to the requirements for any purpose that the slaughterhouses may serve, therefore, in a scenario of increasing animals, there ought not to be the inclusion of more laws to regulate these slaughterhouses/ MPUs but rather strengthening and monitoring of the existing regime to ensure and promote compliance.

43. That in this regard, reliance is being placed on the **Basic Husbandry Statistics, 2023 issued by the Ministry of Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India**, wherein the total Meat Production in India for 2022-23 was an estimated **9768.64 thousand Tonnes**, which was an increase from the previous year production for the year 2020-2021 & 2021-2022 which were **8797.13 and 9292.13 thousand Tonnes** respectively.

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44. That upon a perusal of the said statistics, it is also provided that the number of buffalo and sheep slaughtered for meat production in 2022-23 were estimated to be around a total of **87, 324** (approx.). It is pertinent to mention that the said statistical data was computed upon an addition of the numbers provided for by the States/UTs and wherein, data by states like Chandīgarh, Orissa, Tripura, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Chhattisgarh,

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Ladakh, Daman & Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep, Nagaland and Himachal Pradesh were not provided for either one of or both categories of animals. Therefore, the total number is ought to be substantially higher than the one prescribed.

True Copy of the relevant pages of the Basic Husbandry Statistics, 2023 issued by the Ministry of Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Government of India, wherein the total Meat Production in India for 2022-23 is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure – R20.**

45. That based on the statistical data as stated above, ***it becomes abundantly clear that the slaughtering of animals and meat production is taking place at a rapid pace and the same cannot be made to undergo under the purview of yet another regime while there already exist numerous ones to effectuate their operation.*** That to strike a balance between the safeguarding of the environment and flow of meat production in the country, ***it is essential to ensure that the existing legal regime is being properly followed and not putting it under the ambit of a completely new law.***

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46. That as per the records from 2021, as had been raised vide **Unstarred Question No. 3447 in the Lok Sabha**, wherein the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying were to provide details of the total number of slaughterhouses in the country. As per the answer to the abovementioned question, it was stated that there were 4671 FSSAI Licenses/ Registered Slaughterhouses in the country.

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True Copy of the Unstarred Question No. 3447 in the Lok Sabha, is annexed herewith and marked as **Annexure – R21.**

47. That it is pertinent to state before this Hon'ble Tribunal that the said number is inclusive of all categories of slaughterhouses i.e., Small, Medium & Large. That the number of slaughterhouses as mentioned are very scarce compared to the huge amount of population it has to cater to both domestically and internationally.

48. In conclusion, while the intent to include slaughterhouses under the EIA 2006 Notification may stem from a genuine concern for environmental protection, it is crucial to consider the inefficiencies and limitations of such an approach. Strengthening the existing regulatory framework and enhancing enforcement mechanisms would provide a more sustainable solution.

49. That as has also been recommended by the Working Group as had been instituted by Respondent No. 1 upon the Order of this Hon'ble Tribunal, it could be upon consideration of the State or Central Government to provide funding for the expansion and modernization of activities to keep a check and control the illegal slaughtering activities.

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50. It is humbly submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal that instead of expanding the scope of the EIA 2006 Notification, a more effective approach would be to strengthen the enforcement of existing regulations through capacity building and resource allocation to the enforcement/ regulating authorities. This would ensure better environmental protection and safeguard without adding redundancy in the already existing regulatory frameworks/ regime of slaughterhouses/ MPUs.

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VIII. PARA-WISE REPLY

II. – III

The contents of the corresponding paragraphs warrant no reply.

IV. That the contents of the corresponding paragraph pertain to the filing of the captioned Application by the Applicant under the provisions of the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 and the categorisation of slaughterhouses and warrant no reply. The response to the averments made by the Applicant stating the need for inclusion of slaughterhouses and meat, poultry and fish processing units in India being a red category industry within the ambit of the EIA 2006 and subjecting them to the process of Environmental Clearance (**"EC"**) may be read as part and parcel of the paragraphs below.

V. The contents of the corresponding paragraph stating that the meat, poultry and fish processing units are highly polluting industries categorised as 'Red Category' by the Central Pollution Control Board (**"CPCB"**) and must therefore, undergo Environmental Impact Assessment (**"EIA"**) as per the EIA 2006 due to factors such as – Over consumption of water, improper solid waste disposal leading to clogging, spread of Zoonotic diseases, emissions leading to air pollution and its adverse impact on surroundings, are false, incorrect, baseless, out of place and made without any basis.

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VI. – VII.

The contents of the corresponding paragraphs that state that the current legal regime is inadequate to govern the adverse environmental impact created by the slaughterhouses and meat,

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poultry and fish processing units unlike that of other countries is false, vexatious and made without any basis and are therefore vehemently denied. In this regard, it is stated that the current legal regime in India contains numerous laws on regulation of slaughterhouses from their establishment to the processing, sale and export of meat. It is further pertinent to submit that the contention of the Applicant in Para No. VII that slaughterhouses in other countries are required to undergo Environment Impact Assessment appear to be have been stated in the context that in India also, slaughterhouses need to go through the Environment Impact Assessment like other countries. It is submitted that this submission holds no ground as it may not be the case in other countries where there exist sufficient and efficient laws like in India, to monitor the establishment (including pre-establishment), operation, commercial use and disposal processes in case of slaughterhouse & MPUs.

VIII. – IX. That the contents of the corresponding paragraphs do not warrant any response from the Respondent.

PARA-WISE REPLY TO THE FACTS IN BRIEF.

1. – 3.

The contents of the corresponding paragraph contain details qua the nature of the parties to the captioned Application and the purpose of the captioned Application and therefore warrant no reply from the Respondent, therefore no response is being devised thereto.

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4. The contents of the corresponding paragraph are accepted to the factum that the meat industry in India has been growing at a steady rate and India is among the world's largest exporters of meat. The

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remaining contents of the corresponding paragraph stating that the slaughterhouses/ PMUs in India are in primitive condition are incorrect, made without any basis and are therefore vehemently denied. In this regard, it is stated that the licensed slaughterhouses are required to undergo certain pre-conditions that include but are not limited to establishment of Effluent Treatment Plants (**"ETP"**), conversion of solid waste into poultry meal by the dry Rendering Plants, disposal of waste procurement of a Consent to Establish (CTE) and Consent to Operate (CTO) also contain conditions and guidelines qua disposal of waste. However, the unlicensed and unregistered slaughterhouses do not undertake the requirements mentioned and therefore are the entities responsible for such clogging and pollution. It is submitted that the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Laxmi Narain Modi (supra) had directed for the formation of State Committees to supervise and monitor the implementation of the provisions of the various applicable laws dealing with the functioning of slaughterhouses in the country. One of their functions also includes to conduct surprise and random inspections of the slaughterhouses including the unlicensed and unregistered ones actually responsible for causing pollution. It is also pertinent to mention that even the Applicant failed to state as to how bringing the slaughterhouses and MPUs under the purview of EIA, 2006 will address the problem of unlicensed and unregistered slaughterhouses causing pollution, as it simply provides for the new establishments and the expanding establishment to go through the 4 phases of Environment Assessment Impact as provided under EIA. Further, in EIA, 2006 there also exists no mechanism for the constant regulation of the new or expanded establishment(s) after they have already gone through the process. Further reply to the

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corresponding paragraph may be read as a part and parcel of the preceding paragraphs *(Ref. Paras 32-36 hereinabove)* and the same are not being repeated herein for the sake of brevity.

5. That the contents of the corresponding paragraph pertaining to the Revised Comprehensive industry document on slaughterhouses prepared by the CPCB in 23.10.2017, which is a material available in the public domain warrants no reply, therefore no response is being revised thereto.

6. – 7

The contents of the corresponding paragraph are false, concocted, and unnecessarily exaggerated and made without any basis and are therefore vehemently denied. In this regard, it is sated that before the slaughtering of animals in a slaughterhouse they are examined by veterinary doctors determine whether or not an animal is in a fit condition. In response to the contention that certain entities function in an integrated manner viz-a-viz a slaughterhouses and Meat handling & processing units, it is submitted that the same is done by unlicensed and unauthorised slaughterhouses that have not procured the requisite approvals from the concerned authorities, as conditions with regards to the area of holding animals, bifurcation of slaughter and storage of animals, etc. are mandated before the procurement of consent and are subjected to random inspections. Further reply to the corresponding paragraph may be read as a part and parcel of the preceding paragraphs and the same are not being repeated herein for the sake of brevity.

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8. The contents of the corresponding paragraph are false, concocted, vexatious and are therefore vehemently denied. In this regard, it is stated that the establishment and operation of slaughterhouses

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cannot happen without the procurement of the requisite CTE and CTO licenses from the concerned State authorities. Moreover, the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing & Registration of Food Businesses), Regulations 2011, provides for the location/ site of the slaughterhouses to be in *such a place that is away from vegetable, fish or other food markets and should be 'located at elevated level in a sanitary place'*. Moreover, the Bureau of Indian Standards ("BIS") has well established/ defined guidelines of an abattoir such as its location, layout plan, area required, Units in an Abattoir sanitation, cleaning, veterinary laboratory, solid waste management, etc.

9. – 14.

The contents of the corresponding paragraph pertain to the directions of this Hon'ble Tribunal for carrying out of environment impact assessment of slaughtering activity as well as construction activity and the consequent steps taken by the concerned authorities as well as the outcome of the said impact assessment. Moreover, upon perusal of the Order dated 19.05.2021 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal in Appeal No. 11 of 2021, it can be inferred that the case before the Hon'ble Bench was qua the slaughtering and processing of meat being done at the place where the same was marketed and for directions to the respective EAC to re-visit a particular Environment Clearance (**"EC"**) that had been granted by them to the project proponent in that particular case even after certain vital information was not disclosed to them. In this regard, it is stated that the Applicant has made the corresponding averments of re-visiting of the said grant of EC for reasons of failure to consider the non-disclosure of certain vital information by giving it the face of Impact Assessment qua the

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slaughterhouses. Moreover, the Applicant has failed in appreciation of the factum that the purpose of the EIA is to curb the negative/ harmful impact on the environment caused by the project proponents/ establishments and not the other way round. The Applicant has made repetitive averments for the inclusion of the slaughterhouses/ MPUs under the ambit of the EIA 2006 but has failed to suggest/ indicate how the same would in any form help to curb the pollution being caused by the unregistered/ unlicensed /non-compliant slaughterhouses.

Arguendo, even if such inclusion of slaughterhouses is done within the purview of EIA, 2006, the exercise of assessment would only be confined to new slaughterhouses and the ones seeking expansions and that given the nature of the notification, the existing slaughterhouses which are not expanding would be excluded. Thus, in light of the same, it is submitted that the contentions of the corresponding paragraphs are baseless and lack merits and, in this regard, it is strongly stated that there is no requirement for the inclusion of slaughterhouses/ MPUs within the ambit of the EIA 2006 as the same would not solve the purpose with which the Applicant has approached this Hon'ble Tribunal i.e., reducing the harmful impact (if any) of the slaughterhouses on the environment.

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15. – 17.

That the contents of the corresponding paragraph pertain to a RTI filed by the Applicant seeking information regarding deliberations on the environmental impact of slaughterhouses and its inclusion under the ETA 2006 and that the MoM dated 02.05.2017 of Dr. S.R. Wate Committee is a matter of record concerning the Applicant and Respondent No. 1 and warrants no reply from the

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Respondent and therefore no response is being devised thereto. However, it is submitted that the recommendations made by the Dr. S.R. Wate committee have already been responded to by the Working Group (***Ref. Pages 62-66 of the Report of the Working Group)*** constituted by Respondent No. 1 in compliance with the Order dated 03.05.2023 of this Hon'ble Tribunal. Further reply to the corresponding paragraphs may be read as part and parcel of the preceding paragraphs of the present reply of the Respondent as the same are not being repeated herein for the sake of brevity.

18. – 19.

The contents of the corresponding paragraph concerning the 2017, study of the CPCB on 'Characterization, Waste Management Practices & Best available pollution Control Technologies in Slaughterhouses' having the Report titled, *'Revised Comprehensive industry document on slaughterhouses'* dated 23.10.2017 are a public record and therefore warrants no reply from the Respondent. However, it is pertinent to submit that SPCBs have been tasked, pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India passed in Order dated 17.02.2017 in Common Cause ***(supra),*** with ensuring compliance by the slaughterhouses with the various rules and regulations. Accordingly, SPCBs have taken significant steps to ensure the same by closing and ceasing operations, inter alia, of the non-compliant slaughterhouses such as in the case of MPCB as mentioned in the preceding paragraphs. Further, there have been constant monitoring of the Slaughterhouses/MPUs qua its establishments and operations by the concerned authorities under different statutes and within the stipulated timelines. Therefore, the contentions of the Applicant made by placing reliance on the

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CPCB Report in 2017 that slaughterhouse industry is far from being properly regulated and implemented in the country, are without any basis and are meritless. It is further pertinent to mention that the CPCB Report is based on the data prior to the period of 2017 and the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court was also passed in 2017 and ever since there has been microscopic supervision on the slaughterhouses/ MPUs vis-à-vis their environmental impact and operations within the realm of the existing laws. Moreover, the Applicant has time and again failed to address the issue as to how putting the slaughterhouses/ MPUs under the ambit of EIA 2006 would help tackle the issue pertaining to the impact of unlicensed/ unregistered slaughterhouses or to those slaughterhouses that would not be governed by the EIA 2006 (slaughterhouses/ MPUs that are already established and are not expanding).

RE: SLAUGHTERHOUSE INDUSTRIES/ PROCESSING UNITS ARE RED CATEGORY INDUSTRIES

20. The contentions of the corresponding paragraph are admitted to the point that slaughterhouses generate particular amounts of solid and liquid waste. However, the remaining contentions of the corresponding paragraph are made without any basis, context or insight into the slaughterhouse industry and are therefore strongly and vehemently denied for being an attempt to mislead this Hon'ble Tribunal.

In this regard, it is stated that the waste generated from the slaughterhouses are treated effectively before they are disposed of. Techniques and plants like the Effluent treatment plant (ETP), Dry Rendering Plant, Ingesta drying plant, Nano-filtration processes, etc. ensure that the waste generated from the slaughterhouses are

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treated for disposal or used without causing any harm to the environment by use of water for gardening, washing of machines, irrigation, etc. through ETPs or used for other purposes like producing products like poultry feed, Meat cum Bone Meal (MBM) through the Rendering plants and ingesta plants to treat the bones and non-edible offal of the animals, or for use of treated/ recycled water through the nano filtration process to reduce fresh water consumption. Moreover, the bio-degradable and high pollution wastes like blood, fait, oil, etc. are treated in abattoirs/slaughterhouses that follow scientific and hygienic slaughtering techniques along with proper waste management as per the norms and in compliance of the environmental laws also known as modernised abattoirs. It is submitted that with increasing demands of meat in domestic as well as export markets in India, the number of these modernised Abattoir has also risen. In fact, MoFPI has been working to establish and expand the modernised Abattoir/slaughterhouses in the rural and municipal areas with greater number of checks and balances both during its pre-establishment and post-establishment period, to encourage sustainable growth in the industry, which has been implemented to a great extent in various states. The MoFPI has also introduced credit scheme to encourage MSME Industries to establish/expand modernised Abattoir/slaughterhouses in the rural areas, where usually such activities remain unregularized.

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21. The contents of the corresponding paragraph are a matter of public record and therefore do not warrant a reply. It is however, imperative to note that these categorisations are determined based on the Quality of emissions (air pollutants) generated, Quality of effluents (water pollutants) generated, types of hazardous wastes

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generated and the consumption of resources. In this regard, it is again reiterated that properly licensed and authorised slaughterhouses are mandated to set up equipment to cater to the air emissions, water effluences, solid and liquid waste as well as to ensure efficient use of resources. Equipment like the ETPS, RPs, nano-filtrations, ensure that the emissions and effluents are properly treated before they are disposed, whereas the mainlining of audit reports in compliance with the CGWA ensures efficient use of water resources. Moreover, upon a bare perusal of the said report of the CPCB, it can be seen that in Entry No. 49 of the List provided in ***'Table G-2: Final List of Red Category of Industrial Sectors'***, slaughterhouses emit *"Mainly water polluting and obnoxious odour generating industry. The water pollution score is normalized to 100."* However, as has been submitted before this Hon'ble Tribunal in the preceding paragraphs and as has been reiterated hereinabove, the registered and licensed slaughterhouses are mandatorily required to set up treatment plants for the disposal of waste generated from these establishments. Therefore, the contentions of the corresponding paragraph are concocted, frivolous, baseless and out of place.

RE: IMPACT OF SLAUGHTERHOUSE INDUSTRIES/ PROCESSING UNITS ON THE ENVIRONMENT

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22. – 24.

That the contentions of the corresponding paragraphs are frivolous and made without any basis and are therefore strongly and vehemently denied. In this regard, it is humbly stated before this Hon'ble Tribunal that the provisions of the Water Act and Air Act provide for the mandate for slaughterhouses/ MPUs to procure a CTE and CTO. The procurement of these said CTE and CTO from

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the respective State Boards is mandatory before setting up of or the establishment of any industry, operation or process which is likely to discharge sewage or trade effluents. Further reply to the corresponding paragraphs may be read as a part and parcel of the preceding paragraphs and the same are not being repeated herein for the sake of brevity. The detailed response to contents of the corresponding paragraph may be read as part and parcel of the proceeding paragraphs.

25. The contents of the corresponding paragraph contain details of the water consumption that is incurred by the Report on "Revised Comprehensive Industry Document on Slaughterhouses" by the CPCB/Respondent No. 2. However, the contention raised by the Applicant based on their calculation of the amount of water consumed is completely erroneous in nature. In this regard, it is objected firstly that the tabular representation presented by the Applicant as per the CPCB report contains a category for "Specific Water Consumption m^3/ TLWK (Total Live Weight Killed). **The Applicant has erroneously construed the same to be the amount of water consumption done per animal and not the 'total weight killed'**. Therefore, the calculation of the Applicant which provides that the consumption of water on small animals by a slaughterhouse on a daily basis would amount to 5,10,000 litres **is based on a miscalculation and misinterpretation of the data presented**. For the sake of clarity, it is stated that ***the particular tabular representation indicates the metric cube (m^3) used in total by small category of slaughterhouses for small animals like goat and sheep.***

Moreover, such high amounts of water consumption merely on small category of animals is neither economical and plausible but

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also something that would not be permitted by the concerned authorities and stating it to be so displays ineptitude and ardent ignorance on the part of the Applicant in considering the practical nuances of the slaughterhouse industry. Therefore, the averments of the Applicant in the corresponding paragraphs are false, erroneous, ignorant and made without any basis and is therefore strongly and vehemently denied.

RE: CONSUMPTION OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF WATER GENERATES LARGER QUANTITIES OF WASTE WATER

26. - 28.

The contents of the corresponding paragraphs are false, concocted, frivolous and are therefore strongly and vehemently denied. In this regard, it is stated that the waste generated from the slaughterhouses are scientifically treated and re-used or disposed as the case may be. The disposal of the waste is also done with caution and ensuring compliance with the rules and regulations. The detailed response to the corresponding paragraphs may be read as part and parcel of the preceding paragraphs.

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RE: SOLID WASTE GENERATED FROM SLAUGHTERHOUSES/ PROCESSING UNITS CAUSES POLLUTION

29. The contents of the corresponding paragraph are admitted to the extent of the requirement of proper segregation of wastes that require special handling and disposal due to their quantity, concentration, physical and chemical characterisations or biological properties. The Applicant has itself stated, *"These*

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slaughterhouses/ processing units, ***if improperly managed,*** *create problems like attracting vermin, contaminating surface water, ground water, spread of diseases etc."* In this regard, it is stated that the licensed and authorised slaughterhouses must follow stringent waste disposal procedures and mechanisms and take effective measures on a regular basis.

As per **PART IV of the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses Regulations), 2011**, under the heading of ***'Specific Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by Food Business Operators engaged in manufacture, processing, storing and selling of Meat and Meat Products'*** there are certain requirements that are to be complied with by the slaughterhouses. **Clause A. 3. under the said heading provides for certain 'Premise Requirements'**, wherein Point No. 3.15 states, ***"The drainage system for blood shall either be underground with facility for easy cleaning or a portable receptacle with lid. All drainages will have traps and screens so as to prevent entry of scavengers like rats, mice, vermin etc."*** Thus, there exist regulations to ensure that slaughterhouses are managed properly to ensure they remain free from the problems stated in the corresponding paragraph.

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30. That the contents of the corresponding paragraph are references of a research paper. In this regard, it is stated that the relevance/ validity/ maintainability of the same is questionable as the same is not published in government/ reliable platform/ publication and therefore ought not to be heavily relied on.

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RE: IMPROPER SOLID DISPOSAL RESULTS IN SPREAD OF ZOONOTIC DISEASES

31. That the contents of the corresponding are false and are theretofore vehemently denied. In this regard, it is stated that the slaughterhouses are required to fulfil certain requirements at the time of procurement of their respective NOCs/ Consents/ Licences which include requirements of dealing with waste generated to prevent the spread of diseases.

32. That the contents of the corresponding paragraph is a study conducted by the country of Kenya and the same has no relevance in our case. The Applicant has resorted to the use of random, baseless and unreliable article and therefore the same does not warrant a reply from the Answering Respondent.

33. The contents of the corresponding paragraph appear to be generic in nature. In this regard, it is reiterated that the slaughterhouses must have a qualified veterinarian who undertakes an inspection in the ante-mortem and post mortem stage. The detailed response to the corresponding averments may be read as part and parcel of the preceding paragraphs and the same is not being repeated here for the sake of brevity.

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RE: <u>AIR POLLUTION</u>

EMISSIONS FROM SLAUGHTERHOUSES/ PROCESSING UNITS CONTRIBUTE TO CLIMATE CHANGE

34. That the contents of the corresponding paragraph are a matter of public record and warrant no reply from the Respondent, therefore no response is being derived thereto.

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35. That the contents of the corresponding paragraph are admitted to extent of slaughterhouses requiring certain specified facilities qua its lairage, chilling, processing, etc. However, the remaining contents of the paragraph stating that the cooling processes and equipment consume a lot of electricity and emit heat and CO2 as well as the disposal of waste are frivolous and baseless, made without any basis and are therefore strongly and vehemently denied. The response to the remaining contents of the corresponding paragraph may be read as part and parcel of the preliminary submissions of the reply by the Respondent.

RE: THE CURRENT LEGAL REGIME PERTAINING TO SLAUGHTERHOUSES/ PROCESSING UNITS IN INDIA AND ITS INADEQUACIES

36. The contents of the contentions of the corresponding paragraph are admitted to the factum that India is the second largest exporter of meat products. The remaining contentions of the corresponding without any basis and are therefore strongly and vehemently denied. In this regard, it is stated the current legal regime pertaining to slaughterhouses/ MPUs are adequate and stringently oversee and supervise the operations of these slaughterhouses/ MPUs from the inception of the project till its completion. The various concerned authorities all undertake inspection roles that frequently visit the slaughterhouses which help in keeping a system of checks and balance.

37. - 42.

The contents of the corresponding paragraphs are reiterations of the various provisions of laws/ rules/ regulations that concern the operation of slaughterhouses viz-a-viz the requirements and

mandates for safeguarding the environment and warrant no reply from the Answering Respondent, therefore no response is being devised thereto.

RE: INADEQUACIES IN HANDLING OF POLLUTION GENERATED BY SLAUGHTERHOUSES/ PROCESSING UNITS:

43. The contents of a corresponding paragraph do not warrant a reply and therefore none is being devised thereto.

44. The contentions of the corresponding paragraph are false and baseless and are therefore strongly denied. In this regard, it is stated that all industries are to adopt latest water efficient technologies to reduce their dependence on ground water resources and for industries abstracting ground water over $100m^3$/ day are required to undertake a water audit by certified agencies that are approved by the CGWA, and the reports are submitted within a period of three (3) months of its completion to the CGWA.

45. The contentions of the corresponding paragraph are denied for being frivolous, baseless and hand-picked. In this regard, it is submitted that the Applicant has raised contentions of the inadequacies of the current legal regime by pinpointing and hand-picking certain areas not covered by individual laws. The Applicant has in its submissions in the corresponding paragraph grossly failed in appreciation of the factum that the multiple number of laws/ rules/ regulations that are currently in place oversee and ensure fulfilment of different criteria and must be appreciated holistically as a set of regulations for the slaughterhouses as has been compiled and circulated by the Union

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of India vide the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India dated 17.02.2017 in WP (C) No. 330 of 2001 in ***'Common Cause, A Regd. Society vs. UOI & Ors.'*** Further, the Applicant could not suggest that as to how bringing slaughterhouses/MPUs under the purview of EIA, 2006 will solve the issues being raised by the Applicant herein

46. The contents of the corresponding paragraph are false, frivolous, concocted and are therefore strongly and vehemently denied. In this regard, it is stated that the ambit of the current legal regime provides for the scope of assessment to be done as at the time of procuring the CTE/ CTO/ NOC/ License and the forms are duly filled with essential information qua the proposed project/ plant which is scrutinized by the concerned authorities who ensure that all the requirements set forth are complied with before issuance of the requisite certification. Further, the Applicant could not demonstrate that as to how bringing slaughterhouses/MPUs under the purview of EIA, 2006 will solve the issues being raised by the Applicant herein

47. That the contents of the corresponding paragraph do not refer to the Answering Respondent and are averments toward the Central Government and warrant no reply, therefore no response is being devised thereto.

RE: THE NEED FOR SLAUGHTERHOUSES/ PROCESSING UNITS TO UNDERGO ENVIRONMENT IMPACT ASSESSMENT

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RE: SLAUGHTERHOUSES/ PROCESSING UNITS ARE HIGHLY POLLUTING INDUSTRIES SIMILAR TO

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OTHER INDUSTRIES FALLING UNDER THE EIA NOTIFICATION, 2006

48. - 50.

The contents of the corresponding paragraph are details qua EIA 2006 Notification and information qua the other industries and the categorisation of industries as per the CPCB in 2016 and the same does not warrant a reply from the answering Respondent. The remaining contentions raised by the Applicant stating that if slaughterhouses/ MPUs are put under the purview of the EIA 2006 they would ensure that slaughterhouses/ MPUs take measures from the inception itself is frivolous, baseless, ignorant and lacks merits and is therefore strongly and vehemently denied. In this regard, it is stated that the procurement of the CTE and CTO from the respective CPCBs and SPCBs as well as the procurement of an NOC from the District Magistrate and other departments are all assessments that are done to ensure that slaughterhouses/ MPUs undertake measures from their inception itself. Further, in para 50, the Applicant has been selective in highlighting only the category in which the slaughterhouses fall i.e., 'Red Category' without delving into the grounds taken into consideration while making such classification of industries. The detailed response to the corresponding paragraph may be read as part and parcel of the preceding paragraphs.

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RE: AS PER THE EFFLUENT DISCHARGE STANDARDS SPECIFIED IN SCHEDULE I OF EPA RULES, 1986, THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE/ PROCESSING INDUSTRIES EXCEEDS THE STANDARDS

51. - 52.

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The contents of the corresponding paragraphs are tabular representations of the emission standards and characterisation of wastewater issued by Respondent No. 1 and Respondent No. 2 respectively and do not warrant a reply, thus no response is being devised thereto.

53. That the contents of the corresponding paragraph are false and baseless and are therefore strongly and vehemently denied. The contents being repetitive in nature, therefore, the reply to the same may be obtained from the relevant preceding paragraphs as the same are not being repeated herein for the sake of brevity. In this regard, it is stated that for the sake of arguments only, even if the slaughterhouses are brought under the purview of the EIA 2006, the detailed scrutiny would be conducted only for new projects or in case of the expansion/ modernisation of old projects only in case they are expanded beyond the limit that would be prescribed in the Schedule to them. The operational slaughterhouses that are not looking to expand their operations would be free from the purview of the EIA, 2016 and would be operational without the procurement of an EC, thus making the same applicable to only a selected category of slaughterhouses, therefore making it prejudicial and arbitrary.

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RE: DETAILED SCRUTINY UNDER THE EIA NOTIFICATION, 2006:

54. The contents of the corresponding paragraph are false and baseless, therefore, strongly and vehemently denied. The detailed response to the same may be read as part and parcel of the preliminary submissions in the preceding paragraphs as the same are not being repeated herein for the sake of brevity.

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55. - 60.

The contents of the corresponding paragraphs are details of the EIA Form 1 that requires filling of information and the same not being an averment warrants no response, therefore no reply is being devised thereto. However, it is pertinent to note that the existing laws pertaining to the slaughterhouses/MPUs, already contain such processes for the new slaughterhouses to go through, therefore, there is no requirement of overlapping processes. Further, in response to the contention raised by the Applicant stating that, the NOC under the Air and Water Act do not take comprehensive study but merely prescribe emission standards and for a highly polluting industry like slaughterhouses/ processing units, adhering to prescribed emission or effluent discharges are very difficult without proper and continuous monitoring, it is stated that the EIA 2006 itself does not have any provision for continuous assessment as upon the grant of EC, the entity against whom the EC is granted is only require to advertise the same in the newspaper, upload the EC in its website or in the website of the concerned authority (including local) and provide a compliance report every six (6) months. However, there is no provision or point for the continuous inspection of the projects for which the EC has been granted or the action taken in case of non-filing of the half-yearly report. It is further submitted that the process of consultation includes taking up of concerns of the local affected persons who are to be impacted by the project. However, the location requirements of slaughterhouses are such that they are required to be away from human dwellings as is required for in accordance with the Indian Standard (IS 4393: 2016) – Basic

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requirement of an Abattoir, therefore limiting the scope of public consultation.

RE: ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF SLAUGHTER HOUSES IN OTHER COUNTRIES.

61. – 64.

The contents of the corresponding paragraphs pertain to the application of EIA rules in a few foreign countries. That the Applicant has failed to consider that India already has pre-existing laws and bylaws for the required assessment of the slaughterhouses before, during and after its establishment uptil the disposal of wastes. The Applicant has failed to portray whether similar laws are existing in such foreign countries or not and have simply referred to some guidelines. Therefore do not warrant any reply and none is being devised thereto.

RE: THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IS OBLIGATED AND EMPOWERED TO TAKE MEASURES TO PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT UNDER THE ENVIRONMENT (PROTECTION) ACT, 1986.

65. – 69

The contentions of the corresponding paragraph warrant no response, therefore no reply is being devised thereto.

70. – 72.

The contentions of the corresponding paragraphs are factual in nature and are excerpts of the laws and precedents in place and therefore do not warrant a reply.

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RE: JURISDICTION OF THE HON'BLE TRIBUNAL TO ENTERTAIN THIS PETITION

73. – 74.

That the contents are excerpts of the National Green Tribunal Act 2010 and Article 21 of the Constitution of India and warrant no reply and therefore no response is being devised thereto. However, it is most respectfully submitted that this Hon'ble Tribunal lacks the jurisdiction to direct the central government to include slaughterhouses/MPUs within the scope of the EIA 2006 Notification, as doing so would exceed its judicial authority and infringe upon the principle of separation of powers between the judiciary, legislature, and executive. It is submitted that the judiciary cannot amend laws or subordinate legislation, as this power is reserved for the legislative or executive branches. In V.K. Naswa vs. Home Secretary UOI & Ors., (Supra), it was held that courts should not direct the legislature or executive to enact laws in specific ways. The power to amend notifications, rules, or orders lies with the bodies authorized by the Environment Protection Act, 1986, and its associated rules, specifically the Central Government and MoEF&CC.

It is most humbly submitted that this Hon'ble Tribunal may not directly amend laws, it can direct the relevant authorities to re-evaluate the inclusion of slaughterhouses under EIA 2006.

75. – 76.

The contentions of the corresponding paragraphs pertain to the case of Laxmi Narain vs UOI (supra) and do not warrant a reply from the Answering Respondent, therefore, no response is being devised thereto.

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77. – 80.

The contents of the corresponding paragraphs contain judicial precedents wherein the powers of NGT have been said to arise under Section 14 of the said Act, to decide all civil cases where any substantial question relating to environment including enforcement of any right is involved and in matters pertaining to the environment and where adverse impact is caused or the lack of fulfilment of stipulated conditions. These cases arise out of the observation of the Hon'ble Tribunal deeming the slaughterhouses to be a highly polluting in nature. However, none of these cases substantiate how the inclusion of the slaughterhouses in yet another new set of regulations would lead it to cause lesser harm to the environment instead of ordering for strict compliance to the already existing laws.

RE: NGT HAS THE POWER TO DIRECT MOEF TO TAKE APPROPRIATE STEPS TO DELETE, AMEND AND RECTIFY THE CLAUSES OF THE EIA NOTIFICATION, 2006.

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81. – 84.

The contentions of the corresponding paragraphs are concocted, misrepresented and without any basis and are therefore strongly and vehemently denied. In response to the same, it is stated that the Applicants have stated cases wherein the Hon'ble NGT has issued directions/ suggestions to the concerned authorities to re-examine/ re-visit the notifications/ parameters that have been set and have not directed the concerned authorities to amend/ take decisions to effectuate the existing laws.

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Similarly, in the captioned Application, this Hon'ble Tribunal had vide its Order dated 03.05.2023 sought the MoEF&CC to put forth their decision/ representations qua the inclusion of slaughterhouses under the purview and ambit of the EIA 2006 and subsequently the same has been complied with by the MoEF&CC wherein they have opined that there is no need for the inclusion of slaughterhouses under the ambit of EIA 2006.

RE: EXPANSIVE SCOPE OF JURISDICTION OF THE HON'BLE TRIBUNAL FOR PRESERVATION OF ENVIRONMENT

85. – 86.

The contents of the corresponding paragraph of the Applicant are not disputed by the Answering Respondent. It is however submitted that the power of this Hon'ble Tribunal is restricted to acts or omissions coming under the purview of the NGT Act, 2010 and it cannot be prayed by the Applicants for the sake of their convenience for the NGT to expand its scope of jurisdiction well beyond Schedule I of the Act for preservation of environment or ancillary activities in multiple cases. by issuing directions to the Union of India/ Central Government/ MOEFCC for inclusion of slaughterhouses / processing units within the domain of the EIA Notification, 2006.

NOTARY RENU AGARWAL Delhi Regd. No. 17006 GOVT. OF INDIA

87. – 88.

The contentions of the corresponding paragraphs are matters of public record and warrant no response from the Answering Respondent, therefore no reply is being devised thereto.

ALL INDIA BUFFALO & SHEEP MEAT EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION NEW DELHI

89. That in response to the contents of the corresponding paragraph, it is stated that there is no requirement for the slaughterhouses/ MPUs to undergo the EIA and come under the purview of the EIA 2006. These slaughterhouses are already heavily scrutinised and under stringent laws/ rules/ regulations. Moreover, the EIA 2006 has its own limitations that cannot completely and effectively effectuate the elimination of all forms of pollution or acts of environment depletion that are allegedly being caused by the slaughterhouses/MPUs.

IX. PARAWISE REPLY TO THE GROUNDS

A. That the contentions of the corresponding paragraph are frivolous, and without any basis and the same are strongly denied. In this regard, it is stated that the inclusion of the slaughterhouses/ MPUs under the ambit of the EIA 2006 would lead to multiplicity of compliances without much value addition to the slaughterhouse process.

NOTARY RENU AGARWAL Delhi Regd. No. B7806 GOVT. OF INDIA

B. That the contentions of the corresponding paragraph are frivolous, concocted, baseless and without any basis and the same is strongly and vehemently denied. In this regard, it is stated that the current legal regime provides for substantive measures/ conditions that need to be satisfied from the inception i.e., the setting up of the slaughterhouses until the completion of the entire slaughtering process. The MoEFCC is obligated under Section 3 of the EPA to take steps to prevent pollution but the same cannot be blindly thrusted to be abided by without due consideration of the facts and circumstances in hand.

ALL INDIA BUFFALO & SHEEP MEAT EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION NEW DELHI

C. That the contentions of the corresponding paragraph are true to the extent of the powers vested by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in ***Laxmi Narain Modi (supra)***. In this regard it is stated that the content of the corresponding paragraph further substantiates the stand of the Answering Respondent that there are various measures that have been taken and/ or are in place for the compliance of environmental safeguards.

D. That in response to the contents of the corresponding paragraph, it is stated that violations by the slaughterhouses if any occur due to complacency on part of the concerned authority due any reason. However, this would not suggest that there don't exist laws/ rules/ regulations to supervise the slaughterhouses but a need to ensure their compliance instead of introducing a parallel compliance to it.

E. The contents of the corresponding paragraph are not disputed as they pertain to slaughterhouses that have breached several conditions when installing treatment plants and accordingly necessary actions were directed to be taken, as is the proper procedure/ regulation already in place.

F. In response to the contents of the corresponding paragraph it is stated that the Municipal Corporation of Bhopal was directed to take necessary actions against the violator. As has been stated in the submissions above, as per Entry No. 18 of the Twelfth Schedule (Article 243 W) of the Constitution of India, 1950 the Municipal Corporation is vested with the power and responsibility of regulating slaughter houses.

G. That the contentions of the corresponding paragraph are frivolous, concocted, baseless and is therefore strongly and vehemently

NOTARY GOVT. OF INDIA RENU AGARWAL Delhi Regd. No. 17806

BUFFALO & SHEEP MEAT EXPORTERS ASSOC. NEW DELHI

denied. In this regard it is stated that even if the slaughterhouses are made to undergo the EIA, they would not be applicable to the group of slaughterhouses that are neither new nor are in the process to expand or modernize their projects. Moreover, they do not have an adequate supervision and inspection framework in place.

H. – N. That the contents of the corresponding grounds are mere repetition of the previous paras of the Application and therefore denied as baseless and irrelevant. The response to the same may be read as a part and parcel of the contents of the preceding paragraphs of the Reply as the same are not being repeated herein for the sake of brevity.

O. In response to the contents of the correspondence paragraph it is stated that the concept of public consultation would not be effectively applicable in the cases of slaughterhouses as they are required by law to be set up away from human settlements/habitations and residential areas.

NOTARY RENU AGARWAL Delhi Regd. No. 17806 GOVT. OF INDIA

P. That the contents of the corresponding paragraph are without any basis and the same are strongly and vehemently denied. In this regard, it is stated that the current legal regime provides a holistic check on the impact of the environment as the scrutiny of these slaughterhouses commences from the time the project is proposed and carries on until the entire slaughtering process is complete and processed. The waste before being disposed of are treated inside the plants with the help of ETPs, Rendering Plants, UASB Reactors, Nano-Filtration, etc.

INDIA BUFFALO & SHEEP MEAT EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION NEW DELHI

Q. In response to the contents of the corresponding paragraph it is stated that the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 while admittedly only provide for rules of slaughter with respect to the well-being of the animals, there are numerous other laws as has been complied in pursuance of the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in ***Common Cause (supra)***.

R. The contents of the corresponding paragraph are without any basis and the same are strongly denied. In this regard, it is stated that the CTE & CTO are one of the mandatory requirements to be complied with by the slaughterhouses upon the fulfilment of criteria qua the location of the slaughterhouse to be set up, various plant related requirements, requirements and facilities for disposal of waste, etc.

S. That in response to the contents of the corresponding paragraph it is stated that even if the EIA process as prescribed in the Notification is done, there would still be initiation of proceedings to enforce the submission of half yearly reports of the compliance to the EC so provided and the said process may be subjected to frivolous compliance reports being submitted by the party involved.

NOTARY RENU AGARWAL Delhi Regd. No. 17606 GOVT. OF INDIA

X. REPLY TO PRAYER

In light of the above facts and circumstances, it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass the following directions:

i. Not to Declare that the omission of Slaughterhouse/ processing units under the EIA Notification, 2006 is arbitrary and bad in law; and

BUFFALO & SHEEP MEAT EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION NEW DELHI

ii. Not to Direct the Central Government to consider proposals for grant of EC in respect of a Slaughterhouse/ processing units as an integrated one comprising of both building and slaughter activity; and

iii. Not to Direct the Central Government to include Slaughterhouses and processing units within the ambit of the EIA Notification, 2006; and

PRAYER

In light of the above facts and circumstances, it is most respectfully prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to pass the following directions:

A. Dismiss the current Application filed by the Applicant seeking the inclusion of slaughterhouses under the ambit of the EIA 2006 Notification.

B. Pass any other or further Order(s) as this Hon'ble Tribunal may deem fit in the facts and circumstances of the present case.

NOTARY RENU AGARWAL Delhi Regd. No. 17806 GOVT. OF INDIA

ALL INDIA BUFFALO & SHEEP MEAT EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION NEW DELHI

DEPONENT
THROUGH

Abhinav Mishra 10/7/2016

CHAMBERS OF ABHINAV MISHRA
ADVOCATES & SOLICITORS
COUNSEL(s) FOR THE RESPONDENT No. 4
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NEW DELHI- 110014
Ph. No.: +91-9971377938; 011-79696200
E-mail: admin@chambersofabhinavmishra.in

Place: NEW DELHI
Dated: 14.10.2024

ALL INDIA BUFFALO & SHEEP MEAT EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION NEW DELHI

DEPONENT

NOTARY GOVT. OF INDIA RENU AGARWAL Delhi Regd. No. 17805

VERIFICATION

I say that the contents of the above affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

14 OCT 2024

Verified at New Delhi on this 14th day of October, 2024.

ALL INDIA BUFFALO & SHEEP MEAT EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION NEW DELHI

DEPONENT

Bhuvan Mishra D/1067/2016

I identified the deponant who has signed in my presence

ATTESTED NOTARY PUBLIC (INDIA)

14 OCT 2024

1009
ANNEXURE - R1

Item No. 16 Court No. 1

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 879/2022
(IA No. 341/2024 & IA No. 646/2023)

Gauri Maulekhi Applicant

Versus

Union of India & Ors. Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 01.08.2024

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAKASH SHRIVASTAVA, CHAIRPERSON
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SUDHIR AGARWAL JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. A. SENTHIL VEL, EXPERT MEMBER

Applicant: Mr. Raj Panjwani, Senior Advocate with Ms. Esha Dutta, Ms. Shaalini Agrawal & Mr. Siddharth Pandey, Advs. for Applicant

Respondents: Mr. Pinaki Misra, Senior Advocate with Mr. Abhinav Mishra, Adv. for R - 4
Ms. Suhasini Sen & Ms. Surbhi, Advs. for MoEF & CC
Mr. Vikrant Pachnanda & Mr. Mukul Katyal, Advs. for CPCB

ORDER

1. I.A. No. 341/2024 has been filed by the applicant-All India Buffalo and Sheep Meat Exporters Association through its authorized representative for impleadment in this OA as respondent. It has been pointed out that the applicant is a Registered Society and it is an umbrella body of Registered Meat Exporters, parties dealing in domestic markets, livestock, and animal husbandry.

2. It is not in dispute that any order passed in this OA may have impact on the members of the applicant's Association and therefore, they are the necessary party in this OA.

3. Considering the interest of the applicant involved in the matter, the IA has not been opposed by any of the party.

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4. On due consideration, IA No. 341/2024 is allowed and the applicant in the IA is impleaded as respondent no. 4 in this OA. Let the amended memo of parties be prepared.

5. Learned Counsel for respondent no. 4 is granted 10 day's time to file the response in the OA and it will be open to the applicant to file rejoinder thereto within one week thereafter.

6. List on 07.11.2024.

Prakash Shrivastava, CP

Sudhir Agarwal, JM

Dr. A. Senthil Vel, EM

August 01, 2024
Original Application No. 879/2022
(IA No. 341/2024 & IA No. 646/2023)
SN

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REPORTABLE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO. 533 OF 2011

V.K. Naswa …

Petitioner

Versus

Home Secretary, U.O.I. and Ors. …

Respondents

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
JUDGMENT

O R D E R

1. This writ petition has been filed making grievance that the respondents, namely, Yog Guru Baba Ramdev; Shri Anna Hazare, Mrs. Kiran Bedi and others have, on several occasions insulted the National Flag and violated the norms of waiving of National Flag, as provided in the Flag Code 2002. Thus, the petitioner has sought relief that a sum of Rs.10,00,000,00/- (Rupees Ten crores) be recovered from Baba Ramdev for misusing National Flag for gaining

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undue mileage benefiting his commercial ends (yoga business) as well as the political gain drive during agitations; Shri Anna Hazare and others be directed to pay a sum of Rs.1,00,000,00/- (Rupees Ten crores) to the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for using/misusing National Flag for gaining the political mileage during agitations, and further to issue direction to the Central Government through Ministry of Law & Justice to revise the Flag Code of India 2002 and amend the same incorporating the amendment suggested by the petitioner himself.

2. The petitioner appears in person and on being asked by the court it has been pointed out by him that against the above referred respondents he has filed the criminal complaints before the police authorities and he has been pursuing the said remedy simultaneously.

3. The issue involved in the case has been dealt with by this Court elaborately in **Union of India v. Naveen Jindal & Anr**., AIR 2004 SC 1559, interpreting the clauses contained in the Flag Code 2002 and explained as under what circumstances and in what manner the National Flag can be hoisted by the individuals. The Flag Code is divided into 3 parts. Part II provides for the mode and manner of hoisting/displaying/use of National Flag by Members of Public, Private Organisations, Educational Institutions etc. From reading of

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clause 2.1 of Section 1 appear in Part II of the Flag Code, it is evident that there is no restriction on the display of National Flag by members of general public, private organizations and educational institutions etc. except to the extent provided in the Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1950 and Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 and any other law enacted on the subject. This Court has further held that Flag Code is not the law within the meaning of Article 13(3)(a) of the Constitution of India. However, right to fly National Flag is a fundamental right. Further the Flag Code provides guidelines to be observed for preservation of dignity and respect to the National Flag.

4. In view of the above, the National Flag is both a benediction and a beckoning. Thus, in case a person shows any kind of disrespect to the National Flag or does not observe the terms contained in the Code, legal action may be taken against him under the relevant statutory provisions. However, these are the questions of facts as to whether on a particular event a particular person has shown any kind of disrespect to the National Flag. For that purpose, the petitioner has already filed complaint before the authorities concerned. Thus, he cannot pursue the remedy simultaneously by filing the writ petition and on that count the petition is liable to be

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dismissed. More so, such a factual controversy cannot be examined in a petition under Article 32 of the Constitution of India.

5. The petitioner-in-person has emphasised that he has approached this Court to issue directions to the Central Government through Ministry of Law & Justice to amend the law in this regard and in the alternative, this court itself may issue appropriate directions in this regard.

It is a settled legal proposition that the court can neither legislate nor issue a direction to the Legislature to enact in a particular manner.

6. In **Mullikarjuna Rao & Ors. etc. etc. v. State of Andhra Pradesh & Ors. etc. etc.,** AIR 1990 SC 1251; and **V.K. Sood v. Secretary, Civil Aviation & Ors**., AIR 1993 SC 2285, this Court has held that Writ Court, in exercise of its power under Article 226, has no power even indirectly require the Executive to exercise its law-making power. The Court observed that it is neither legal nor proper for the High Court to issue direction or advisory sermons to the Executive in respect of the sphere which is exclusively within the domain of the Executive under the Constitution. The power under Article 309 of the Constitution to frame rules is the legislative power. This power under the Constitution has to be exercised by the

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President or the Governor of a State, as the case may be. The Courts cannot usurp the functions assigned to the Executive under the Constitution and cannot even indirectly require the Executive to exercise its law-making power in any manner. The Courts cannot assume to itself a supervisory role over the rule-making power of the Executive under Article 309 of the Constitution.

7. While deciding the said case, the Court placed reliance on a large number of judgments, particularly **M/s. Narinder Chand Hem Raj & Ors. v. Lt. Governor, Administrator, Union Territory, Himachal Pradesh & Ors.**, AIR 1971 SC 2399, where it has been held that legislative power can be exercised only by the legislature or its delegate and none else.

8. In **State of Himachal Pradesh v. A Parent of a Student of Medical College, Shimla & Ors.,** AIR 1985 SC 910, this Court deprecated the practice adopted by the Courts to issue directions to the legislature to enact a legislation to meet a particular situation observing :

> *"...The direction given by the Division Bench was really nothing short of an indirect attempt to compel the State Government to initiate legislation with a view to curbing the evil of ragging, for Otherwise it is difficult to see why, after the clear and categorical statement by the chief Secretary*

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on behalf of the State Government that the Government will introduce legislation if found necessary and so advised, the Division Bench should have proceeded to again give the same direction. Thus the Division Bench was clearly not entitled to do. It is entirely a matter for the executive branch of the Government to decided whether or not to introduce any particular legislation."

9. In **Asif Hameed & Ors. v. State of Jammu & Kashmir & Ors.,** AIR 1989 SC 1899, this Court while dealing with a case like this at hand observed:

"While doing so, the Court must remain within its self-imposed limits. The Court sits in judgment on the action of a co-ordinate branch of the Government. While exercising power of judicial review of administrative action, the Court is not an Appellate Authority. ***The Constitution does not permit the Court to direct or advise the Executive in matter of policy or to sermonize qua any matter which under the Constitution lies within the sphere of Legislature or Executive."***

(Emphasis added)

10. In **Union of India & Anr. v. Deoki Nandan Aggarwal**, AIR 1992 SC 96, this Court similarly observed :

"It is not the duty of the Court either to enlarge the scope of the legislation.....The Court cannot rewrite, recast or reframe the legislation for the very good reason that it has no power to legislate. The power to legislate has not been conferred on the Court."

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11. Similarly in **Ajaib Singh v. Sirhind Co-operative Marketing-cum-Processing Service Society Ltd. & Anr.**, AIR 1999 SC 1351, this Court held that Court cannot fix a period of limitation, if not fixed by the legislature, as "the Courts can admittedly interpret the law and do not make laws." The Court cannot interpret the statutory provision in such a manner "which would amount to legislation intentionally left over by the legislature".

12. A similar view has been reiterated by this Court in **Union of India v. Association for Democratic Reforms & Anr.**, AIR 2002 SC 2112, observing that the Court cannot issue direction to the legislature for amending the Act or Rules. It is for the Parliament to amend the Act or Rules.

13. In **District Mining Officer & Ors. v. Tata Iron & Steel Co. & Anr.,** (2001) 7 SCC 358, this Court held that function of the Court is only to expound the law and not to legislate.

14. Similarly, in **Supreme Court Employees' Welfare Association v. Union of India & Anr.**, (1989) 4 SCC 187, this Court held that Court cannot direct the legislature to enact a

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particular law for the reason that under the constitutional scheme the Parliament exercises sovereign power to enact law and no outside power or authority can issue a particular piece of legislation.

(See also: **State of Jammu & Kashmir v. A.R. Zakki & Ors.**, AIR 1992 SC 1546).

15. In **Union of India v. Prakash P. Hinduja & Anr.**, AIR 2003 SC 2612, this Court held that if the Court issues a direction which amounts to legislation and is not complied with by the State, it cannot be held that the State has committed the Contempt of Court for the reason that the order passed by the Court was without jurisdiction and it has no competence to issue a direction amounting to legislation.

16. The issue involved herein was considered by this Court in **University of Kerala v. Council, Principals', Colleges, Kerala & Ors.,** AIR 2010 SC 2532. The Court elaborately explained the scope of separation of powers of different organs of the State under our Constitution; the validity of judicial legislation and if it is at all permissible, its limits; and the validity of judicial activism and the need for judicial restraint, etc. The Court observed:

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"At the outset, we would say that it is not possible for this Court to give any direction for amending the Act or the statutory rules. It is for the Parliament to amend the Act and the Rules."

17. In **State of U.P. & Ors. v. Jeet S. Bisht & Anr.,** (2007) 6 SCC 586, this Court held that issuing any such direction may amount to amendment of law which falls exclusively within the domain of the executive/legislature and the Court cannot amend the law.

18. In **Delhi Jal Board v. National Campaign for Dignity and Rights of Sewerage and Allied Workers & Ors.,** (2011) 8 SCC 568, this Court while dealing with the issue made the observation that in exceptional circumstances where there is inaction by the executive, for whatever reason, the judiciary must step in, in exercise of its Constitutional obligations to provide a solution till such time the legislature acts to perform its role by enacting proper legislation to cover the field.

(See also: **Vishaka & Ors. v. State of Rajasthan & Ors.** AIR 1997 SC 3011; **Common Cause (A Regd. Society) v. Union of India & Ors.,** AIR 2008 SC 2116; and **Destruction of Public and Private Properties v. State of A.P. & Ors.,** AIR 2009 SC 2266)

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19. Thus, it is crystal clear that the Court has a very limited role and in exercise of that, it is not open to have judicial legislation. Neither the Court can legislate, nor it has any competence to issue directions to the legislature to enact the law in a particular manner.

20. In view of the above, the petition lacks merit. Facts of the case do not warrant any interference by this Court. In such a fact-situation, no relief can be granted to the petitioner. The writ petition is, accordingly, dismissed.

.....

...J.

(Dr. B.S. CHAUHAN)

.....

...J.

(SWATANTER KUMAR)

New Delhi,
January 9, 2012

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ANNEXURE - R3 (Colly.)

REPORTABLE

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

CIVIL ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO.309 OF 2003

Laxmi Narain Modi .... Petitioner

Versus

Union of India and others .... Respondents

WITH

WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO.330 OF 2001,
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO.44 OF 2004,
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO.688 OF 2007,
AND
SPECIAL LEAVE PETITION (CIVIL) NO.14121 OF 2009

O R D E R

K.S. Radhakrishnan, J.

1. We, in our order dated 23.8.2012, had highlighted the extreme necessity of constituting State Committees for the purpose of supervising and monitoring the implementation of the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Establishment and Registration of Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) Rules, 2000, the Environment Protection Act, 1986, the Solid

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Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2000 etc.

2. We passed another order on 10.10.2012 and, following that order, almost all the States and Union Territories have constituted the State Committees. On 27.8.2013, we passed a detailed order directing those Committees to implement the broad framework prepared by the MoEF, which we have incorporated in the said order. We also directed the various State Committees to file an Action Taken Report. Few Committees have filed their Action Taken Reports.

3. We notice that there is no periodical supervision or inspection of the various slaughter houses functioning in various parts of the country. Action Taken Reports would indicate that, in many States, slaughter houses are functioning without any licence and even the licenced slaughter houses are also not following the various provisions as well as the guidelines issued by the MoEF, which we have already referred to in our earlier orders.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
JUDGMENT
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We feel that the presence of an experienced Judicial Officer in the State Committees would give more life and light to the Committees, who can function as its Convener. The Convener, so appointed, would see that the Committees meet quite often and follow and implement the provisions of the Act as well as the guidelines issued by the MoEF, which has been made a part of our order dated 27.8.2013.

4. In such circumstances, we are inclined to request the Chief Justices of the various High Courts in the country to nominate the name of a retired District Judge for a period of two years as a Convener of the Committee so as to enable him to send the quarterly reports to this Court. First report be sent within two months. Communicate this order to the Chief Justices of the various High Courts in the country, along with a copy of this Court's orders dated 23.8.2012, 10.10.2012 and 27.8.2013. We fix a consolidated remuneration of Rs.20,000/- per month as honorarium to be paid to the District Judge (Retd.), which will be borne by the respective State Governments/Union

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
JUDGMENT
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Territories, as the case may be. Union of India and various State Governments have raised no objection in adopting such course, so that the Committees could function efficiently and the provisions of the Act and the framework prepared by the MoEF could be given effect to in its letter and spirit.

.....J.
(K.S. Radhakrishnan)

.....J.
(Pinaki Chandra Ghose)

New Delhi,
January 30, 2014.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA
JUDGMENT
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ITEM NO.4 COURT NO.12 SECTION PIL

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS
WRIT PETITION (CIVIL) NO(s). 309 OF 2003

LAXMI NARAIN MODI Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS. Respondent(s)

(With appln(s) for directions,permission to file rejoinder affidavit, permission to file additional documents,permission to file additional affidavit, permission to file submissions and office report)

WITH W.P(C) NO. 330 of 2001
(With appln(s) for directions)
W.P(C) NO. 44 of 2004
(With appln(s) for directions, exemption from filing O.T.)
W.P(C) NO. 688 of 2007
(With appln(s) for stay)

Date: 23/08/2012 These matters were called on for hearing today.

CORAM :
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K.S. RADHAKRISHNAN
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DIPAK MISRA

For Petitioner(s) Mr. Pranab Kumar Mullick,Adv.

Ms. Purnima Bhat, Adv.

Mr. C.D. Singh, Adv.

For Respondent(s) Mr. Sidharth Luthra,ASG
Mr. T.S. Doabia,Sr.Adv.
Ms. Sunita Sharma,Adv.
Ms. Kiran Bhardwaj,Adv.
Mr. D.S. Mahra,Adv.
Mr. S. Chopra,Adv.
Mr. Aditya Singhal,Adv.
Mr. Shiv Pandy,Adv.
Mr. Vikas Malhotra,Adv.
Mr. D.L. Chiddanand,Adv.
Mr. B.K. Prasad,Adv.
Mr. Wasim A. Qadri,Adv.
Mr. A. Deb Kumar,Adv.
Mrs. Sushma Suri,Adv.
Ms. Asha G. Nair,Adv.
Ms. Gunwant,Adv.
Mr. B.V. Balramdas,Adv.

Mr. Ranjit Kumar,Sr.Adv.
Mr. Pranab Kumar Mullick,Adv.
Ms. Soma Mullick,Adv.

Mr. Raj Panjwani,Sr.Adv.
Ms. Purnima Bhat,Adv.

Mr. Anil Grover,AAG, Punjab
Ms. Noopur Singhal,Adv.

Mr. Manjit Singh,AAG, Haryana
Mr. Kamal Mohan Gupta,Adv.

Dr. Manish Singhvi,AAG, Rajasthan
Mr. Irshad Ahmad,Adv.

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Mr. Anjani Kumar Dubey,Adv.

Mr. Pragyan P. Sharma,Adv.
Mr. Rupesh Gupta,Adv.
Ms. Mandakini Sharma,Adv.
Mr. Gautam Dhamija,Adv.
Mr. P.V. Yogeswaran,Adv.
Mr. Surendra Kr. Maurya,Adv.

Mr. Gopal Singh,Adv.
Mr. Manish Kumar,Adv.
Mr. Chandan Kumar,Adv.

Mr. Abhijit Sengupta,Adv.
Mr. B.P. Yadav,Adv.
Mr. Faisal M.,Adv.

Mr. Pragyan Sharma,Adv.
Mr. Heshu Kayina,Adv.

Mr. Vikas Upadhyay,Adv.
Mr. B.S. Banthia,Adv.

Mr. Pradeep Misra,Adv.
Mr. Daleep Kumar Dhuani,Adv.
Mr. Suraj Singh,Adv.

Ms. Aruna Mathur,Adv.
Mr. Yusuf Khan,Adv.
Ms. Movita,Adv.

Mr. Vikas Bansal,Adv.
Ms. Vibha Datta Makhija,Adv.

Mr. Shibashish Misra,Adv.
Mr. Ahbinandan Nanda,Adv.

Mr. Riku Sarma,Adv.
Mr. Navnit Kumar,Adv.
For M/s. Corporate Law Group

Mr. Ranjan Mukherjee,Adv.
Mr. S. Bhowmick,Adv.
Mr. S.C. Ghosh,Adv.

Ms. Hemantika Wahi,Adv.
Ms. Nandani Gupta,Adv.

Mr. Vijay Panjwani,Adv.

Mr. Atul Jha,Adv.
Mr. Sandeep Jha,Adv.
Mr. Dharmendra Kumar Sinha,Adv.
Mr. Rajesh Srivastava,Adv.

Mr. Gopal Prasad,Adv.
Mr. S.K. Singh,Adv.

Mr. Vivek Vishnoi,Adv.
Mr. Gaurav Agarwal,Adv.
Mr. M.R. Shamshad,Adv.

Mr. Anil Shrivastav,Adv.
Mr. Rituraj Biswas,Adv.

Mr. Mukesh K. Giri,Adv.
Mr. Dilip Kumar Sharma,Adv.

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Mr. Shiv Prakash Pandey,Adv.
Mr. Rajeev K. Dubey,Adv.
Mr. G.V. Rao,Adv.

Mr. Sunil Fernandes,Adv.
Ms. Vernika Tomar,Adv.
Mr. Shashank K. Lal,Adv.

Mr. Nikhil Nayyar,Adv.
Mr. T.V.S. Raghavendra Sreyas,Adv.
Ms. Pritha Srikumar,Adv.

Mr. Shekhar Raj Sharma,Adv.
Ms. Alka Sinha,Adv.
Mr. Anuvrat Sharma,Adv.

Mr. P. Parmeswaran,Adv

Mr. Pradeep Misra,Adv

Mr. Tara Chandra Sharma,Adv

Mr. R. Ayyam Perumal,Adv

Mr. V.G. Pragasam,Adv

Mr. V.K. Verma,Adv

Mr. Anil Shrivastav,Adv

Mr. Nikhil Nayyar,Adv

Mr. P.V. Dinesh,Adv

Mr. Ashok K. Srivastava,Adv.

Mr. L.C. Agrawala,Adv.

Mr. Punit Dutt Tyagi,Adv.

Ms. Kamini Jaiswal,Adv.

Mr. Abhijat P. Medh,Adv.

Mr. Sanjay R. Hegde,Adv.

Mr. Arun K. Sinha,Adv.

Mr. Khwairakpam Nobin Singh,Adv.

Mr. T.V. Ratnam,Adv.

Ms. Sumita Hazarika,Adv.

Mr. Mohanprasad Meharia,Adv.

Mr. Anil Srivasava,Adv.

Mr. T.V. George,Adv.

M/s. Arputham, Aruna & Co.,Advs.

Mr. Aruneshwar Gupta,Adv.

Mr. K.R. Sasiprabhu,Adv.

Mr. Rajesh Srivastava,Adv.

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Mrs. B. Sunita Rao,Adv.

Mr. Naresh K. Sharma,Adv.

Mr. Ajay Pal,Adv.

Mrs. Manik Karanjawala,Adv.

UPON hearing counsel the Court made the following

O R D E R

These writ petitions have been preferred in public interest seeking various directions to the State Governments as well as to the Union of India, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Animal Welfare Board of India and other statutory authorities to effectively implement the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Establishment and Registration of Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) Rules, 2000 and also the provisions of Environment Protection Act, 1986, Schedule I, Entry 50 and also Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 etc. Further, direction is also sought to ensure that the animals meant for slaughter are not transported in violation of Transport of Animals Rule, 1978 and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Transport on Foot) Rules, 2000. Further, prayers have also been made to ensure that the recognized slaughter houses are in conformity with the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2000 and also for other consequential reliefs. A detailed affidavit has been filed by the Central Pollution Control Board (for short CPCB) as early as in October, 2003 wherein they have categorically stated as follows:

The CPCB is of the view that the slaughter houses generate substantial quantities of effluents and solid wastes. These slaughter houses causes nuisance by way of foul smell due to improper handling. It is, therefore, necessary that these units should install pollution control devices so that they can comply with the prescribed standards. Further, it was stated that the existing slaughter houses need to modernize their operations with greater emphasis of utilization of waste to reduce environmental problems and to maintain hygienic conditions. It is also pointed out that most of the slaughter houses in the country are very old and operate without basic amenities such as proper flooring, water supply, ventilation etc., and there is no need to upgrade old slaughter houses on modern lines.

Therefore, the CPBC submitted that all the slaughter houses in the country should comply with the prescribed standards. The local municipal agencies and concerned police should ensure that no illegal slaughtering takes place and also the units conform to the standards set by the State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees.

This Court has passed various orders alerting the State Governments to properly implement the various provisions referred to hereinbefore but still no effective steps have been taken by various States either to constitute Committees or to see that the slaughter houses are functioning in accordance with the rules framed.

The matters have again come up for hearing today.

Learned senior counsel appearing for the Ministry of Environment and Forest (MoEF) brought to our knowledge a decision taken by the MoEF under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forest on 26.04.2012. In the meeting, the CPCB has presented its status of 15 States whereas the Ministry of Labour gave a status of 20 States and the action plan was also discussed.

After examining the matter in depth by the Committee, they found the necessity of constituting State Committee for slaughter houses to fulfill the mandatory requirements under the various legislations dealing with the functioning of the

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slaughter houses in the country. The decision of dated 26.04.2012 is extracted hereunder for easy reference:-

"1. CPCB will write to all States informing about its guidelines for slaughter houses.

[Action: CPCB)

2. CPCB will also initiate action against all slaughter houses which are not meeting the norms and implement the abattoir rules through SPCB. It was discussed that SPCB even has powers to close slaughter houses under these rules.

[Action: CPCB)

3. States to be requested to constitute State Committee for Slaughter Houses as follows:

i) Secretary of the Department of Urban Development of the State-Chairman.

ii) Rep. Department of Health.

iii) Rep. Department of Animal Husbandry.

iv) Rep. Department of Labour.

v) Food Safety Commissioner representing Central Food Safety and Standard Authority of India.

vi) Rep. State Pollution Control Board.

vii) Rep. State Animal Welfare Board.

viii) Rep. of State Police

ix) 2 prominent persons nominated by state government.

x) Such other officers and experts as the members may choose to co-opt.

4. Functions of the State Committee for Slaughter Houses so constituted may be as following:

i) to identify and prepare a list of all the Slaughter Houses (S.H.s) located within the local self Govt. (Municipal Corporations, Panchayats etc.)

ii) to call for reports from the District Magistrate or the Dy. Commissioner and District Food Safety Inspector as the case may be on the condition/functioning of the S.H.s and also on the compliance of the relevant applicable laws.

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iii) to recommend modernization of old slaughter houses (S.H.s) and to relocate S.H.s which are located within or in close proximity of a residential area.

iv) to recommend appropriate measures for dealing with solid waste, water/air pollution and for preventing cruelty to the animals meant for slaughter.

v) to carry out surprise & random inspections of S.H.s regularly and to issue directions for compliance of the recommendations that may be made by it.

vi) to send bi-annual reports on the state S.H.s to the Central Committee and to refer issues that may require Central Committee recommendations or Central Govt. assistance.

vii) to accord final approval for licensing of S.H.S to Local Self Govt.

viii) 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.

viii) To check for child labour.

[Action: AWD)"

Learned counsel appearing for the petitioners also pointed out the necessity of including the Secretary, Local Self Government as well as the Secretary, Panchayat Raj also as Committee Members for effective implementation of the various legislations.

Further, it was also pointed out that even though the decision was taken by the MoEF on 26.04.2012 the same was forwarded to various State Governments only on 2.7.2012 and so far no effective steps have been taken by the State Governments to constitute the Committee and to take further follow up action. The functions to be discharged by such Committees have also been dealt with in the meeting held on 26.04.2012 for proper implementation. The early constitution of the committees is, therefore, highly necessary for proper and speedy implementation of the rules under the various enactments.

In such circumstances, we are inclined to give direction to all the State Governments and the Union Territories to constitute the State Committees for slaughters houses, as decided in the meeting held on 26.04.2012, including the Secretary, Local Self Government as well as Secretary, Panchayat Raj as Members of the Committee over and above the Members already mentioned.

Since the matter is pending in this Court for a number of years, we are inclined to give directions to the State Governments and the Union Territories to constitute the Committees within a period of one month and report compliance. Further, we also direct CPCB to write to all the State Governments informing about the guidelines for slaughter houses as well as to initiate action against all slaughter houses which

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are not meeting the norms and implement the abattoir rules through State Pollution Control Board (SPCB).

The CPCB will initiate steps within a period of two weeks from today. The CPCB is also directed to submit its report within a period of one month.

List the matters after six weeks on a non-miscellaneous day.

|(NARENDRA PRASAD) | |(RENUKA SADANA) |
|COURT MASTER | |COURT MASTER |

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सत्यमेव जयते
Government of Gujarat

Compendium Containing Various Standards, Rules and Statutes Governing TheSlaughter of Animal and Management of Slaughter House

In accordance judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court for the bunch of petition titled as " *common cause Vs UOI, Writ Petition (C) No.330 of 2001; with Petition(Civil) No.44 of 2004; Contempt Petition (C) 124/2015 in W.P.(Civil) No.309 of 2003 LaxmiNarain Modi Vs Union of India& Others".*

State Slaughter House Committee

Gujarat State

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ITEM NO.48 COURT NO.5 SECTION PIL(W)

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS

Writ Petition(s)(Civil) No(s).330/2001

COMMON CAUSE, A REGD. SOCIETY Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA AND ORS. Respondent(s)

(with appln. (s) for directions)

WITH W.P.(C) No. 44/2004
(With appln.(s) for c/delay in making deposit and appln.(s) for directions and appln.(s) for exemption from filing O.T. and may refer to remakrs)

Date : 17/02/2017 These petitions were called on for hearing today.

CORAM :
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE MADAN B. LOKUR
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRAFULLA C. PANT
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE DEEPAK GUPTA

For Petitioner(s) Mr. Pranab Kumar Mullick, AOR
Mrs. Soma Mullick, Adv.
Mr. Sebat Kumar Deuria, Adv.

Mr. Anand Grover, Sr. Adv.
Mr. Purushottam Sharma Tripathi, AOR
Mr. Mukesh Kumar Singh, Adv.
Ms. Priya Shirnivasan, Adv.
Srinidhi Rao, Adv.
Ms. Amita, Adv.

For Respondent(s) Ms. Pinky Anand, ASG
Mr. K. Radhakrishnan, Sr. Adv.
Ms. Sunita Sharma, Adv.
Mr. S. Wasim A. Qadri, Adv.
Ms. Sushma Verma, Adv.
Mr. D.S. Mahra, AOR

Signature Not Verified
Digitally signed by SANJAY KUMAR
Date: 2017.02.20 14:47:05 IST
Reason:

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Ms. Kiran Bhardwaj, Adv.
Mr. G.S. Makkar, Adv.
Mr. Shadman Ali, Adv.
Mr. Arun Kumar Yadav, Adv.
Mr. Mohan Prasad Gupta, Adv.
Mr. R.R. Rajesh, Adv.
Mr. Raj Bahadur, Adv.
Ms. Kritika Sachdeva, Adv.
Ms. Somya Rathore, Adv.
Mr. Ajay Kumar Singh, Adv.
Mr. Amrish Kr. Sharma, Adv.

MCD — Mr. Sanjiv Sen, Sr. Adv.
Mr. R.K. Singh, Adv.
Mr. Suvesh Kumar, Adv.
Mr. Virag Gupta, Adv.
Mr. Praveen Swarup, AOR

CPCB — Mr. Vijay Panjwani, AOR

Animal Welfare Board
Ms. Anjali Sharma, Adv.
Ms. Sujeeta Srivastava, AOR

UPON hearing the counsel the Court made the following

O R D E R

Pursuant to our orders dated 26.09.2016 and 28.10.2016, a compendium of the Indian Standards has been prepared along with all relevant material in consultation with all the stake-holders.

The Union of India is directed to print the compendium in sufficient numbers and circulate it to all the State Governments and Union Territories for compliance. The Union of India will comply with our orders within six weeks from today.

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In the event there is non-compliance with the Indian Standards, other rules and regulations, the petitioners are entitled to approach the concerned District Collector or the judicial authorities, as the case may be in a given specific instance.

Learned counsel for the petitioner in W.P.(C) No.44 of 2004 seeks leave to withdraw the petition.

W.P.(C) No.44 of 2004 is dismissed as withdrawn.

W.P.(C) No.330 of 2001 is disposed of.

Pending applications, if any, are disposed of.

(SANJAY KUMAR-I)
AR-CUM-PS

(JASWINDER KAUR)
COURT MASTER

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ANNEXURE - R5

केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
(पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
(MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS, GOVT. OF INDIA)

No.B-29012/ESS(CPA)/2015-16/ March 07, 2016

To

The Chairman
All the State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees
(List Attached)

SUB: MODIFIED DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18(1)(b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974 and THE AIR (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981 REGARDING HARMONIZATION OF CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRIAL SECTORS UNDER RED/ORANGE/GREEN/WHITE CATEGORIES.

WHEREAS, under section 16 (2)(b) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section 16 (2)(c) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees (PCCs); and

WHEREAS, under section 16 (2)(c) of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section 16 (2)(d) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, one of the functions of the CPCB is to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs and PCCs; and

WHEREAS, it was brought to the notice of CPCB, that different SPCBs /PCCs were following different criteria for classification of industrial sectors under Red/Orange/ Green category and that classification was being used by the SPCBs/PCCs for grant of consents to industries and for Inventorization / surveillance of industries.

WHEREAS, the issue regarding classification of industries was deliberated upon in the 56th Conference of Chairmen & Member Secretaries of CPCB & SPCBs/PCCs held on August 31, 2010 and a working group comprising of representatives from SPCBs & CPCB was constituted to prepare a consolidated list of industrial sectors falling under Red/Orange/Green category to bring uniformity in classification of industrial sectors across the country;

'परिवेश भवन' पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032
'Parivesh Bhawan', East Arjun Nagar, Delhi - 110032
दूरभाष/Tel. : 43102030, फैक्स/Fax : 22305793, 22307078, 22307079, 22301932, 22304948
ई-मेल/e-mail : cpcb@nic.in वेबसाईट/Website : www.cpcb.nic.in

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WHEREAS, the report prepared by the Working Group was discussed in the 57th Conference of Chairmen & Member Secretaries of CPCB& SPCBs/PCCs held in Delhi on September 15, 2011, wherein some modifications were proposed;

WHEREAS, the final report of the working group was prepared, incorporating the suggestions/observations made in the 57th Conference of Chairmen and Member Secretaries of CPCB & SPCBs/PCCs and in exercise of the powers delegated to the Chairman, CPCB under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water Act, 1974, following directions were issued for compliance to all SPCBs/PCCs to maintain uniformity in categorization of industries as red, orange and green as per list finalized by CPCB, which identified 85 types of industrial sectors as 'Red', 73 industrial sectors as 'Orange' and 86 sectors as 'Green':

a). To maintain uniformity in categorization of industries under Red/ Orange/Green category, the SPCBs /PCCs shall adopt the list as finalized by CPCB based on the recommendations of that Working Group for grant of Consent, inventorization of industries under Red, Orange and Green categories and other related activities.

(b). The SPCBs/PCCs shall revise the list of Red, Orange and Green categories of industries operating in their jurisdiction based on the criteria specified in the final report of that Working Group and submit the same to CPCB within 90 days in hard copy as well as soft copy;

WHEREAS, later-on, it was observed that the process of categorization thus far was primarily based on the size of the industries and consumption of resources and pollution due to discharge of emissions and effluents and its likely impact on health was not considered as primary criteria;

WHEREAS, there have been proposals from the SPCBs / PCCs and industrial associations for categorization of the industrial sectors in a more pragmatic manner. The issue was discussed during the national level conference of the Environment Ministers of the States, held in New Delhi during April 06-07, 2015 and also during the Conference of the Chairmen and Member Secretaries of CPCB and SPCBs/PCCs held in New Delhi on April 08, 2015. Accordingly, a 'Working Group' comprising of the Members from Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards representing the States of Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Tamilnadu, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, was constituted to revisit the criteria of categorization of industries and suggest rationale based on pollution potential for categorization of industrial sectors and adopting it for implementation of pollution control plan;

WHEREAS, the Working Group has developed the criteria of categorization of industrial sectors based on the concept of Pollution Index which is a function of the emissions (air pollutants), effluents (water pollutants), hazardous wastes generated and consumption of resources. For this purpose the references are taken from the the Water (Prevention and Control

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of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 2003, Standards so far prescribed for various pollutants under Environment (Protection) Act , 1986 and Doon Valley Notification, 1989 issued by MoEFCC. The Pollution Index (PI) of any industrial sector is a number from 0 to 100 and the increasing value of PI denotes the increasing degree of pollution load from the industrial sector;

WHEREAS , based on the series of consultations with SPCBs, different Government / Non-government Institutions including industries and MoEFCC , the following criteria on 'Range of Pollution Index 'for the purpose of categorization of industrial sectors has been finalized:

- Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 60 and above - Red category
- Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 41 to 59 -Orange category
- Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 21 to 40 -Green category
- Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score incl. & upto 20 -White category

WHEREAS, based on the revised criteria, the 'Final Report on Revised Categorization of Industrial Sectors under Red/Orange/Green/White' has been evolved. The 'Categorization' is based on the relative pollution potential of the industrial sectors and grouping of the industrial sectors based on the use of raw materials, manufacturing process adopted and pollutants likely to be generated;

WHEREAS, based on relative Pollution Index, the number of industries in various categories are as under :

i. The Red category of industrial sectors: 60
ii. The Orange category of industrial sectors: 83
iii. The Green category of industrial sectors: 63 and
iv. The Newly introduced White category: 36

WHEREAS, there shall be no necessity of obtaining the Consent to Operate'' for White category of industries and an intimation to concerned SPCB / PCC shall suffice;

WHEREAS, the purpose of categorization is to ensure that the industry is established in a manner consistent with the environmental objectives and to prompt industrial sectors to adopt cleaner technologies, ultimately resulting in generation of no or minimum pollutants.

WHEREAS the new categorization system shall also facilitate in self-assessment by industries;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers delegated to the Chairman, CPCB under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Section 18(1)(b) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution), Act , 1981 the earlier Directions issued in June 2012 in the context of categorisation of industries as Red, Orange & Green are withdrawn with immediate effect and following **'Directions'** are hereby issued for compliance by all SPCBs and PCCs :

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1. That the SPCBs and PCCs shall adopt the Revised Criteria of categorization of industrial sectors as detailed in table nos. F1, F2, F3 and F4 and Revised Lists of Red, Orange, Green and White categories of industrial sectors, presented at table no. G2, G3, G4 and G5 respectively, in the 'Final Report' as attached herewith immediately.
2. That all pending applications for consideration of 'Consent to Establish' and 'Consent to Operate' and future such applications shall be processed as per revised criteria.
3. That the SPCBs and PCCs will provide the list of industries identified in each category existing in the State which have been considered for grant of consents. SPCBs/PCCs will forward the list of such industries before 31.05.2016 and the same will be uploaded on the websites of respective SPCB/PCC.

4. That the 'Revised Lists of Red, Orange, Green and White category of industrial sectors' shall be used by the SPCBs and PCCs for Consent Management and inventorization of industries under Red, Orange ,Green and White categories. Siting of industries shall be only in conforming areas. SPCBs / PCCs shall evolve sector specific plans for control of pollution and industrial surveillance for verifying compliance.

5. That the SPCBs and PCCs shall revise /prepare the inventory of Red, Orange, Green and White categories of industries operating in their jurisdiction based on the revised criteria specified in the Final Report and submit the same to CPCB within 90 days i.e., before 30.05.2016 in hard copy as well as soft copy.

6. That the listed category of industries or those identified later-on under different categories shall not be linked to sanction of loan /finance or bank proceedings.

7. That any further addition of any new or left-over industrial sector and their categorization which is not listed in the revised list of Red, Orange, Green and White industrial sectors, shall be done at the level of concerned SPCB /PCC following revised criteria & guidelines as detailed in the attached document and no concurrence of CPCB shall normally be required. It is further clarified that while categorizing the industries, fractional numbers shall be rounded off to nearest integer.

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The SPCBs/PCCs shall acknowledge the receipt of directions and submit the 'Action Taken Report' in compliance with these directions to CPCB before 15.04.2016.

(Arun Kumar Mehta)
Chairman
7/3/16

Copy to:

1. The Chief Secretary of all the States and UTs
2. The Secretary ,
   Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Entrepreneurs
   Udyog Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi - 110 011
3. The Secretary ,
   Ministry of Heavy Industries
   Udyog Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi - 110 011
4. The Secretary,
   Ministry of New and Renewable Energy
   Block-14, CGO Complex,
   Lodhi Road,New Delhi-110 003,
5. The Advisor(CP Division)
   Ministry of Environment ,Forests and Climate Change
   Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
   Jor Bagh Road, New Delhi – 110 003
6. All Zonal Offices of CPCB

(A. B. Akolkar) 3.3.16
Member Secretary

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Final Document on Revised Classification of Industrial Sectors Under

Red, Orange, Green and White Categories

(February 29, 2016)

Central Pollution Control Board

Delhi

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Executive Summary

Categorization of Industrial Sectors under Red, Orange, Green and White Category

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) had brought out notifications in 1989, with the purpose of prohibition/ restriction of operations of certain industries to protect ecologically sensitive Doon Valley. The notification introduced the concept of categorization of industries as " Red", "Orange "and "Green" with the purpose of facilitating decisions related to location of these industries. Subsequently, the application of this concept was extended in other parts of the country not only for the purpose of location of industries, but also for the purpose of Consent management and formulation of norms related to surveillance / inspection of industries.

The concept of categorization of industries continued to evolve and as different State Pollution Control Boards interpreted it differently, a need arose to bring about necessary uniformity in its application across the country. In order to harmonize the 'Criteria of categorization', Directions were issued by CPCB under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) , Act, 1974 to all SPCBs/PCCs to maintain uniformity in categorization of industries as red, green and orange as per list finalized by CPCB, which identified 85 types of industrial sectors as 'Red', 73 industrial sectors as 'Orange' and 86 sectors as 'Green'.

The process of categorization thus far was primarily based on the size of the industries and consumption of resources. The pollution due to discharge of emissions & effluents and its likely impact on health was not considered as primary criteria. There was demand from the SPCBs / PCCs and industrial associations for categorization of the industrial sectors in a more transparent manner. Accordingly, the issue was discussed thoroughly during the national level conference of the Environment Ministers of the States, held in New Delhi during April 06-07, 2015 and a 'Working Group' comprising of the members from CPCB, APPCB, TNPCB, WBPCB, PPCB, MPPCB and Maharashtra PCB is constituted to revisit the criteria of categorization of industries and recommend measures for making the system transparent and rational.

The Working Group has developed the criteria of categorization of industrial sectors based on the Pollution Index which is a function of the emissions (air pollutants), effluents (water pollutants), hazardous wastes generated and consumption of resources. For this purpose the references are taken from the the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess (Amendment) Act, 2003, Standards so far prescribed for various pollutants under Environment (Protection) Act , 1986 and Doon Valley Notification, 1989 issued by MoEFCC. The Pollution Index PI of any industrial sector is a number from 0 to 100 and the increasing value of PI denotes the increasing degree of pollution load from the industrial sector. Based on the series of brain storming sessions among CPCB, SPCBs and MoEFCC , the following criteria on 'Range of Pollution Index 'for the purpose of categorization of industrial sectors is finalized.

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- Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 60 and above – Red category
- Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 41 to 59 –Orange category
- Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 21 to 40 –Green category
- Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score incl.&upto 20 -White category

The newly introduced White category of industries pertains to those industrial sectors which are practically non-polluting such as Biscuit trays etc. from rolled PVC sheet (using automatic vacuum forming machines), Cotton and woolen hosiers making (Dry process only without any dying/washing operation), Electric lamp (bulb) and CFL manufacturing by assembling only, Scientific and mathematical instrument manufacturing, Solar power generation through photovoltaic cell, wind power and mini hydel power (less than 25 MW).

The salient features of the 'Re-categorization' Exercise are as follows :

- Due importance has been given to relative pollution potential of the industrial sectors based on scientific criteria . Further, wherever possible, splitting of the industrial sectors is also considered based on the use of raw materials, manufacturing process adopted and in-turn pollutants expected to be generated.
- The Red category of industrial sectors would be 60.
- The Orange category of industrial sectors would be 83.
- The Green category of industrial sectors would be 63.
- Newly introduced White category contains 36 industrial sectors which are practically non-polluting.
- There shall be no necessity of obtaining the Consent to Operate'' for White category of industries. An intimation to concerned SPCB / PCC shall suffice.
- No Red category of industries shall normally be permitted in the ecologically fragile area / protected area.

The purpose of categorization is to ensure that the industry is established in a manner which is consistent with the environmental objectives. The new criteria will prompt industrial sectors willing to adopt cleaner technologies, ultimately resulting in generation of fewer pollutants. Another feature of the new categorization system lies in facilitating self-assessment by industries as the subjectivity of earlier assessment has been eliminated. This 'Re-categorization' is a part of the efforts, policies and objective of present government to create a clean & transparent working environment in the country and promote the Ease of Doing Business.

Other similar efforts include installation of Continuous Online Emissions/ Effluent Monitoring Systems in the polluting industries, Revisiting of the CEPI (Comprehensive Environment Pollution Index) concept for assessment of polluted industrial clusters, Revision of existing industrial Emission/Effluent discharge standards, initiation of special drive on pollution control activities in Ganga River basin and many more in coming future.

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Revised Criteria of Categorization of Industries

"Securing industrial pollution control in accordance with the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 by linking with categorization of industries, consent management and vigilance – 'In context of Red, Orange, Green and White categories of industries"

A: Genesis of Categorization:

- The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) had brought out notifications, which inter-alia refers to Prohibition/ Restriction on operation of industries to protect ecologically sensitive areas or areas of specific importance. This has for the first time brought the concept of categorization of industries to" Red", "Orange "and "Green" and restrict their operation in certain areas of importance. Therefore, it is at-once interpreted that Red, Orange and Green categorization is linked with location specific needs.
- The notification of MoEF was first brought on 2nd February,1989 in case of "Restriction on location of industries, mining operations and other developmental activities in Doon Valley in "Uttarakhand" and thereafter another notification on 24th February 1999 regarding restriction on the setting up of industries in Dahanu Taluka in Maharashtra. The categorization had been made mainly on the basis of size of the industries, man power and consumption of resources.
- However, in other parts of the country, there have been variations in context to the classification of industries under Red, Orange and Green categories. SPCBs / PCCs were following their own criteria in different States thereby creating confusion.
- In order to harmonize the 'Criteria of categorization', a 'Working Group' was formed as per resolution passed during the 57th Conference of the Chairmen & Member Secretaries of CPCB and SPCBs. Based on the recommendations of the Working Group, Directions dated 4/6/2012 under Section 18(1)(b) of the Water

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(Prevention & Control of Pollution) , Act, 1974 were issued to all SPCBs/PCCs with the effects to maintain uniformity in categorization of industries as red, green and orange as per list finalized by the Working Group. This indicative list included 85 types of industrial sectors as 'Red', 73 industrial sectors as 'Orange' and 86 sectors as 'Green'. However, these identified categories have not been assigned with scores as per existing criteria/ or any new criteria

B: Categorization criteria used by SPCBs/PCCs:

SPCBs and PCCs use the criteria of Red, Orange and Green categories for consent management and vigilance purposes for carrying out inspections to verify compliance to the stipulated standards. However the above categorization do not emphasize on sector-specific plan for control of pollution in accordance with priority based on pollution index.

C: Gap in the process:

1. The categorization has been made mainly on the basis of size of the industries and consumption of resources. The pollution due to discharge of emissions & effluents and its impact on health was not considered as primary criteria.
2. Categorization was on random basis, no scoring system was adopted.

D: Resolutions made during National Level Conferences

The issue was discussed thoroughly during the following national level conferences held in New Delhi:

- Conference of the Environment Ministers of Central Government and State Governments during April 06-07, 2015
- 59th Conference of Chairmen & Member Secretaries of Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees held on April 08, 2015

Accordingly following resolutions were made during the Conferences:

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1. *A 'Working Group' comprising of the members from CPCB, APPCB, TNPCB, WBPCB, PPCB, MPPCB and Maharashtra PCB is constituted.*
2. *This WG shall revisit the categorization of industries that is based on pollution index criteria & environmental issues such as generation of emission, effluent and hazardous wastes.*
3. *The categorization will be done on the basis of composite score (0-100 marks) of Pollution Index given in accordance with the following weightage.*

Air Pollution Score based on parameters namely PM, CO, NOx, SOx, HMs , Benzene, Ammonia and other toxic parameters relevant to the industry.	*40 Marks*
Water Pollution Score based on parameters namely pH, TSS, NH_3-N, BOD, Phenol and other toxic pollutants relevant to the industry.	*40 Marks*
Hazardous wastes (land fillable, incinerable, recyclable) as generated by the industry.	*20 Marks*
Note : • *Parameters to be decided on the basis of the nature of the wastes generating from the industrial sector.* • *Industries having only either water pollution or air pollution, the score will be normalized wrt 100.*	

4. *Based on the score of the Pollution Index, following categorization be made :*
   - *Type of industries, if scores 60 and above be categorized as Red*
   - *Type of industries, if scores from 30 to 59 be categorized as Orange*
   - *Type of industries, if scores from 15 to 29 be categorized as Green*
   - *Type of industries, if less than 15 be categorized as White or non-polluting industry.*
5. *SPCBs/PCCs may issue consent to the industries*
   - *Red category of industries for 5 years.*
   - *Orange category of industries for 10 years.*
   - *Green category of industries for 15 years.*
   - *No necessity of consent for non-polluting industries.*
6. *No red categories of industries will be permitted to establish in eco-sensitive areas and protected areas.*

E: Follow-up Actions made on the Resolutions :-

- Accordingly, a Committee comprising the Chairmen of CPCB, APPCB, TNPCB, MPPCB, MPCB, PPCB, WBPCB and MS, CPCB was constituted vide CPCB OM dated

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23.04.2015 to review & classify industrial sectors into different categories based on criteria of respective pollution potential.

- The categorization is made on the basis of following:
    - Quality of emissions (air pollutants) generated
    - Quality of effluents (water pollutants) generated
    - Types of hazardous wastes generated
    - Consumption of resources

- Reference is taken from the following :
    - The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977
    - Standards so far prescribed for various pollutants under the Environment (Protection) Act , 1986
    - Doon Valley Notification, 1989 issued by MoEF.

F : Scoring Methodology :

The details on the scoring methodology in respect of the aforesaid 3 components is presented in the following tables F-1 to F-4 .

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Table F-1 : Water Pollution Scoring Methodology

Sl. No.	Activity / Types of Discharges	Score
Part A : Score W1 : Score based on types of expected criteria water-pollutants present in industrial processes waste waters. **Maximum of the following seven categories is to be taken.**		
W11	Waste-water which is polluted and the pollutants are - • not easily biodegradable (very high strength waste waters having BOD > 5000 mg/l); or • toxic; or • both toxic and not easily biodegradable. (Presence of criteria water pollutants having prescribed standard limits up-to 10 mg/l or having BOD > 5000 mg/l). For details appendix 1 may be referred)	30
W12	Non-toxic high strength polluted waste-water having BOD in the range of 1000-5000 mg/l and the pollutants are biodegradable. (Presence of criteria water pollutants having prescribed standard limits from 11 mg/l to 250 mg/l and having BOD strength in the range of 1000-5000 mg/l) . For details appendix 1 may be referred)	25
W13	Non toxic- polluted waste-water having BOD below 1000 mg/l and the pollutants are easily biodegradable. (Presence of criteria water pollutants having prescribed standard limits from 11mg/l to 250 mg/l and having BOD strength below 1000 mg/l) . For details appendix 1 may be referred)	20
W14	Waste-water generated from the chemical processes and which is polluted due to presence of high TDS (total dissolved solids) of inorganic nature. (Presence of criteria water pollutants having prescribed standard limits more than 250 mg/l. For details appendix 1 may be referred)	15
W15	Waste-water generated from the physical unit operations / processes and which is polluted due to presence of TDS (total dissolved solids) of inorganic nature and of natural origin like fresh-water RO rejects, boiler blow-downs, brine solution rejects etc. (Presence of criteria water pollutants having prescribed standard limits more than 250 mg/l. For details appendix 1 may be referred)	12
W16	Non-toxic polluted waste-water from those units which are: • Having the overall waste-water generation less than 10 KLD and • The pollutants are easily bio-degradable having BOD below 200 mg/l which can be easily treated in a single stage ASP (activated	12

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	sludge process) based Effluent Treatment Plant. Note : This is a special category and is applicable to only those units having over-all liquid waste generation less than 10 KLD with low strength organic load.	
W17	Waste-water from cooling towers and cooling-re-circulation processes	10
Part B : Score W2 : Score based on huge discharges of any kind (Penalty Clause)		
W2	Industry having overall liquid waste generation of 100 KLD or more including industrial & domestic waste-water.	10
Overall Water Pollution Score W = W1+W2		

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Appendix 1

- **<u>Water Pollutants covered under Group W11:</u>**

  - ✓ Free available Chlorine , Total residual chlorine, Fluoride (as F), Sulphide (as S), Free Ammonical Nitrogen, Dissolved phosphates (as P), Free ammonia (as NH3), Nitrate Nitrogen, Mercury (As Hg), Selenium (as Se), Hexa-valent chromium (as Cr + 6), Lead (as Pb), Tin , Vanadium (as V), Cadmium (as Cd), Manganese (as Mn), Total chromium (as Cr), Copper (as Cu), Iron (as Fe), Nickel (as Ni), Zinc (as Zn), Benzene, Arsenic (as As), Benzo-a-pyrene, Cyanide (as CN), Phenolic compounds (as C_6H_5OH) , Adsorbable Organic Halogens (AOX), Boron and /or
  - ✓ BOD strength of waste water > 5000 mg/l

- **<u>Water Pollutants covered under Group W12:</u>**

  - ✓ Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR) , Biochemical oxygen demand (3 days at 27°C), Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), Ammonical nitrogen (as N), Suspended solids, Total nitrogen (as N), Chemical oxygen demand, Oils & grease and
  - ✓ BOD strength of waste water is in the range of 1000-5000 mg/l

- **<u>Water Pollutants covered under Group W13:</u>**

  - ✓ Sodium Absorption Ratio (SAR), Biochemical oxygen demand (3 days at 27°C), Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), Ammonical nitrogen (as N), Suspended solids, Total nitrogen (as N), Chemical oxygen demand and
  - ✓ BOD strength of waste water is below 1000 mg/l

- **<u>Water Pollutants covered under Group W14 and W15:</u>**

  Chlorides as Cl, Colour , Total dissolved solids (TDS - Inorganic)

- **<u>Water Pollutants covered under Group W16</u>**

  - ✓ BOD strength of waste water is below 200 mg/l and overall discharge is less than 10 KLD.

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Table F-2 : Air Pollution Score

Sl. No.	Air Pollutants Group	'Range of Prescribed Standard ' of criteria pollutants	Marks
Part 1 : Score A1 = Score based on types of expected criteria Air Pollutants present in the emissions . Maximum of the following seven categories is to be taken. For details appendix 2 may be referred.			
1	Group A1A	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard limits up-to 2 mg/Nm3	30
2	Group A1B	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard from 3 to10 mg/Nm3	25
3	Group A1C	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard from 11 to 50 mg/Nm3	20
4	Group A1D	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard from 51 to 250 mg/Nm3	15
5	Group A1E	Presence of criteria air pollutants having prescribed standard from 251mg/Nm3 & above.	10
6	Group A1F	• Generation of fugitive emissions of Particulate Matters which are: o Not generated as a result of combustion of any kind of fossil-fuel. o Generated due to handling / processing of materials without involving the use of any kind of chemicals. o Which can be easily contained /controlled with simple conventional methods	10
7	Group A1G	• Generation of Odours which are : o Generated due to application of binding gums / cements /adhesives /enamels o Which can be easily contained /controlled with simple conventional methods	10
Part 2 : Score A2 = Score based on consumption of fuels and technologies required for air pollution control :			
6	Group A2F1	• All such industries in which the daily consumption of coal/fuel is more than 24 MT/day and the particular (Particulate/gaseous/process) emissions from which can be controlled only with high level equipments / technology like ESPs, Bag House Filters, High Efficiency chemical wet scrubbers etc.	10
7	Group A2F2	• All such industries in which the daily consumption of coal/fuel is from 12 MT/day to 24 MT/day and the particular (Particulate/gaseous/process) emissions from which can be controlled with suitable proven technology.	5
Overall Air Pollution Score –A = A1 + A2			

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Appendix 2

- **<u>Air pollutants covered under Group A1A:</u>**

  Cd+Th, Dioxins & Furans, Mercury, Asbestos

- **<u>Air Pollutants covered under Group A1B:</u>**

  HF, Nickel+ Vanadium, HBr, Manganese, Lead, H2S, P2O5 as H3PO4

- **<u>Air Pollutants covered under Group A1C:</u>**

  Chlorine, Pesticide compounds, CH3Cl, TOC, Total Fluoride, Hydrocarbons, NH3, HCL vapour & Mist, H2SO4 Mist, SO2

- **<u>Air Pollutants covered under Group A1D:</u>**

  CO, PM, CO, NOx

- **<u>Air Pollutants covered under Group A1E:</u>**

  NOx with liquid-fuel, SO2 with liquid-fuel

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Table F-3: Hazardous Waste Generation Score

Sl.No.	**Types of Hazardous Waste Generated as** per Schedule 1 / Schedule 2 of Hazardous Waste (Management, Handling & Trans-boundary Movement) Rules , 2008 . **Maximum of the following four categories is to be taken**	**Score**
HW1	• Land disposable HW which require special care & treatment for stabilization before disposal.	20
HW2	• Incinerable HW	15
HW3	• Land disposable HW which doesn't require treatment & stabilization before disposal. • High volume low effect wastes such as fly-ash, phspho-gypsum, red-mud, slags from pyro-metallurgical operations, mine tailings and ore beneficiation rejects)	10
HW4	• Recyclable HW, which are easily recyclable with proven technologies.	10

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Table F-4 : Calculation Sheet

Industrial Sector - .....

1. Water Pollution Score (W)			
Scores	Waste Water Category	Value	
Score on W1			
Score on W2			
Water Pollution Score = W1+W2			
2. Air Pollution Score (A)			
Scores	Air Pollutant Category	Value	
Score on A1			
Score on A2	-	-	
Air Pollution Score = A1+A2			
3. Hazardous Waste Score (HW)			
Score	HW Category	Value	
HW			
Grand Total = W + A + HW			

Note :

1. Any of the industrial sector having only either air pollution (A) or water pollution (W) , the score will be normalized to 100 as per the following formula –

   Normalized Score = {100 x W (or A)} / 40

2. Any of the industrial sector having air pollution (A) and water pollution (W) both but no hazardous waste generation (H) , the joint score of air & water pollution will be normalized to 100 as per the following formula –

   Normalized Score = {100 x (W+A)} / 80

3. Any of the industrial sector having air pollution (A) & hazardous waste generation (H) but no water pollution (W), the joint score of air pollution & hazardous waste generation will be normalized to 100 as per the following formula –

   Normalized Score = {100 x (A+H)} / 60

4. Any of the industrial sector having water pollution (W) and hazardous waste generation (H) but no air pollution (A), the joint score of water pollution & hazardous waste generation will be normalized to 100 as per the following formula –

   Normalized Score = {100 x (W+H)} / 60

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G : Developments :

i. The existing Red (85 sectors) , Orange (73 sectors) and Green (86 sectors) i.e a total of 244 industrial sectors have been assessed as per the proposed formula by the Working Group. For this purpose, concerned Engineers / Scientists from the Member SPCBs were also involved & consulted during May 28-29, 2015.

ii. After careful examination and consideration of the suggestions of concerned stake-holders the "Draft Document on Revised Concept of Categorization of Industrial Sectors " was prepared by the Committee and circulated to all the SPCBs, PCCs and concerned Ministries for their information & comments. The ' Draft Document ' was uploaded on the website of CPCB also for information & comments of one & all.

iii. The matter was discussed during the 170th Board Meeting also and issues raised by the Board Members pertaining to some of the industrial sectors were clarified.

iv. Responses were received from various concerned Ministries, SPCBs, Industrial Associations including individuals.

v. Based on the above, final meeting was convened by the Secretary , MoEFCC with CPCB and senior officers of MoEFCC on January 06, 2016 to resolve the issues appropriately and finalize the 'Re-categorization'. Accordingly , following modifications in the 'Range of Pollution Index 'for the purpose of categorization of industrial sectors were suggested :

- Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 60 and above – Red category
- Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 41 to 59 –Orange category
- Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score of 21 to 40 –Green category
- Industrial Sectors having Pollution Index score incl.& upto 20 –White category

vi. Based on the final criteria as described in v above , the final categorization is as follows :

Category of Industrial Sector	Existing Categorization	Proposed (New) categorization
Red	85	60
Orange	73	83
Green	86	63
White	---	36
Total	244	242

vii. In the proposed categorization, some of the industrial sectors have been either deleted due to duplication or merged with similar type of sectors on account of same

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characteristics of pollution generation. In a similar way, some of the industrial sectors are split into more sectors on account of variation in the raw materials / manufacturing process. As a result final totals of the existing and proposed categorization are different.

viii. The industrial sector which doesn't fall under any of the above four categories (Red, Orange, Green and White) , decision with regard to its categorization will be taken at the level of concerned SPCB/PCC by a committee headed by the Member Secretary , SPCB/PCC and comprising of two senior cadre Engineers / Scientists of the SPCB / PCC in accordance with the scoring-criteria specified in this document.

ix. The summary is presented in the following Table G-1 and final lists of Red, Orange, Green and White categories of industries are presented in Tables G-2, G-3, G-4 and G-5 respectively, which are self explanatory.

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Table G-1: Final Summary Table Red , Orange, Green and White Categories of Industries (16-01-16)

Sl No.	Original Categorization	Initial Nos.	Addition by Splitting into further classes	Deletion/ Shifting to foot-note due to vague term / Merger / other reasons	Re-categorization to Red	Re-categorization to Orange	Re-categorization to Green	Re-categorization to White	Check
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	(1+2) = (3 to 7)
1	Red	85	11	7	60	26	3	Nil	96=96
2	Orange	73	2	3	Nil	51	19	2	75=75
3	Green	86	Nil	3+2=5	Nil	6	41	34	86=86
Final Categorization		244	13	15	**60 (Red)**	**83 (Orange)**	**63 (Green)**	**36 (White)**	**257 =257** (Total categories including in foot-note)

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Table G-2 : Final List of Red Category of Industrial Sectors

Sl No.	Orgnl Sl.No	Industry Sector	W1	W2	W	A1	A2	A	H	W+A+H	Revised Category	REMARKS
1.	38	Isolated storage of hazardous chemicals (as per schedule of manufacturing, storage of hazardous chemicals rules ,1989 as amended)									R-R	As per provisions of Rules, to be kept under Red category especially for safety purposes.
2.	4	Automobile Manufacturing (integrated facilities)	30	-	30	20	-	20	10	60	**R-R**	i. Such types of plants are having either one or combinations of polluting activities viz. washing, metal surface finishing operations, pickling, plating, electro-plating , phosphating, painting , heat treatment etc. ii. Some of such plants may outsource some /all of the polluting activities. In such cases, after thorough inspection of such units by concerned SPCB, re-categorization of the industry shall be made accordingly.
3.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW(M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Spent cleared metal catalyst containing copper,, Spent cleared metal catalyst containing zinc,,	30	-	30	20	-	20	10	60	**R-R**	All the three types of pollutants are expected.
4.	44	Manufacturing of lubricating oils ,grease and petroleum based products	20	-	20	20	-	20	20	60	**R-R**	Generates all sorts of pollution.
5.	66 E	DG Set of capacity > 5 MVA	-	-	-	20	5	25	-	62.5	**R-R**	i. Mainly air polluting. ii. DG sets consume the diesel @ 0.21 litres/hr/KVA at full load. iii. Average running is taken @ 12 hrs / day although many of the DG sets run for more than this period.
6.	31	Industrial carbon including electrodes and graphite blocks, activated carbon, carbon black	10	-	-	20	5	25	10	62.5	**R-R**	Mainly air polluting. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.

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7.	39	Lead acid battery manufacturing(excluding assembling and charging of lead-acid battery in micro scale)	10	-	10	25	-	25	10	62.5	**R-R**	i. Mainly air polluting. Air pollution scores are normalized to 100. ii. Lead Acid Battery manufacturing consists of various stages which broadly involve (after producing or receiving lead oxide): Paste Mixing , Grid Casting , Grid Pasting & Curing , Hydro-setting, parting & enveloping , Stacking, grouping & inter-cell welding , Formation. iii. Exposure of workmen to lead during all or any of the processes outlined above exceeds the prescribed standards if appropriate equipment in this respect is not installed at any Battery Manufacturing Unit. iv. All of the above processes, some more than others, involve release of lead particles or fumes into the environment. Pollution from the above processes can be grouped into two possible types, viz: (a) Lead Oxide becomes airborne and there is Particulate Pollution (b) Fumes are generated and there is Gaseous Pollution
8.	62	Phosphate rock processing plant	30	-	30	20	-	20	-	62.5	**R-R**	i. The separation of phosphate rock from impurities and non-phosphate materials for use in fertilizer manufacture consists of beneficiation, drying or calcining at some operations, and grinding. Phosphate rock from the mines is first sent to beneficiation units to separate sand and day and to remove impurities. Steps used in beneficiation depend on the type of rock. ii. The water & air pollution scores are normalized to 100.



9.	66	Power generation plant [except Wind and Solar renewable power plants of all capacities and Mini Hydel power plant of capacity <25MW]	10	-	10	15	10	25		62.5	**R-R**	1. Mainly air polluting. It uses a mixture of biomass (agro based) and coal (< 10 %) as a fuel. Almost, round the year operation. 2 . In case of DG sets of 5 MVA & more and emissions of SO2 will take place due to use of liquid fuel. Air pollution score will be =20 + 10 = 30, Normalized score will be 75. 3. In case of 'Waste to Energy Plants' , water will be used for cooling and air score will be - 30+10 = 40.
10.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW(M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Spent catalyst containing nickel, cadmium, Zinc, copper, arsenic, vanadium and cobalt,	30	-	30	25	-	25	10	65	**R-R**	All the three types of pollutants are expected.
11.	67	Processes involving chlorinated hydrocarbons	30	-	30	20	-	20	15	65	**R-R**	Chlorinated hydrocarbons are used in the manufacture of insecticides, pesticides and organo chloro pesticides. Effluents & emissions are toxic in nature.
12.	74	Sugar (excluding Khandsari)	20	10	30	15	10	25	10	65	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Sugar mills generate all sorts of pollution problems.
13.	22	Fibre glass production and processing (excluding moulding)	-	-	-	20	-	20	20	67	**R-R**	i. The use of styrene in most methods of fiberglass production causes hazardous air pollution that is harmful to breathe at excessive levels. ii. It is mainly air polluting & HW generating industry. The air pollution & HW scores are normalized to 100. iii. In case of lead containing glass, the score of A1 will be 25 and final normalized score will be 75 and shall be categorized as Red.
14.	23	Fire crackers manufacturing and bulk storage facilities	-	-	-	20	-	20	20	67	**R-R**	i. This is the normalized score based on air pollution & HW generation. ii. Various hazardous chemicals are used in the manufacturing process. iii. These chemicals are namely Potassium Nitrate , Potassium per-chlorate, Barium Nitrate, Aluminium compounds, Copper Chloride etc.

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												iv. These chemicals are highly hazardous and cause serious diseases among the workers. especially ability of blood to carry oxygen leading to headaches, methemoglobinemia and kidney problems , skin problems, thyroid metal fume etc.
15.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW(M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Dismantlers Recycling Plants -- Components of waste electrical and electronic assembles comprising accumulators and other batteries included on list A, mercury-switches, activated glass cullets from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or any other component contaminated with Schedule 2 constituents (e.g. cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) to an extent that they exhibit hazard characteristics indicated in part C of this Schedule.	-	-	-	30	0	30	10	67	R-R	Mainly air polluting and hazardous waste generating. Air & HW pollution scores are jointly normalized to 100.
16.	47	Milk processes and dairy products(integrated project)	20	10	30	20	5	25	-	68.75	**R-R**	i. Water as well as air polluting due to use of boilers. ii. Water & air pollution scores are normalized to 100.
17.	63	Phosphorous and its compounds	30	-	30	25	-	25	-	68.75	**R-R**	Water pollution & air pollution containing compounds of phosphorous are expected
18.	61	Pulp & Paper (waste paper based without bleaching process to manufacture Kraft paper)	20	10	30	15	10	25	0	68.75	**R-R**	Mainly water & air polluting . Water & air pollution scores are normalized to 100.
19.	13	Coke making , liquefaction, coal tar distillation or fuel gas making	30	-	30	20	-	20	20	70	**R-R**	It is a kind of petrochemical industry.

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20.	41	Manufacturing of explosives, detonators, fuses including management and handling activities	30	-	30	20	-	20	20	70	**R-R**	i. Explosives manufacture and use contribute some measure of hazardous waste to the environment. ii. Nitroglycerin produces several toxic byproducts such as acids, caustics, and oils contaminated with heavy metals. These must be disposed of properly by neutralization or stabilization and transported to a hazardous waste landfill. iii. The use of explosives creates large amounts of dust and particulate from the explosion, and, in some cases, releases asbestos, **lead,** and other hazardous materials into the atmosphere.
21.	45	Manufacturing of paints varnishes, pigments and intermediate (excluding blending/mixing)	30	-	30	25	-	25	15	70	**R-R**	i. The process may cause considerable emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC). VOC contribute to the creation of ozone in the lower layers of the atmosphere (photochemical air pollution) and can present danger to health. ii. Dust and odour may also be a problem. iii. Washing of vessels will contribute waste-waters. iv. Large quantity of HWs are also produced.
22.	56	Organic Chemicals manufacturing	30	-	30	20	-	50	20	70	**R-R**	Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution.
23.	1	Airports and Commercial Air Strips	20	10	30	-	-	-	10	75	**R-R**	i. The Airports are generating mainly the waste-waters. ii. This is the water pollution normalized score for airports having discharge more than 100 KLD. iii. The airports / strips having discharge less than 100 KLD will have score of 50 and hence orange category. iv. If the score is normalized wrt water + HW both, then all the airports will come under Orange category (score - 58.33).
24.	3	Asbestos and asbestos based industries	-	-	-	30	-	30	10	75	**R-R**	i. This is mainly air polluting industry. ii. Final score is based on air pollution score only. iii. Asbestos is carcinogenic and banned in many countries.
25.	5	Basic chemicals and electro chemicals and its derivatives including manufacturing of acid	30	-	30	-	-	-	10	75	**R-R**	i. Standards prescribed for Inorganic Chemicals are adopted. ii. It is mainly water polluting industry having effluents which are toxic and not easily biodegradable.

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												iii. Water pollution score normalized to 100 is undertaken. iv. The earlier Red category industrial sector namely "Hydrocyanic acid and its derivatives " is also merged under this industrial sector.
26.	7	Cement	-	-	-	20	10	30	-	75	**R-R**	This is mainly air polluting industry & hence normalized air pollution score.
27.	9	Chlorates, per-chlorates & peroxides	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	75	**R-R**	i. It is mainly water polluting industry having effluents which are toxic and not easily biodegradable. ii. Water pollution score normalized to 100 is undertaken.
28.	10	Chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine and their compounds	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	75	**R-R**	i. It is mainly water polluting industry having effluents which are toxic and not easily biodegradable. ii. Water pollution score normalized to 100 is undertaken.
29.	16	Dyes and Dye- Intermediates	30	-	30	20	5	25	20	75	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution.
30.	26	Health-care Establishment (as defined in BMW Rules)	20	10	30	-	-	-	-	75	**R-R**	i. Mainly water polluting. ii. The water pollution score is normalized to 100 & valid for Hospitals having total waste-water generation > 100 KLD. iii. The hospitals with incinerator will be categorized as Red irrespective of the quantity of the waste-water generation. iv. The hospitals having total waste-water generation less than 100 KLD and without incinerator, the normalized water pollution score will be 50 and will be categorized as Orange category.
31.	29	Hotels having overall waste-water generation @ 100 KLD and more.	20	10	30	15	-	15	-	75	**R-R**	i. Mainly water polluting. Small boiler may be installed. ii. The water pollution score is normalized to 100 & valid for Hotels having waste-water generation > 100 KLD. iii. The hotels having more than 20 rooms and waste-water generation less than 100 KLD and having a coal / oil fired boiler , the pollution score will be 35/40 & are categorized as Orange. iv. The hotels having more than 20 rooms and waste-water generation less than 10 KLD and

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												having no-boiler & no hazardous waste generation, the pollution score will be 20 & are categorized as Green.
32.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW(M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Lead acid battery plates and other lead scrap/ashes/residues not covered under Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001. [* Battery scrap, namely: Lead battery plates covered by ISRI, Code word "Rails" Battery lugs covered by ISRI, Code word "Rakes". Scrap drained/dry while intact, lead batteries covered by ISRI, Code word "rains".	30	-	30	25	--	25	20	75	**R-R**	All the three types of pollutants are generated.
33.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW(M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Integrated Recycling Plants -- Components of waste electrical and electronic assembles comprising accumulators and other batteries included on list A, mercury-switches, activated glass cullets from cathode-ray tubes and other activated glass and PCB-capacitors, or any other component contaminated with Schedule 2 constituents (e.g. cadmium, mercury, lead, polychlorinated biphenyl) to an extent that they exhibit hazard characteristics indicated in part C of this Schedule.	30	-	30	25	-	25	20	75	**R-R**	All the three types of pollutants are expected.
34.	43	Manufacturing of glue and gelatin	30	10	40	20	-	20	-	75	**R-R**	Highly water polluting & obnoxious air polluting.
35.	49	Mining and ore beneficiation	30	10	40	15	5	20	-	75	**R-R**	Both air and water polluting. Score is normalized with air & water pollution.

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36.	52	Nuclear power plant	10	-	10	30	-	30	15	75	**R-R**	i. Mainly air polluting due to incinerator. Others - cooling water. ii. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
37.	58	Pesticides (technical) (excluding formulation)	30	-	30	25	-	25	20	75	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution.
38.	64	Photographic film and its chemicals	30	-	30	-	-	-	-	75	**R-R**	i. Silver salts and other chemicals are used in preparation. Slight quantity of effluents is generated. ii. Water pollution scores are normalized to 100.
39.	68	Railway locomotive work shop/Integrated road transport workshop/Authorized service centers	20	10	30	-	-	-	10	75	**R-R**	i. Mainly water polluting industry . Water is used in the washing of locomotives, road transport vehicles during servicing. ii. This score is valid for those Centers having discharge more than 100 KLD. iii. Service Centers having waste-water generation < 100 KLD, the normalized score will be =(100*20)/40= 50.
40.	84	Yarn / Textile processing involving any effluent/emission generating processes including bleaching, dyeing, printing and colouring	30	10	40	15	-	15	20	75	**R-R**	In this sector all sorts of pollution are generated.
41.	8	Chlor Alkali	30	10	40	20	10	30	10	80	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Chlor-alkali units are having different section like NaOH, Cl2, SBP etc which are having toxic effluents. Additionally , fuel consumption is also on higher-side.
42.	70	Ship Breaking Industries	30	-	30	30	-	30	20	80	**R-R**	i. The ship-breaking industry creates numerous hazards for the coastal and marine environment. ii. Ship-breaking releases a large number of dangerous pollutants, including toxic waste, oil, poly-chlorinated biphenyls, and heavy metals, into the waters and sea bed. iii. While most of the oil is removed before a ship is scrapped, sand used to mop up the remaining oil is thrown into the sea. High concentrations of oil and grease are then found in the coastal waters, choking marine life.

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												iv. Solid waste strewn on the shore, 45 tonnes on any given day according to a study by the Central Pollution Control Board, also finds its way into the sea. v. Adding to the stress on coastal waters, the organic load from the thousands of workers living in cramped conditions with little or no sanitary facilities results in unacceptably high levels of BOD.
43.	53	Oil and gas extraction including CBM (offshore & on-shore extraction through drilling wells)	30	-	30	-	-	-	20	83	**R-R**	i. Mainly water polluting & hazardous waste generating. ii. The water pollution & HW generation scores are normalized to 100.
44.	36	Industry or process involving metal surface treatment or process such as pickling/ electroplating/paint stripping/ heat treatment using cyanide bath/ phosphating or finishing and anodizing / enamellings/ galvanizing	30	-	30	-	-	-	20	83	**R-R**	Mainly water polluting & toxic hazardous waste generating industry. Scores are normalized to 100.
45.	80	Tanneries	30	-	30	-	-	-	20	83	**R-R**	Mainly water polluting & hazardous waste generating industry. Scores are normalized to 100.
46.	65	Ports and harbour, jetties and dredging operations	30	10	40	15	10	25	20	85	**R-R**	This category contain all sorts of pollution.
47.	77	Synthetic fibers induding rayon ,tyre cord, polyester filament yarn	30	10	40	25	10	35	10	85	**R-R**	This sector generates all sorts of pollution problems.
48.	81	Thermal Power Plants	30	10	40	20	10	30	15	85	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. TPP generate all sorts of pollution problems.
49.	71	Slaughter house (as per notification S.O.270(E)dated 26.03.2001)and meat processing industries, bone mill, processing of animal horn, hoofs and other body parts	25	10	35	-	-	-	-	87.5	**R-R**	Mainly water polluting and obnoxious odour generating industry. The water pollution score is normalized to 100
50.	2	Aluminium Smelter	30	10	40	20	10	30	20	90	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. This sector is generating all sorts of pollution i.e. air, water and HW.
51.	12	Copper Smelter	30	10	40	20	10	30	20	90	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Integrated Copper Smelters contain all sorts of

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												pollution.
52.	20	Fertilizer (basic) (excluding formulation)	30	10	40	20	10	30	20	90	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Generates all sorts of pollution.
53.	37	Iron & Steel (involving processing from ore/ integrated steel plants) and or Sponge Iron units	30	10	40	20	10	30	20	90	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution.
54.	61	Pulp & Paper (waste paper based units with bleaching process to manufacture writing & printing paper)	25	10	35	25	10	35	20	90	**R-R**	Waste paper based Pulp & Paper mills with bleaching process generate all sorts of pollution.
55.	85	Zinc Smelter	30	10	40	20	10	30	20	90	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Integrated Zinc smelter generates all sorts of pollution problems.
56.	55	Oil Refinery (mineral Oil or Petro Refineries)	30	10	40	25	10	35	20	95	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution.
57.	59	Petrochemicals Manufacturing (including processing of Emulsions of oil and water)	30	10	40	25	10	35	20	95	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution. iii. The earlier red category industrial sector namely "Processing of Emulsions of Oil & Water " is merged with this industrial sector.
58.	60	Pharmaceuticals	30	10	40	30	5	35	20	95	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Such types of industrial sectors generate all sorts of pollution.
59.	61	Pulp & Paper (Large-Agro + wood) , Small Pulp & Paper (agro based-wheat straw/rice husk)	30	10	40	25	10	35	20	95	**R-R**	i. This industrial sector is the one among the '17 categories of Highly Polluting Industries'. ii. Large /Small Agro based Pulp & Paper mills contribute all sorts of pollution problems.
60.	15	Distillery (molasses / grain / yeast based)	30	10	40	-	-	-	-	100	**R-R**	Mainly water polluting industry. Final score is the normalized water pollution score.

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Note :

i. *Under the column Revised Category, the full forms of the abbreviations are as follows :*
   a. *R-R means original category was Red and revised category is also Red*
   b. *R-O means original category was Red and revised category is Orange*
   c. *O-O means original category was Orange and revised category is also Orange*
   d. *O-G means original category was Orange and revised category is Green*
   e. *O-W means original category was Orange and revised category is White*
   f. *G-O means original category was Green and revised category is Orange*
   g. *G-G means original category was Green and revised category is also Green*
   h. *G-W means original category was Green and revised category is White*

ii. *There are specific remarks in respect of some of the industrial sectors. These sectors are either merged with other relevant sectors or deleted due to duplication. The overall details are as follows :*

Sl No.	Original Sl No.	Industry Sector	Original Category	Remarks
1	14	Common treatment and disposal facilities(CETP, TSDF, E-waste recycling, CBMWTF, effluent conveyance project, incinerator, solvent/acid recovery plant, MSW sanitary land fill site)	R	i. All such facilities are classified as Red but special category projects as these are parts of pollution control facilities. ii. In case of CETP , the categorization will depend upon the category of member industries being served.
2	18	Processing of Emulsions of Oil & Water		It is a part of Petrochemical industries. Transferred and merged with the industrial sector namely 'Petrochemicals' at Sl. No. 54.
3	27	Heavy engineering including ship building (with investment on Plant & Machineries more than Rs 10 crores)	R	Most of the pollution generating processes / operations under this category are similar to the industry category namely "Automobile Manufacturing (integrated facilities)" at Sl . No. 1 and may be referred accordingly.
4	30	Hydrocyanic acid and its derivatives	R	Have been merged with the red category industrial sector namely " Basic chemicals and electro chemicals and its derivatives including manufacturing of acid " at Sl. No. 24
5	32	Industrial estates/ parks / complexes/ areas/ export processing zones/ SEZs/ Biotech parks/ leather complex	R	The classification will depend upon the category(ies) of the industries operating / proposed to be permitted in the area. In this context, guidelines prescribed in EIA Notification, 2006 shall be followed.
6	33	Industrial inorganic gases namely- a) Chemical gas- Acetylene, hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, ammonia, sulphur dioxide, ethylene, hydrogen-sulphide, phosphine b) Hydrocarbon gases- Methane , ethane, propane	R	These gases are generally secondary products and produced alongwith other main products. To be classified as per the main parent plant.
7	69	Reprocessing of used oils & waste oils	R	i. The industry generates mainly the air pollution and oil bearing hazardous wastes. The normalized (air pollution & HW generation score is 58.33. ii. To be deleted as already covered under HW Recyclers / Re-processors (Used oils / Waste Oils) under Orange Category

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Table G-3 : Final List of Orange Category of Industrial Sectors

Final Sl. No.	Orgnl S.No	**Industry Sector**	W1	W2	W	A1	A2	A	H	W+A+H	Revised category	Remarks
1.	20	Dismantling of rolling stocks (wagons/ coaches)	--	--	--	15	--	15	10	41.67	O-O	Emissions of dust and generation of waste oils take place during dismantling. Air pollution & HW generation scores (15+10=25) are normalized to 100.
2.	5	Bakery and confectionery units with production capacity > 1 TPD. (With ovens / furnaces)	20	--	20	15	--	15	--	43.75	O-O	
3.	10	Chanachur and ladoo from puffed and beaten rice(muri and shira) using husk fired oven	20	--	20	15	--	15	--	43.75	O-O	Normal water and air polluting.
4.	23	Coated electrode manufacturing	15	0	15	20	0	20	0	43.75	**G-O**	Preparation of core wire / rod, preparation of dry mix, preparation of wet mix, application of coating by extrusion, baking of coated electrodes
5.	24	Compact disc computer floppy and cassette manufacturing / Reel manufacturing	15	0	15	20	0	20	0	43.75	**G-O**	Generates waste-water and process emissions.
6.	24	Flakes from rejected PET bottle	20	-	20	15	-	15	-	43.75	R-O	Normal water & air pollutions are generated.
7.	30	Food and food processing including fruits and vegetable processing	20	--	20	15	--	15	--	43.75	O-O	Normal water and air polluting.
8.	40	Jute processing without dyeing	20	--	20	15	--	15	--	43.75	O-O	CPCB has notified standards for this category. Both air and water pollutions are generated.
9.	56	Manufacturing of silica gel	15	0	15	20	0	20	0	43.75	**G-O**	Waste-waters containing TDS and emissions of H_2SO_4 are generated.

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10.	45	Manufacturing of tooth powder, toothpaste, talcum powder and other cosmetic items	20	--	20	15	--	15	--	43.75	O-O	Both air and water pollution are generated.
11.	55	Printing or etching of glass sheet using hydrofluoric acid	15	--	15	20	--	20	--	43.75	O-O	Both air and water pollution are generated.
12.	65	Silk screen printing, sari printing by wooden blocks	20	--	20	15	--	15	--	43.75	O-O	Wash-water and PM emissions from boilers .
13.	76	Synthetic detergents and soaps(excluding formulation)	20	-	20	15	-	15	-	43.75	R-O	i. This is the score for units having generation of waste-waters less than 100 KLD. ii. The units having waste-water generation more than 100 KLD will become mainly water polluting and accordingly normalized water pollution score will be 75 and be categorized as Red.
14.	71	Thermometer manufacturing	15	--	15	20	--	20	--	43.75	O-O	Process - making glass bulb, forming reservoir in the glass tube for fluid, inserting fluid, scale marking. Use of fuel to heat the glass tubes and hydrofluoric acid to seal the scaling. Small quantities of spent acids are generated.
15.	14	Cotton spinning and weaving (medium and large scale)	--	--	--	15	--	37.5	10	47.5	O-O	Mainly air polluting industry. Sources of air pollution (PM) are the fine particles of cotton from spinning process. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
16.	1	Almirah, Grill Manufacturing (Dry Mechanical Process)	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Air pollution due to spray painting (emissions of VOCs). Units without painting operations shall be categorized as White.

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17.	2	Aluminium & copper extraction from scrap using oil fired furnace (dry process only)	--	--	--	20	--	20	10	50	O-O	i. Normalized Air pollution score. ii. Significant air pollution due to melting (emissions of SO2, PM).
18.	3	Automobile servicing, repairing and painting (excluding only fuel dispensing)	20	--	20	20	--	20	10	50	O-O	Normal water & air polluting and recyclable waste oil generating. If the waste water generation is more than 100 KLD, it will become mainly water polluting and Red category unit.
19.	4	Ayurvedic and homeopathic medicine	20	--	20	15	--	15	15	50	O-O	
20.	7	Brickfields (excluding fly ash brick manufacturing using lime process)	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Significantly air polluting.
21.	8	Building and construction project more than 20,000 sq. m built up area	20	--	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	1. In the pre-construction stage , it is mainly air polluting due to generation of dust (PM) emissions. 2. After construction, it is mainly water polluting. If the discharge is more than 100 KLD, it will be having the normalized score of 75 and be categorized as Red.
22.	6	Ceramics and Refractories	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	i. Mainly air polluting industry. ii. This score is for the units having coal consumption < than 12 MT/day. iii. For the units having coal consumption > 12 MT /day, the normalized air pollution score will be 62.5 and shall be categorized as Red.

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23.	11	Coal washeries	15	10	25	15	-	15	-	50	R-O	i. Wet washeries are mainly water polluting industry generating effluents which are having inorganic SS & TDS. Additionally, air pollution due to PM emissions is also generated. ii. Water & air pollution scores are jointly normalized to 100.
24.	16	Dairy and dairy products (small scale)	20	--	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Water and air polluting both.
25.	18	DG set of capacity >1MVA but < 5MVA	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting . air pollution score is normalized to 100.
26.	17	Dry coal processing, mineral processing, industries involving ore sintering, pelletisating, grinding & pulverization	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting industry. Final score is the normalized air pollution score.
27.	19	Fermentation industry including manufacture of yeast, beer, distillation of alcohol (Extra Neutral Alcohol)	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	50	R-O	i. Mainly water polluting industry. This is the normalized water pollution score for units having discharge < 100 KLD. ii. For the units having discharge > 100 KLD, the normalized water pollution score will be 75 and shall be accordingly categorized as Red.
28.	21	Ferrous and Non- ferrous metal extraction involving different furnaces through melting, refining, re-processing, casting and alloy-making	-	-	-	15	5	20	10	50	R-O	i. Mainly air polluting. ii. This score is applicable to secondary production of ferrous & non-ferrous metals (excluding lead) up-to 1 MT/hour production.

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												iii. For lead, the normalized air pollution score will be = (100*25)/40= 62.5 and is categorized as Red. iv. For Induction Furnace clubbed with AOD furnace – separate calculation shall be made based on the capacity of the furnaces. In such industries, the molten metal from induction furnace is transferred to AOD furnace where other metals like manganese and nickel are added to get the metal of desired constituents. The lime and silicon are also added for reduction of the metal oxides to the base metal. the normalized air pollution score will be = (100*25)/40= 62.5 and is categorized as Red.
29.	26	Fertilizer (granulation / formulation / blending only)	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Air polluting.
30.	27	Fish feed, poultry feed and cattle feed	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Obnoxious odour , H2S etc. AP score is normalized to 100
31.	28	Fish processing and packing (excluding chilling of fishes)	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	50	O-O	Mainly water polluting. WP score is normalized to 100.

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32.	31	Forging of ferrous and non- ferrous metals (using oil and gas fired furnaces)	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Heating furnace. Mainly air polluting.
33.	32	Formulation/pelletization of camphor tablets, naphthalene balls from camphor/ naphthalene powders.	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting. Emissions of Benzene, HC are expected.
34.	33	Glass ceramics, earthen potteries and tile manufacturing using oil and gas fired kilns, coating on glasses using cerium fluorides and magnesium fluoride etc.	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting. Emissions of SO2 are expected.
35.	35	Gravure printing, digital printing on flex, vinyl	20	--	20	20	--	20	10	50	O-O	Waste waters , emissions of VOCs
36.	36	Heat treatment using oil fired furnace (without cyaniding)	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting and noise generating. AP Score is normalized to 100.
37.	28	Hot mix plants	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting. Air pollution scores are normalized to 100.
38.	37	Hotels (< 3 star) or hotels having > 20 rooms and less than 100 rooms.	20	--	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly water polluting. WP score is normalized to 100.
39.	38	Ice cream	20	--	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Wash-water and boilers / oven for pasteurization.
40.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW(M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Paint and ink Sludge/residues	-	-	-	20	0	20	0	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting. Air pollution score is normalized to 100
41.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW(M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Brass Dross ,, Copper Dross,, Copper Oxide Mill Scale,, Copper Reverts, Cake & Residues,, Waste Copper and copper alloys in	10	-	10	20	-	20	10	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting.

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		dispersible form,, Slags from copper processing for further processing or refining „ Insulated Copper Wire,, Scrap/copper with PVC sheathing including ISRI-code material namely "Druid" „ Jelly filled Copper cables „ Zinc Dross-Hot dip Galvanizers SLAB,, Zinc Dross-Bottom Dross,, Zinc ash/Skimming arising from galvanizing and die casting operations,, Zinc ash/Skimming/other zinc bearing wastes arising from smelting and refining,, Zinc ash and residues including zinc alloy residues in dispersible from ,,										
42.	35	Industry or processes involving foundry operations	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	i. This score is valid for the foundries having capacity < 5 MT/hr as such units require the coal/coke @ < 500 kg/hr. ii. The units having capacity of 5 MT/hr and more, the coal/coke consumption will be more than 500 kg/hr and the normalized score will be 62.5 and classified accordingly as Red.
43.	40	Lime manufacturing (using lime kiln)	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting
44.	41	Liquid floor cleaner, black phenyl, liquid soap, glycerol mono-stearate manufacturing	20	--	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Both air and water pollution are generated.

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45.	42	Manufacturing of glass	10	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	i. Mainly air polluting (melting at 1500ºC and refining . ii. In case of lead glass , the score of A1 will be 25 and accordingly the normalized scores will be 62.5 i.e. Red .
46.	43	Manufacturing of iodized salt from crude/ raw salt	12	--	12	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Boiling in Evaporators (multiple effect evaporators), centrifuging, iodization with KIO3 mixing . Mainly air polluting. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
47.	42	Manufacturing of mirror from sheet glass	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Evaporator & furnace for heating the metal to be applied as reflector on mirror. Mainly air polluting.
48.	44	Manufacturing of mosquito repellent coil	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting. Toxic fumes are expected.
49.	46	Manufacturing of Starch/Sago	25	-	25	15	-	15	-	50	R-O	i. Water and air polluting industry. Boiler is used for steam generation. ii. Water & air pollution scores are normalized to 100
50.	46	Mechanized laundry using oil fired boiler	20	--	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Both air and water pollution are generated.
51.	47	Modular wooden furniture from particle board, MDF< swan timber etc, Ceiling tiles/ partition board from saw dust, wood chips etc., and other agricultural waste using synthetic adhesive resin, wooden box making (With boiler)	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	1. Mainly air polluting. Boiler as well as VOCs from use of adhesives. 2. Without boiler, it will be a Green category industry.
52.	50	New highway construction project	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting project.

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53.	51	Non-alcoholic beverages(soft drink) & bottling of alcohol/non alcoholic products	20	-	20	15	5	20	-	50	R-O	i. Both air and water polluting. Score is normalized with air & water pollution. This score is valid for industries having waste-water generation < 100 KLD. ii. For the units having waste-water generation > 100 KLD the , normalized score would be 62.5 and categorized as Red.
54.	49	Paint blending and mixing (Ball mill)	20	--	20	20	--	20	10	50	O-O	Both air and water pollution are generated.
55.	62	Paints and varnishes (mixing and blending)	20	0	0	20	0	20	0	50	**G-O**	Waste-waters as well as fumes of VOCs due to solvents, pigments, varnishes.
56.	51	Ply-board manufacturing(including Veneer and laminate) with oil fired boiler/ thermic fluid heater(without resin plant)	0	--	0	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting because of use of boiler. AP score is normalized to 100
57.	52	Potable alcohol (IMFL) by blending, bottling of alcohol products	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	50	O-O	Mainly water polluting. WP score is normalized to 100.
58.	54	Printing ink manufacturing	20	--	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	1. Pigments, binders and solvents are used. 2. Boiler is also used. 3. Emissions of VOCs take place.
59.	70	Printing press	20	0	20	20	0	20	0	50	**G-O**	Colored waste-waters containing dyes and VOC emissions are generated.
60.	59	Reprocessing of waste plastic including PVC	20	--	20	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Large quantities of wash-water and fugitive emissions are generated.
61.	61	Rolling mill (oil or coal fired) and cold rolling mill	10	--	10	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting. Air pollution score is normalized to 100. Others - cooling water and recyclable waste oils etc. are generated.
62.	67	Spray painting, paint baking, paint shipping	--	--	--	20	--	20	10	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting. Emissions of VOCs and HC are generated.

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63.	72	Steel and steel products using various furnaces like blast furnace /open hearth furnace/induction furnace/arc furnace/submerged arc furnace /basic oxygen furnace /hot rolling reheated furnace	10	-	10	20	-	20	10	50	R-O	i. Mainly air polluting. In the emissions, oxides of manganese, nickel etc. are also present. ii. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
64.	73	Stone crushers	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	Mainly air polluting. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
65.	75	Surgical and medical products including prophylactics and latex	20	-	20	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	Both air as well as water polluting. Air and water pollution scores are normalized to 100.
66.	85	Tephlon based products	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	50	**G-O**	Due to spraying applications, emissions (HC) are generated
67.	70	Thermocol manufacturing (with boiler)	--	--	--	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Polystyrene is heated. Mainly air polluting with boiler.
68.	82	Tobacco products including cigarettes and tobacco/opium processes	20	-	20	20	-	20	-	50	R-O	Such industries generate both air as well as water pollution. These scores are normalized to 100.
69.	72	Transformer repairing/ manufacturing (dry process only)	--	--	--	20	--	20	10	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting because of ovens, shot-blasting etc.
70.	73	Tyres and tubes vulcanization/ hot retreating	10	--	10	20	--	20	--	50	O-O	Mainly air polluting . Emissions of PM, VOCs and obnoxious odour are generated.
71.	83	Vegetable oil manufacturing including solvent extraction and refinery /hydrogenated oils	20	-	20	15	5	20	10	50	R-O	i. All sorts of pollution are generated. ii. This score is valid for plants having waste-water generation < 100 KLD. iii. If the waste-water generation is more than 100 KLD, the unit shall be classified as Red.
72.	74	Wire drawing and wire netting	20	--	20	--	--	--	--	50	O-O	Mainly water polluting. WP score is normalized to 100.

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73.	21	Dry cell battery (excluding manufacturing of electrodes) and assembling & charging of acid lead battery on micro scale	30	--	30	15	--	15	10	55	O-O	Water and air polluting both.
74.	50	Pharmaceutical formulation and for R & D purpose (For sustained release/ extended release of drugs only and not for commercial purpose)	20	--	20	20	--	20	15	55	O-O	i. All sorts of pollution are generated. ii. R&D activities are to be shifted to Red category.
75.	78	Synthetic resins	20	-	20	20	-	20	15	55	R-O	All sorts of pollution are generated.
76.	79	Synthetic rubber excluding molding	20	-	20	20	-	20	15	55	R-O	i. Most synthetic rubber is created from two materials, styrene and butadiene. Both are currently obtained from petroleum. ii. Process is similar to a part of Petrochemical plants.
77.	9	Cashew nut processing	25	--	25	20	--	20	--	56	O-O	Normal water and air polluting.
78.	12	Coffee seed processing	25	--	25	20	--	20	--	56	O-O	Normal water & air polluting industry.
79.	57	Parboiled Rice Mills	25	-	25	20	-	20	-	56	R-O	i. Rice Mills are generating both air and water pollution. Waste-waters are having high strength in respect of BOD. ii. This is the normalized air & water pollution score for units having waste-water generation < 100 KLD and fuel consumption less than 12 MTD. iii. For units having waste-water generation > 100 KLD or fuel consumption > 12 MTD or both , the unit shall be classified as Red.

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80.	29	Foam manufacturing	--	--	--	20	--	20	15	58	O-O	i. Raw material is polyurethane, latex etc. ii. Emissions of VOCs and HAPs. CH3Cl2 and similar compounds as blowing agents. iii. Outdated raw materials and spoiled slots are discarded as HW.
81.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW(M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Used Oil – As per specifications prescribed from time to time.	10	0	10	20	0	20	15	58.33	R-O	Mainly air polluting and hazardous waste generating industry. Air pollution & HW scores are normalized to 100
82.	34	Industries engaged in recycling / reprocessing/ recovery/reuse of Hazardous Waste under schedule iv of HW(M, H& TBM) rules, 2008 - Items namely - Waste Oil ---As per specifications prescribed from time to time.	-	-	-	20	0	20	15	58.33	R-O	Mainly air polluting and hazardous waste generating industry. Air pollution & HW scores are normalized to 100.
83.	56	Producer gas plant using conventional up drift coal gasification (linked to rolling mills glass and ceramic industry refectories for dedicated fuel supply)	--	--	--	20	--	20	15	58.33	O-O	Mainly air polluting & tar (HW) generating. SO2, CO, NOx are generated. Tar is the by-product and utilized by other industries in co-processing.

Note :

i. Under the column Revised Category, the full forms of the abbreviations are as follows :

a. R-R means original category was Red and revised category is also Red

b. R-O means original category was Red and revised category is Orange

c. O-O means original category was Orange and revised category is also Orange

d. O-G means original category was Orange and revised category is Green

e. O-W means original category was Orange and revised category is White

f. G-O means original category was Green and revised category is Orange

g. G-G means original category was Green and revised category is also Green

h. G-W means original category was Green and revised category is White

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ii. *There are specific remarks in respect of some of the industrial sectors. These sectors are either merged with other relevant sectors or deleted due to duplication / vague category. The overall details are as follows:*

Sl No.	Original Sl No.	Industry Sector	Original Category	Remarks
1	24	Excavation of sand from the river bed (excluding manual excavation)	O	Since such types of activities cause ecological disturbances, the instructions issued by the government from time to time be followed. To be categorized by MoEF&CC.
2	39	Infrastructure Development Project	O	Vast variety of such projects come under such category. This is to be decided by the concerned SPCB in line of EIA Notification , 2006.
3	53	Power press	O	Very vague term hence deleted. Such types of general engineering units have already been covered.

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Table G-4 : Final List of Green Category of Industrial Sectors

Sl. No.	Orgnl Sl. No.	**Industry Sector**	W1	W2	W	A1	A2	A	H	W+A+H	Revised Category	Remarks
1.	2	Aluminium utensils from aluminium circles by pressing only (dry mechanical operation)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive PM emissions from buffing operations.
2.	6	Ayurvedic and homeopathic medicines (without boiler)	10	--	10	--	--	--	--	25	**G-G**	Small quantities of waste-waters are generated from washing operations.
3.	8	Bakery /confectionery /sweets products (with production capacity <1tpd (with gas or electrical oven)	10	--	10	--	--	--	--	25	**G-G**	Small quantities of waste-waters are generated from washing operations.
4.	6	Bi-axially oriented PP film along with metalizing operations	10	--	10	--	--	--	--	25	**O-G**	Mainly extrusion process involving Cooling water recirculation
5.	10	Biomass briquettes (sun drying) without using toxic hazardous wastes	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive PM emissions from pulverization / mixing operations.
6.	13	Blending of melamine resins & different powder, additives by physical mixing	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive PM emissions from pulverization / mixing operations.
7.	15	Brass and bell metal utensils manufacturing from circles(dry mechanical operation without re-rolling facility)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive PM emissions from buffing operations.
8.	16	Candy	10	--	10	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Small quantities of waste-water and minor

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												PM emissions are generated.
9.	17	Cardboard or corrugated box and paper products (excluding paper or pulp manufacturing and without using boilers)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	This score is valid with Small gas / electricity operated oven / furnace for making glue.
10.	18	Carpentry & wooden furniture manufacturing (excluding saw mill) with the help of electrical (motorized) machines such as electrical wood planner, steel saw cutting circular blade, etc.	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive PM emissions from cutting operations.
11.	19	Cement products (without using asbestos / boiler / steam curing) like pipe ,pillar, jafri, well ring, block/tiles etc.(should be done in closed covered shed to control fugitive emissions)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive PM emissions from mixing operations.
12.	20	Ceramic colour manufacturing by mixing & blending only (not using boiler and wastewater recycling process)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive PM emissions.
13.	11	Chilling plant, cold storage and ice making	10	--	10	--	--	--	--	25	**O-G**	Cooling water recirculation only.
14.	13	Coke briquetting (sun drying)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	Mainly air polluting industry. Sources of air pollution (PM) are pulverizes and mixers. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
15.	28	Cotton spinning and weaving (small scale)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor PM emissions from spinning process.
16.	17	Dal Mills	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	Some fugitive emissions of PM.

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17.	29	Decoration of ceramic cups and plates by electric furnace	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Fumes of enamels. Minor air pollution.
18.	19	Digital printing on PVC clothes	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	Minor emissions / odour generations are expected.
19.	25	Facility of handling, storage and transportation of food grains in bulk	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	Some fugitive emissions of PM during handling of grains.
20.	36	Flour mills (dry process)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Fugitive dust emissions.
21.	41	Glass , ceramic, earthen potteries, tile and tile manufacturing using electrical kiln or not involving fossil fuel kiln	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor fugitive emissions only.
22.	34	Glue from starch (physical mixing) with gas / electrically operated oven /boiler.	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	Some fugitive emissions of PM during mixing of raw materials.
23.	42	Gold and silver smithy (purification with acid smelting operation and sulphuric acid polishing operation) (using less or equal to 1 litre of sulphuric acid/ nitric acid per month)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor fumes from cleaning process.
24.	36	Heat treatment with any of the new technology like ultrasound probe , induction hardening , ionization beam, gas carburizing etc.	10	--	10	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	• Cooling waters and minor heat fumes. • Finalization of categorization subject to field verification.
25.	46	Insulation and other coated papers (excluding paper or pipe manufacturing)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor fumes due to application of poly-urethane
26.	49	Leather foot wear and leather products (excluding tanning and hide processing except cottage scale)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor fumes due to use of adhesives / gums.

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27.	50	Lubricating oil, greases or petroleum based products (only blending at normal temperature)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor fumes at the time of transfers from one container to other.
28.	54	Manufacturing of pasted veneers using gas fired boiler or thermic fluid heater and by sun drying	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	1. Minor fumes due to application of gums / adhesives / pastes etc. 2. This score is valid only for gas fired boiler.3. The units having coal fired boilers shall be categorized as Orange.
29.	59	Oil mill Ghani and extraction (no hydrogenation / refining)	10	--	10	--	--	--	--	25	**G-G**	Small quantities of floor washings & equipments washings are generated.
30.	48	Packing materials manufacturing from non asbestos fibre, vegetable fibre yarn	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	Some fugitive emissions of PM are expected.
31.	65	Phenyl/toilet cleaner formulation and bottling	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor fumes of VOCs in the work zone
32.	67	Polythene and plastic processed products manufacturing (virgin plastic)	10	--	10	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Cooling water & emissions due to mixing of raw materials.
33.	68	Poultry, Hatchery and Piggery	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Obnoxious odour containing H_2S, CH_4 etc. and fugitive PM emissions
34.	69	Power looms (without dye and bleaching)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor emissions of PM.
35.	71	Puffed rice (muri) (using gas or electrical heating system)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Minor emissions of PM.
36.	57	Pulverization of bamboo and scrap wood	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	Some fugitive emissions of PM are expected.
37.	72	Ready mix cement concrete	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	PM emissions.
38.	73	Reprocessing of waste cotton	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	PM emissions.
39.	60	Rice mill (Rice hullers only)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	PM emissions are generated. Mainly air

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												polluting. AP score is normalized to 100
40.	62	Rolling mill (gas fired) and cold rolling mill	10	--	10	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	Mainly air polluting. AP score is normalized to 100
41.	75	Rubber goods industry (with gas operated baby boiler)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Some PM emissions and obnoxious odour.
42.	63	Saw mills	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	Mainly air polluting. PM and noise are generated.
43.	77	Soap manufacturing (hand made without steam boiling / boiler)	10	--	10	--	--	--	--	25	**G-G**	Small quantities of waste-water are generated.
44.	80	Spice grinding (upto-20 HP motor)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Small quantities of fugitive emissions of raw materials.
45.	66	Spice grinding (>20 hp motor)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**O-G**	Mainly air polluting. Fugitive emissions of PM.
46.	81	Steel furniture without spray painting	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Obnoxious gases from welding as well as noise pollution.
47.	82	Steeping and processing of grains	10	--	10	--	--	--	--	25	**G-G**	Washing waters are generated.
48.	86	Tyres and tube retreating (without boilers)	--	--	--	10	--	10	--	25	**G-G**	Due to applications of binding gum / adhesives / cement, some obnoxious fumes may generate.
49.	22	Chilling plant and ice making without using ammonia	12	--	12	--	--	--	--	30	**G-G**	Cooling water and brine water circuits. Spillages / blow down may take place
50.	26	CO2 recovery	12	--	12	--	--	--	--	30	**G-G**	Normal water pollution from scrubbing action
51.	32	Distilled water (without boiler) with electricity as source of heat	12	--	12	--	--	--	--	30	**G-G**	TDS as distillation residues

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52.	45	Hotels (up to 20 rooms and without boilers)	12	--	12	--	--	--	--	30	**G-G**	This score is valid for hotels having overall waste-water generation less than 10 KLD.
53.	53	Manufacturing of optical lenses (using electrical furnace)	12	--	12	--	--	--	--	30	**G-G**	Small quantities of waste-waters containing TDS, SS are generated.
54.	58	Mineralized water	12	--	12	--	--	--	--	30	**G-G**	RO Rejects.
55.	68	Tamarind powder manufacturing	12	--	12	15	--	15	--	33.75	O-G	• Dried tamarind fruits - cleaned and after soaking them in water they are boiled in steam jacketed kettle for about 40-45 minutes. Then pulp is extracted in pulper and dried in drum type drier and on cooling, the final product is packed. • Generates small quantities of waste waters and air emissions. Joint score is normalized to 100.
56.	15	Cutting, sizing and polishing of marble stone	15	--	15	--	--	--	--	37.5	O-G	Mainly water polluting . Water pollution score is normalized to 100.
57.	22	Emery powder (fine dust of sand) manufacturing	--	--	--	15	--	15	--	37.5	O-G	Air polluting. PM emissions take place during various stages of grindings of naturally occurring minerals.
58.	25	Flyash export, transport & disposal facilities	-	-	-	15	-	15	-	37.5	R-G	• This is mainly air polluting activity. • This is the normalized score based on air pollution.
59.	48	Mineral stack yard / Railway sidings	15	-	15	15	-	15	-	37.5	R-G	• Mainly air pollution due to loading, unloading, storage and transportation of the minerals.

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												• Waste-water generation mainly during rains only.
60.	54	Oil and gas transportation pipeline	-	-	-	10	5	15	-	37.5	R-G	• Contains small gas based power plants up-to 5 MWs. • Air pollution score is normalized to 100. • In case , if these power plants are bigger / liquid fuel / oil based, scores will be calculated accordingly.
61.	64	Seasoning of wood in steam heated chamber	--	--	--	15	--	15	--	37.5	O-G	Air pollution due to use boiler for supply of steam. Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
62.	84	Synthetic detergent formulation	--	--	--	15	--	15	--	37.5	**G-G**	• This score is valid for the industries which are not manufacturing LABSA. It is procured from outside. • Small quantities of emissions are generated from mini boiler. • Air pollution score is normalized to 100.
63.	69	Tea processing (with boiler)	--	--	--	15	--	15	--	37.5	O-G	With boiler, it is an orange category industry. Without boiler, it will be green category industry.

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Note :

i. *Under the column Revised Category, the full forms of the abbreviations are as follows :*
   a. *R-R means original category was Red and revised category is also Red*
   b. *R-O means original category was Red and revised category is Orange*
   c. *O-O means original category was Orange and revised category is also Orange*
   d. *O-G means original category was Orange and revised category is Green*
   e. *O-W means original category was Orange and revised category is White*
   f. *G-O means original category was Green and revised category is Orange*
   g. *G-G means original category was Green and revised category is also Green*
   h. *G-W means original category was Green and revised category is White*

ii. *There are specific remarks in respect of some of the industrial sectors. These sectors are either merged with other relevant sectors or deleted due to duplication. The overall details are as follows :*

Sl No.	Original Sl No.	Industry Sector	Original Category	Remarks
1	47	Jobbing and Machining	G	Vague category to be deleted, as such activities have already been covered in other categories.
2	66	Reel manufacturing	G	Already covered in other categories. Hence, deleted
3	1	Assembling of acid lead batteries (up to 10 batteries per day excluding lead plate casting)	G	Already covered in Orange category. Hence, deleted
4	5	Automobile fuel outlets (only dispensing)	G	Minor air pollution due to some fugitive emissions during fuel filling operations. May be exempted from the purview of Consent management.
5	30	Diesel generator sets (15 KVA to 1 MVA)	G	• Normal operation – 12 hrs a day. • Consumption of diesel = 1680 litres for 1 MVA DG set at full load @ 0.21 litres / KVA / hr. • Stand-alone DG Sets having total capacity 1 MVA or less and equipped with acoustic enclosures alongwith adequate stack height may be exempted from the purview of Consent management. Higher capacity DG sets have already been covered under Red / Orange categories .



Table G-5: Final List of White Category of Industries

Sl. No.	Orgnl Sl. No.	**Industry Sector**	W1	W2	W	A1	A2	A	H	W+A+H	Revised Category
1.	3	Assembly of air coolers /conditioners ,repairing and servicing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**G-W**
2.	4	Assembly of bicycles ,baby carriages and other small non motorizing vehicles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**G-W**
3.	7	Bailing (hydraulic press)of waste papers	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**G-W**
4.	9	Bio fertilizer and bio-pesticides without using inorganic chemicals	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**G-W**
5.	11	Biscuits trays etc from rolled PVC sheet (using automatic vacuum forming machines)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**G-W**
6.	12	Blending and packing of tea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**G-W**
7.	14	Block making of printing without foundry (excluding wooden block making)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**G-W**
8.	21	Chalk making from plaster of Paris (only casting without boilers etc. (sun drying / electrical oven)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**G-W**
9.	25	Compressed oxygen gas from crude liquid oxygen (without use of any solvents and by maintaining pressure & temperature only for separation of other gases)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**G-W**
10.	27	Cotton and woolen hosiers making (Dry process only without any dying / washing operation)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**G-W**
11.	31	Diesel pump repairing and servicing (complete mechanical dry process)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**G-W**
12.	33	Electric lamp (bulb) and CFL manufacturing by assembling only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**G-W**

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13.	34	Electrical and electronic item assembling (completely dry process)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
14.	23	Engineering and fabrication units (dry process without any heat treatment / metal surface finishing operations / painting)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	O-W
15.	35	Flavoured betel nuts production/ grinding (completely dry mechanical operations)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
16.	37	Fly ash bricks/ block manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
17.	38	Fountain pen manufacturing by assembling only	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
18.	39	Glass ampules and vials making from glass tubes	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
19.	40	Glass putty and sealant (by mixing with machine only)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
20.	43	Ground nut decorticating	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
21.	44	Handloom/ carpet weaving (without dying and bleaching operation)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
22.	48	Leather cutting and stitching (more than 10 machine and using motor)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
23.	51	Manufacturing of coir items from coconut husks	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
24.	52	Manufacturing of metal caps containers etc	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
25.	55	Manufacturing of shoe brush and wire brush	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
26.	57	Medical oxygen	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
27.	60	Organic and inorganic nutrients (by physical mixing)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
28.	61	Organic manure (manual mixing)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
29.	63	Packing of powdered milk	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
30.	64	Paper pins and u clips	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W
31.	58	Repairing of electric motors and generators (dry mechanical process)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	O-W
32.	74	Rope (plastic and cotton)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	G-W

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33.	76	Scientific and mathematical instrument manufacturing	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**G-W**
34.	78	Solar module non conventional energy apparatus manufacturing unit	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**G-W**
35.	79	Solar power generation through solar photovoltaic cell, wind power and mini hydel power (less than 25 MW)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**G-W**
36.	83	Surgical and medical products assembling only (not involving effluent / emission generating processes)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	**G-W**

Note : Under the column Revised Category, the full forms of the abbreviations are as follows :

a. *R-R means original category was Red and revised category is also Red*
b. *R-O means original category was Red and revised category is Orange*
c. *O-O means original category was Orange and revised category is also Orange*
d. *O-G means original category was Orange and revised category is Green*
e. *O-W means original category was Orange and revised category is White*
f. *G-O means original category was Green and revised category is Orange*
g. *G-G means original category was Green and revised category is also Green*
h. *G-W means original category was Green and revised category is White*

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केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
(पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार)
(MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS, GOVT. OF INDIA)

No. B-29012/ESS/CPA/2015-16

19.08.2015

Sub: "Harmonization of Classification of industries under Red / Orange / Green / White Categories".

During the Conference of the Environment Ministers of States held in New Delhi during April 06-07, 2015, it was resolved to adopt pollution potential criteria for categorization of Red, Orange & Green categories of industries and that a Committee be constituted with State representatives. Further, in the 59th Conference of Chairmen & Member Secretaries of Pollution Control Boards/PCCs held in New Delhi on April 08, 2015, it was agreed to constitute a Committee to look into categorization system of industries based on their respective pollution potential index.

2. Accordingly, a Committee comprising the Chairmen of CPCB, APPCB, TNPCB, MPPCB, MPCB, PPCB, WBPCB and MS, CPCB was constituted vide CPCB OM dated 23.04.2015 to review & classify industrial sectors into different categories based on criteria of respective pollution potential indices.

3. The existing Red (85 sectors) , Orange (73 sectors) and Green (86 sectors) industrial sectors have been assessed as per the proposed formula by a group of Scientists from CPCB . For this purpose , concerned Engineers / Scientists from the Member SPCBs of the Committee were also involved & consulted during May28-29, 2015.

4. After careful examination and consideration of the suggestions of concerned stake-holders the "Draft Document on Revised Concept of Categorization of Industrial Sectors " is prepared by the Committee .

In this context, the Undersigned is directed to forward a copy of the " Draft Document on Revised Concept of Categorization of Industrial Sectors to all the SPCBs, PCCs and concerned Ministries for their comments. Accordingly, the same is enclosed herewith and all the SPCBs, PCCs and concerned Ministries are, hereby requested to provide their comments by 04.09.2015. The comments may kindly be sent through hard copy as well as soft copy at e-mail: nkgupta.cpcb@nic.in , nkgcpcb@hotmail.com .

Encl : As above

[N.K. Gupta]
Incharge - ESS

To:

1. All the State Pollution Control Boards / Pollution Control Committees
2. The Secretary, Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises, New Delhi
3. The Secretary, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises, New Delhi
4. The Advisor & Incharge , CP Division, MoEFCC, New Delhi
5. CPCB Website

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CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
NOTIFICATION
New Delhi, the 14th January 1997
(As amended on 13.1.1998, 5.1.1999 and 6.11.2000)

S.O.38 (E). -In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29of 1986) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby constitute the Central Ground Water Board as an Authority for the purposes of regulation and control of Ground Water Management and Development from the date of publication of this notification in the official gazette, namely: -

1.	Chairman, Central Ground Water Board	Chairman
2.	Member (Survey, Assessment and Monitoring), Central Ground Water Board	Member
3.	Member (Exploration Drilling and Materials Management), Central Ground water Board	Member
4.	Member (Sustainable Management and Liasing), Central Ground Water Board	Member
5.	Member (Training and Technology Transfer), Central Ground Water Board	Member
6.	**Joint Secretary (Administration), Ministry of Water Resources**	**Member**
7.	**Joint Secretary and Financial Adviser, Ministry of Water Resources**	**Member**
8.	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests	Member
9.	**Chief Engineer, Irrigation Management Organisation Water, Planning and Projects), Central Water Commission**	**Member**
10.	**Director/General Manager, (Exploration), Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd.**	**Member**

The Authority may invite from time to time the following as special invitees as and when required:

1. **Joint Secretary (Soil and Water Conservation), Department of Agriculture and Co-operation.**
2. **Joint Secretary (Water Supply), Ministry of Urban Development.**
3. **Joint Secretary (Department of Drinking Water Supply), Ministry of Rural Development.**
4. **Director, National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee.**
5. **Director, National Geo-physical Research Institute, Hyderabad**

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2. The Authority shall exercise the following powers and perform the following functions, namely: -

(i) exercise of powers under section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 for issuing directions and taking such measures in respect of all the matters referred to in sub-section (2) of section 3 of the said Act;

(ii) to resort to the penal provisions contained in sections 15 to 21 of the said Act;

(iii) to regulate **and control, management and development of ground water** in the country and to issue necessary regulatory directions **for this purpose**;

(iv) exercise of powers under Section 4 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, for appointment of officers.

3. The jurisdiction of the Authority shall be whole of India.

4. The Authority shall function under the administrative control of the Government of India in the Ministry of Water Resources with its Headquarters at Delhi.

(No.L-11011/29/96-IA-III)
Dr. V. Rajagopalan
Joint Secretary to the Government of India.

Foot Note: The principal notification was published vide No. S.O. 38(E) dated the 14th January 1997, in Part-II, section 3, sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, Extraordinary and subsequently amended vide Notification No. S.O. 40 (E) dated the 13th January 1998, No. S.O. 9 (E) dated the 5th January 1999 and No. S.O (1024) E dated 6th November 2000.

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Note: Bold letters indicate amendments.

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MINISTRY OF JAL SHAKTI

(Department Of Water Resources, River Development And Ganga Rejuvenation)

(CENTRAL GROUND WATER AUTHORITY)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2020

S.O. 3289(E).—WHEREAS, on the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated the10th December, 1996 passed in Civil writ Petition No 4677 of 1985, MC Mehta Vs Union of India, the Central Government constituted the Central Ground Water Authority (hereafter referred to as the 'Authority') vide notification number S.O. 38 (E), dated the 14th January, 1997 to exercise powers under Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) act, 1986 (29 of 1986) for the purposes of regulation and control of Ground Water management and development and to exercise certain powers and perform certain functions relating thereto;

AND WHEREAS, the Authority has been regulating ground water development and management by way of issuing 'No Objection Certificates' for ground water extraction to industries or infrastructure projects or Mining Projects etc., and framed guidelines in this connection from time to time in twenty two States and two Union territories, where ground water development is not being regulated by the State Government Union Territory administration concerned;

AND WHEREAS, some of the State Governments or, Union territories enacted legislations and issued regulatory directions or orders for regulating ground water development and management;

AND WHEREAS, the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, New Delhi vide order dated the 15th April 2015 in OA Nos. 204/205/206 of 2014 has issued directions to the Authority to ensure that any person operating tube-well, or any means to extract ground water shall obtain permission from the Authority and shall operate the same subject to the law in force, even if such unit is existing unit or the unit is yet to be established;

AND WHEREAS, the said Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated the 09th July, 2015 in OA Nos. 34 and 37 of 2014 directed all industrial units which are members of the Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) to approach the Authority through State Pollution Control Board for obtaining 'No Objection Certificate' in accordance with the law;

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated the 13th July, 2017 in OA No 200- of 2014 directed that every industry should be directed to pay for extraction of such water, that too, subject to the conditions stated in the order permitting such extraction;

AND WHEREAS, the said Hon'ble Tribunal vide its order dated the 28th August, 2018 in O.A. Nos. 176 of 2015 and 59 of 2012 respectively directed the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation to forthwith review the existing mechanism so as to ensure effective steps for conserving the groundwater resources;

AND WHEREAS, in pursuance of the directions of the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 and section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 the Authority, with a view to protect the ground water resources had circulated the draft guidelines for grant of 'No Objection Certificate' on the 11th October, 2017 inviting comments and suggestions from all the stakeholders;

AND WHEREAS, all objections and suggestions received in response to the said draft guideline have been duly considered by the Central Government, the Authority notified the guidelines to regulate groundwater over-exploitation and to conserve the groundwater resources in the country vide notification number S.O. 6140 (E), dated the 12th December, 2018;

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated the 03rd January 2019 in the OA No. 176 of 2015 directed that the above mentioned notification dated the 12th December, 2018 may not be given effect to as it is unsustainable if tested on 'Precautionary Principle, Sustainable development as well as Inter-generational Equity Principles' and if implemented, will result in fast depletion of groundwater and damage to water bodies and will be destructive of the fundamental right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution of India;

AND WHEREAS, the said Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated the 11th September, 2019 constituted a committee to deliberate on steps for preventing depletion of groundwater, robust monitoring mechanism

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against unauthorised extractions and fulfillment of 'No Objection Certificate' conditions, environment compensation etc and to submit a report;

AND WHEREAS, the aforesaid committee submitted the report along-with draft guidelines to regulate groundwater extraction and groundwater conservation in Hon'ble Tribunal on the 16th March, 2020;

AND WHEREAS, the above said Hon'ble Tribunal vide order dated the 20th July, 2020 directed to comply with certain points for sustainable groundwater management while issuing 'No Objection Certificates' to commercial establishments by the Authority;

Now therefore, in pursuance of the directions of Hon'ble National Green Tribunal and the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 3 read with Section 5 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 (29 of 1986), the Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation, hereby notifies the guidelines to regulate and control groundwater extraction in the country in supersession to this Ministry notification vide S.O. 6140 (E), dated the 12th December, 2018 as per the Schedule below:

SCHEDULE

Guidelines to regulate and control ground water extraction in India

(with immediate effect)

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[F. No. CGWA-21/4/2020-CGWA]

ASHISH KUMAR, Director

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Annexure X : Annual water audits by the industries

Guidelines to regulate and control groundwater extraction in India

Preamble and Background:

On the directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 10th December, 1996 passed in Civil writ Petition No 4677 of 1985, MC Mehta Vs Union of India, the Central Government had constituted the Central Ground Water Board as Authority vide notification number S.O. 38 (E), dated the 14th January, 1997 to exercise powers under sub section (3) of section 3 of the Environment (Protection) act, 1986 (29 of 1986) for the purposes of regulation and control of Ground Water Management and Development and to exercise certain powers and perform certain functions as per the said Act.

The Authority has been regulating ground water development and management by way of issuing 'No Objection Certificates' for ground water extraction to industries or infrastructure projects or Mining Projects etc., and framed guidelines in this connection from time to time applicable in twenty two States and two Union territories, where ground water development is not being regulated by the State Government and Union territory administration concerned.

To have sustainable management of water resources in the country groundwater abstraction guidelines have been prepared to regulate groundwater extraction and conserve the scarce groundwater resources in the country.

These guidelines will come into force with immediate effect from the date of Gazette Notification and will supersede all earlier guidelines issued by the Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA).

These guidelines will have pan India applicability. Ground water abstraction in States/ Uts (which are not regulating ground water abstraction) shall continue to be regulated by Central Ground Water Authority.

Further, wherever States/ Uts have come out with their own groundwater abstraction guidelines, which are inconsistent with the CGWA guidelines, the provisions of CGWA guidelines will prevail. However, in case the guidelines followed by such States/ Uts contain some more stringent provisions than CGWA guidelines, such provisions may also be given effect to by the States/ Uts Authorities in addition to those contained in the CGWA guidelines. States may be at liberty to suggest additional conditions/ criteria based on the local hydro-geological situations which shall be reviewed by CGWA/Ministry of Jal Shakti, Government of India before acceptance.

All new/existing industries, industries seeking expansion, infrastructure projects and mining projects abstracting ground water, unless specifically exempted under Para 1.0 below, will be required to seek No Objection Certificate from Central Ground Water Authority or, the concerned State/ UT Ground Water

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Authority as the case may be. The entire process of grant of No Objection Certificate shall be online through a web based application system.

Water management plans shall be prepared by all the State Ground Water Authorities/ Organizations for all Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-critical assessment units starting with Over-exploited units. Water management plans shall be reviewed and updated periodically. Water management plans, data on water availability and scarcity and policy framed in this regard shall be placed on the websites of Central Ground Water Authority/ State Ground Water Authority.

1.0 Exemptions from seeking No Objection Certificate:

Following categories of consumers shall be exempted from seeking No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction:

(i) Individual domestic consumers in both rural and urban areas for drinking water and domestic uses.

(ii) Rural drinking water supply schemes.

(iii) Armed Forces Establishments and Central Armed Police Forces establishments in both rural and urban areas.

(iv) Agricultural activities.

(v) Micro and small Enterprises drawing ground water less than 10 cum/day.

1.1 Registration of Drilling Rigs

State / Ut Governments shall be responsible for registering drilling rigs operating within their jurisdiction and for maintaining the database of wells drilled by them. Appropriate link shall be provided in CGWA portal for making the data available to CGWA.

2.0 Drinking & Domestic use for Residential apartments/ Group Housing Societies/ Government water supply agencies in urban areas

For grant of No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction, the project proponent has to furnish the details as per the guidelines issued by the CGWA in proper format as available in CGWA website. No Objection Certificate for new /existing wells shall be granted only in such cases where the local Government water supply agency is unable to supply requisite amount of water in the area.

No Objection Certificate shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

i) Installation of Sewage Treatment Plants shall be mandatory for all residential apartments/ Group Housing Societies where ground water requirement is more than 20 m^3/day. The water from Sewage Treatment Plants shall be utilized for toilet flushing, car washing, gardening etc.

ii) The No Objection Certificate shall be valid for a period of five years from the date of issue or till such time local Government water supply is provided to the project area, whichever is earlier. In case the project proponent receives water supply from the concerned local Government Water Supply Agency during the validity of the No Objection Certificate, intimation regarding availability of public water supply shall be sent by the project proponent to CGWA and No Objection Certificate will be cancelled by the Authority. In other cases, the project proponent will apply for renewal of No Objection Certificate, ninety days before the expiry of No Objection Certificate.

iii) Proponents shall be liable to pay ground water abstraction charges for the quantum of ground water proposed to be extracted, as per rates mentioned in Table 5.1.

Documents to be submitted with the application

a) Details of water requirement computed as per National Building Code, 2016 **(Annexure I)**, taking into account recycling/ reuse of treated water for flushing etc.

b) Affidavit on non-judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- by the applicant, confirming non/ inadequate availability of public water supply in case of users requiring ground water up to 10 m^3/ day for drinking/ domestic use.

c) Certificate of non-availability of water from local government water supply agency in cases requiring ground water in excess of 10 m^3/ day for drinking/ domestic use. Government water supply agencies

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applying for No Objection Certificate shall submit copy of government approval of the scheme/ project proposed to be implemented.

d) Ground water quality data of existing bore well/ tube well/ dug well from any National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) accredited laboratory or Govt. approved laboratory (in case of existing projects applying for no objection certificate)

e) Proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge within the premises as per Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

3.0 Agriculture Sector

Agriculture sector is the backbone of the Indian economy. As per Minor Irrigation Census 2013-14, 87.86% of wells are owned by marginal, small and semi-medium farmers having land holding up to 4 hectares (ha). Around 9.18 % of wells are owned by medium farmers having land holding 4 – 10 ha and 2.96% of the wells are owned by big farmers having land holding more than 10 ha.

Considering the number of ground water abstraction structures, regulation of ground water in agriculture sector through a 'command and control' strategy will prove to be an arduous task. Therefore, a participatory approach for sustainable ground water management would be more productive.

States/Uts are advised to review their free/subsidized electricity policy to farmers, bring suitable water pricing policy and may work further towards crop rotation/diversification/other initiatives to reduce over-dependence on groundwater.

Agriculture sector shall be exempted from obtaining No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction.

4.0 Commercial Use

No new major industries shall be granted No Objection Certificate in over-exploited assessment areas except as per the policy guidelines.

Availability of ground water resources shall be given due regard while considering applications for grant of No Objection Certificate for commercial use.

Commercial entities extracting ground water shall be required to submit online annual water audit report including an audit of water use as mentioned in the relevant sections. CGWA/ State Ground Water Authority (SGWA) shall publish all such audit reports online.

CGWA/ SGWAs shall engage independent agencies to verify the compliance of No Objection Certificate conditions periodically.

4.1 Industrial Use

In Over-exploited assessment units, No Objection Certificate shall not be granted for ground water abstraction to any new industry except those falling in the category of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). However, No Objection Certificate for drinking/ domestic use for work force, green belt use by these new industries shall be permitted. Expansion of existing industries involving increase in quantum of ground water abstraction in over-exploited assessment units shall not be permitted. No Objection Certificate shall not be granted to new packaged water industries in Overexploited areas, even if they belong to MSME category.

No Objection Certificate for ground water extraction by industries shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

i) No Objection Certificate shall be granted only in such cases where local government water supply agencies are not able to supply the desired quantity of water.

ii) All industries shall be required to adopt latest water efficient technologies so as to reduce dependence on ground water resources.

iii) All industries abstracting ground water in excess of 100 m^3/d shall be required to undertake annual water audit through Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)/ Federation Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)/ National Productivity Council (NPC) certified auditors and submit audit reports within three months of completion of the same to CGWA. All such industries shall be

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required to reduce their ground water use by at least 20% over the next three years through appropriate means.

iv) Construction of observation well(s) (piezometer)(s) within the premises and installation of appropriate water level monitoring mechanism as mentioned in Section 15 shall be mandatory for industries drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m^3/day of ground water and. Monitoring of water level shall be done by the project proponent. The piezometer (observation well) shall be constructed at a minimum distance of 15 m from the bore well/production well. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be the same as that of the pumping well/ wells. Detailed guidelines for design and construction of piezometers are given in **Annexure II**. Monthly water level data shall be submitted to the CGWA through the web portal.

v) The proponent shall be required to adopt roof top rain water harvesting/ recharge in the project premises. Industries which are likely to pollute ground water (chemical, pharmaceutical, dyes, pigments, paints, textiles, tannery, pesticides/ insecticides, fertilizers, slaughter house, explosives etc.) shall store the harvested rain water in surface storage tanks for use in the industry.

vi) Injection of treated/ untreated waste water into aquifer system is strictly prohibited.

vii) Industries which are likely to cause ground water pollution e.g. Tanning, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical/ Petrochemical, Coal washeries, other hazardous units etc. (as per CPCB list) need to undertake necessary well head protection measures to ensure prevention of ground water pollution **(Annexure III).**

viii) All industries drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges as applicable as per Tables 5.2 A and 5.3 A.

ix) All existing industries drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units shall be liable to pay ground water restoration charges as applicable as per Tables 5.2 B and 5.3 B.

Documents to be submitted with the application

(a) An affidavit on non judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- regarding non availability of water supply from local government agencies in cases where ground water requirement is up to 10 m^3/day.

(b) Certificate regarding non/ partial availability of fresh water/ treated waste water supply from the local government water supply agency in cases where requirement of ground water is more than 10 m^3/day.

(c) Ground water quality data of existing bore well/ tube well/ dug well from any NABL accredited laboratory or Govt. approved laboratory (in case of existing projects applying for No Objection Certificate)

(d) Water quality data of bore well/ tube well/ dug well in respect of existing industries from NABL accredited laboratories/Government approved laboratories.

(e) Proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge within the premises as per Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

(f) **Impact Assessment report:** All projects extracting/proposing to extract ground water in excess of 100 m^3/day in Over-exploited, Critical and Semi-critical areas shall have to mandatorily submit impact assessment report of existing/ proposed ground water withdrawal on the ground water regime and also socio-economic impacts report prepared by accredited consultants. Pro-forma for the report is given in **Annexure IV.**

4.2 Mining Projects

All existing as well as new mining projects will be required to obtain No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction. Since mining projects are location specific, there will be no ban on grant of No Objection Certificate for abstraction of ground water for such projects in over-exploited assessment units.

No Objection Certificate for mining projects shall be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

i) It shall be mandatory for all the mining industries to ensure that water available from de-watering operations is properly treated and should be gainfully utilized for supply for irrigation, dust

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suppression, mining process, recharge in downstream and for maintaining e-flows in the river system.

ii) Construction of observation well(s) (piezometers) along the periphery in the premises, for monthly ground water level monitoring, shall be mandatory for mines drawing/ proposing to draw more than 10 m^3/day of ground water. Depth and aquifer zone tapped in the piezometer shall be commensurate with that of pumping well/ wells.

iii) In addition, the proponent shall monitor ground water levels by establishing observation wells (piezometers) in the core and buffer zones as specified in the No Objection Certificate.

iv) In case of coal and other base metal mining the project proponent shall use the advance dewatering technology (by construction of series of dewatering abstraction structures) to avoid contamination of surface water.

v) In addition to this, all mining units shall also monitor the water quality of mine seepage and mine discharge through NABL accredited/ Govt. approved laboratories and the same shall be submitted at the time of self compliance.

vi) All mining projects drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges as applicable as per Tables 5.4 A.

vii) All mining projects drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units shall be liable to pay ground water restoration charges as per Table 5.4 B.

Documents to be submitted with the application

(a) Mining plan approved by the concerned Govt. agency/ department.

(b) Proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge within the premises as per Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

(c) Comprehensive report prepared by accredited consultant on ground water conditions in both core and buffer zones of the mine, depth wise and year wise mine seepage calculations, impact assessment of mining and dewatering on ground water regime and its socio-economic impact, details of recycling, reuse and recharge, reduction of pumping with use of technology for mining and water management to minimize and mitigate the adverse impact on ground water, based on local conditions. Format for report is given in **Annexure V.**

4.3 **Infrastructure projects:**

Since infrastructure projects are location specific, grant of No Objection Certificate to such projects located in over-exploited assessment units shall not be banned. New infrastructure projects/ residential buildings may require dewatering during construction activity and/ or use ground water for construction. In both cases, applicants shall seek No Objection Certificate from CGWA before commencement of work. However, in over-exploited assessment units, use of ground water for construction activity shall be permitted only if no treated sewage water is available within 10 km radius of the site. New as well as existing Infrastructure projects shall also be required to seek No Objection Certificate for abstraction of ground water.

No 'No Objection Certificate' shall be granted for extraction of groundwater for Water Parks, Theme Parks and Amusement Parks in over-exploited assessment units.

Indicative list of Infrastructure projects is given in Annexure VI.

The No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction will be granted subject to the following specific conditions:

i) In case of infrastructure projects that require dewatering, proponent shall be required to carry out regular monitoring of dewatering discharge rate (using a digital water flow meter) and submit the data through the web portal to CGWA/SGWA as applicable. Monitoring records and results should be retained by the proponent for two years, for inspection or reporting as required by CGWA/ SGWA.

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ii) Installation of Sewage Treatment Plants (STP) shall be mandatory for new projects, where ground water requirement is more than 20 m^3/day. The water from STP shall be utilized for toilet flushing, car washing, gardening etc.

iii) For infrastructure dewatering/ construction activity, No Objection Certificate shall be valid for specific period as per the detailed proposal submitted by the project proponent.

iv) All infrastructure projects drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges as applicable as per Table 5.3 A.

v) All infrastructure projects (new/ existing) drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units shall be liable to pay ground water restoration charges as per Table 5.3 B.

Documents to be submitted with the application

(a) In cases where dewatering is involved, submission of impact assessment report prepared by an accredited consultant on the ground water situation in the area giving detailed plan of pumping, proposed usage of pumped water and comprehensive impact assessment of the same on the ground water regime shall be mandatory. The report should highlight environmental risks and proposed management strategies to overcome any significant environmental issues such as ground water level decline, land subsidence etc.

(b) An affidavit on non judicial stamp paper of Rs. 10/- regarding non availability of water from any other source in case water is required for construction in safe and semi critical areas.

(c) Certificate from a government agency regarding non availability of treated sewage water for construction within 10 km radius of the site in critical and over-exploited areas.

(d) Certificate of non-availability of water from local government water supply agency in respect of all categories of assessments units for commercial use.

(e) Proposal for rain water harvesting/ recharge within the premises as per Model Building Bye Laws issued by Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs.

(f) Details of water requirement computed as per National Building Code, 2016 **(Annexure I)**, taking into account recycling/ reuse of treated water for flushing etc. (in case of completed infrastructure projects for commercial use).

(g) Completion certificate from the concerned agency for infrastructure projects requiring water for commercial use.

5.0 Ground water abstraction/ restoration charges

All residential apartments/ group housing societies/ Government water supply agencies in urban areas shall be required to pay ground water abstraction charges.

All industries/mining/ infrastructure projects drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units will have to pay ground water abstraction charges based on quantum of ground water extraction and category of assessment unit as per details given in this guideline.

All existing mining/ infrastructure projects and existing industries including MSME drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units will have to pay ground water restoration charges based on quantum of ground water extraction. Further, new MSME, new infrastructure and new Mining projects in over exploited areas shall also be required to pay ground water restoration charges.

Existing industries, infrastructure units and mining projects which have installed/constructed artificial recharge structures in compliance of the conditions prescribed in the groundwater guidelines prevailing at the time of grant of No Objection Certificate or its renewal shall be eligible for a rebate of 50% (fifty percent) in the ground water abstraction charges/ground water restoration charges, subject to their satisfactory performance and verification.

The revenue generated from the proposed water abstraction/ restoration charges shall be kept in a separate fund for implementation of site specific suitable demand/ supply side interventions.

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5.1 **Rates of Ground water abstraction /restoration charges**

I. **Drinking and domestic use for residential apartments/ group housing societies/ Government water supply agencies in Urban areas**

All residential apartments/ Group Housing Societies requiring water only for drinking/domestic use requiring No Objection Certificate would pay ground water abstraction charges as per rates given below in **Table 5.1.**

Table 5.1 Ground Water Abstraction charges for Drinking & Domestic use.

Quantum of Groundwater withdrawal (m^3/month)	**Rate of ground water abstraction charges (Rs. per m^3)**
0-25	No charge
26-50	1.00
>50	2.00

Government water supply agencies and Government infrastructure projects shall pay Ground water abstraction Charges @ Rs. 0.50 per m^3.

II. **Packaged Drinking Water units**

Rates of ground water abstraction charges for packaged drinking water units in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units are given in Table 5.2 A and those for ground water restoration charges in over-exploited assessment units are given in Table 5.2 B.

Table 5.2 A: Rates of ground water abstraction charges for packaged drinking water units (Rs per m^3)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ / Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal				
		Up to 50m^3/day	51 to <200 m^3/day	200 to <1000 m^3/day	1000 to <5000 m^3/day	5000 m^3/day and above
1.	Safe	1.00	3.00	5.00	8.00	10.00
2.	Semi-critical	2.00	5.00	10.00	15.00	20.00
3.	Critical	4.00	10.00	20.00	40.00	60.00

Table 5.2 B: Rates of ground water restoration charges for packaged drinking water units (Rs per m^3)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ / Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal				
		Up to 50 m^3/day	51 to <200 m^3/day	200 to <1000 m^3/day	1000 to <5000 m^3/day	5000 m^3/day and above
1.	Over-exploited (existing industries only)	8.00	20.00	40.00	80.00	120.00

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III. **Other Industries & infrastructure projects**

Rates of ground water abstraction charges for other industries and infrastructure projects in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units are given in Table 5.3 A and those for ground water restoration charges in over-exploited assessment units are given in Table 5.3 B.

Table 5.3 A: Rates of Ground Water abstraction charges for other industries & infrastructure projects (Rs per m^3)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ / Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal			
		< 200 m^3/day	200 to <1000 m^3/day	1000 to <5000 m^3/day	5000 m^3/day and above
1.	Safe	1.00	2.00	3.00	5.00
2.	Semi-critical	2.00	3.00	5.00	8.00
3.	Critical	4.00	6.00	8.00	10.00

Table 5.3 B: Rates of ground water restoration charges for other industries & infrastructure projects (Rs per m^3)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ / Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal			
		< 200 m^3/day	200 to <1000 m^3/day	1000 to <5000 m^3/day	5000 m^3/day and above
1.	Over-exploited (existing industries / new Industries as per the present Guidelines)	6.00	10.00	16.00	20.00

IV. **Mining projects**

Rates of ground water abstraction charges for mining, which are drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units are given in Table 5.4 A and those for ground water restoration charges in case of projects drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units are given in Table 5.4 B.

Table 5.4 A: Rates of ground water abstraction charges for mining (Rs. per m^3)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ / Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal			
		< 200 m^3/day	200 to <1000 m^3/day	1000 to <5000 m^3/day	5000 m^3/day and above
1.	Safe	1.00	2.00	2.50	3.00
2.	Semi-critical	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00
3.	Critical	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00

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Table 5.4 B: Rates of ground water restoration charges for mining (Rs. per m^3)

S.No.	Category of area ↓ / Ground water use →	Quantum of ground water withdrawal			
		< 200 m^3/day	200 to <1000 m^3/day	1000 to <5000 m^3/day	5000 m^3/day and above
1.	Over-exploited	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00

6.0 Bulk Water Supply

All private tankers abstracting ground water and use it for supply as bulk water suppliers will now mandatorily seek No Objection Certificate for ground water abstraction. The bulk water suppliers through tankers drawing ground water in safe, semi-critical and critical assessment units shall pay groundwater abstraction charges as per the **Table-6.1 A.** The bulk water suppliers drawing ground water in over-exploited assessment units shall pay the groundwater restoration charges as per the **Table-6.1 B.** All tankers will have to install GPS based system for their monitoring of movement/area of operation.

Modalities for issue of No Objection Certificate for bulk/tanker water supplies shall be worked out in consultation with States/Uts and suitable guidelines in this regard will be framed and issued separately for the same.

Table-6.1A: Groundwater abstraction charges for Bulk/Tanker water supplies	
Category	Rate per m3 (in Rs.)
Safe	**10**
Semi Critical	**20**
Critical	**25**

Table-6.1B: Groundwater abstraction charges for Bulk/Tanker water supplies	
Category	Rate per m3 (in Rs.)
Over Exploited	**35**

7.0 Abstraction of Saline ground water

Abstraction of saline ground water in areas having either saline ground water at all depths or pockets of saline ground water in an otherwise fresh water area for use by industries/ dewatering by infrastructure/ mining projects including those located in over-exploited areas would be encouraged. Such industries shall be exempted from paying ground water abstraction charges.

The list of such assessment units having saline ground water at all depths as per the latest assessment of dynamic ground water resources will be made available by the CGWA in their website. However, due care shall be taken in respect of disposal of effluents by the units so as to protect the water bodies and the aquifers from pollution.

Detailed guidelines in this regard shall be prepared and issued separately.

8.0 Protection of Wetland Areas

The wet land areas in the country are very crucial as they are direct reflection of the presence of ground water in such areas. The protection of the wetland areas is being separately handled by the Wetland Authorities. Since ground water is very crucial for the survival of the wetland area, any excessive ground water development within the zone of wetland area would affect the volume of water in that wetland.

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Projects falling within 500 m. from the periphery of demarcated wetland areas shall mandatorily submit a detailed proposal indicating that any ground water abstraction by the project proponent does not affect the protected wetland areas. Furthermore, before seeking permission from CGWA, the projects shall take consent/approval from the appropriate Wetland Authorities to establish their projects in the area.

9.0 General compliance conditions in No Objection Certificate

i. Installation of digital water flow meter (conforming to BIS/ IS standards) having telemetry system in the abstraction structure(s) shall be mandatory for all users seeking No Objection Certificate and intimation regarding their installation shall be communicated to the CGWA within 30 days of grant of No Objection Certificate through the web-portal.

ii. Proponents shall mandatorily get water flow meter calibrated on from an authorized agency once in a year.

iii. Proponents shall install roof top rain water harvesting & recharge systems in the project area.

iv. Proponents shall pay Ground Water Abstraction/ Restoration Charges based on quantum of ground water extraction as applicable as per the rates given in Section 6.

v. Construction of purpose-built observation wells (piezometers) for ground water level monitoring shall be mandatory as per Section 15. Water level data shall be made available to CGWA through web portal. Detailed guidelines for construction of piezometers are given in **Annexure-II.**

vi. Proponents shall monitor quality of ground water from the abstraction structure(s) once in a year. Water samples from bore wells/ tube wells / dug wells shall be collected during April/May every year and analysed in NABL accredited laboratories for basic parameters (cations and anions), heavy metals, pesticides/ organic compounds etc. Water quality data shall be made available to CGWA through the web portal.

vii. If the existing well becomes defunct due to mechanical failure within the validity period of No Objection Certificate, the user can construct a replacement well under intimation to CGWA on web portal. The defunct well shall be properly sealed **(Refer Annexure VII).** The user will be required to submit documentary proof in this regard. However, if the existing abstraction structures fails to yield water and he proponent desires to drill another tubewell in the same premises, prior permission of the Authority shall be required. If the replacement well is to be drilled in some different place, the proponent shall obtain fresh No Objection Certificate.

viii. Wherever feasible, requirement of water for greenbelt (horticulture) shall be met from recycled / treated waste water.

ix. In case of change of ownership, new owner of the industry will have to apply for incorporation of necessary changes in the No Objection Certificate with documentary proof within 60 days of taking over possession of the premises.

10.0 Monitoring of compliance of No Objection Certificate Conditions

To monitor the compliance of No Objection Certificate conditions, Central Ground Water Authority and State/ UT Ground Water Authorities shall take the following steps:

a. Suitable MIS will be developed for compliance monitoring.

b. District Collectors/Deputy Commissioners (DCs) /District Magistrates (DMs) are authorized to take enforcement measures like sealing of unauthorized ground water abstraction structures, disconnection of electricity, launching of prosecution against those violating the No Objection Certificate conditions and taking action for imposition of Environmental Compensation.

c. Technical officers of CGWB/ CGWA and State groundwater organizations are authorized to take actions with respect to monitoring and periodic inspections with the approval of competent authority.

d. In case of violation of any of the No Objection Certificate conditions, the proponents shall be liable to pay the penalties as per **Section 16.**

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11.0 Renewal of No Objection Certificate

No objection certificate shall be renewed periodically, subject to the compliance of the conditions mentioned therein:

i. The applicant shall apply for renewal of No Objection Certificate at least ninety days prior to expiry of its validity.

ii. Application for renewal of No Objection Certificate shall be accompanied by the Compliance Report.

iii. Before granting renewal, Central Ground Water Authority or State/ Ut Authority shall satisfy itself that the conditions of No Objection Certificate have been complied with.

iv. In case of change in category of the assessment unit, renewals would be granted with conditions as laid down for new category.

v. No Objection Certificate will be renewed for the terms specified for various uses as follows:

Category	Use	Term of renewal
Critical, Semi-critical and safe	Infrastructure projects for drinking & domestic use and urban Water Supply Agencies	5 years
	Industries	3 years
	Mines	2 years
Over exploited	All users in 'Over-exploited areas'	2 years

vi. If the application for renewal is submitted in time and the CGWA/ the respective State/ Ut Authority is unable to process the application in time, No Objection Certificate shall be deemed to be extended till the date of renewal of No Objection Certificate.

vii. If the proponent fails to apply for renewal within 3 months from the date of expiry of No Objection Certificate, the proponent shall be liable to pay Environmental Compensation for the period starting from the date of expiry of No Objection Certificate till No Objection Certificate is renewed by the competent authority.

12.0 Extension of No Objection Certificate

If the proponent is unable to construct the well(s) during the validity period of No Objection Certificate for genuine reasons, the proponent will have to apply for extension of No Objection Certificate. Application for extension should be supported by documents justifying the reasons for delay. Other conditions for grant of extension of No Objection Certificate will be the same as that for fresh No Objection Certificate.

Extension of No Objection Certificate will be granted for a maximum period of two years. No further extension will be granted after the expiry of the extended period. In that case, the applicant will have to apply afresh for grant of No Objection Certificate.

13.0 Delegation of powers against illegal groundwater withdrawal

Central Ground Water Authority has appointed the District Magistrate/ District Collector/ Sub Divisional Magistrates of each Revenue District/Sub division as Authorized Officers, who have been delegated the power to seal illegal wells, disconnect electricity supply to the energised well, launch prosecution against offenders etc. including grievance redressal related to ground water in their respective jurisdictions.

In order to further decentralise and strengthen the monitoring and compliance mechanism as per the guidelines, officials of concerned Departments of Revenue and Industries of the States/Uts shall be appointed as Authorised Officers in consultation with the State/Ut Governments.

A copy of the No Objection Certificate issued by the CGWA in the No Objection Certificate Application Portal (NOCAP) will be forwarded to the respective District Magistrate/ District Collector. In case of any violation of the directions of Central Ground Water Authority and non-fulfilment of the conditions laid

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down in the No Objection Certificate, the Authorised Officers will file appropriate Petition/Original Application etc under sections 15 to 21 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in appropriate Courts.

14.0 Ground Water Level Monitoring

All the project proponents (drawing ground water more than 10 cum/d) have to mandatorily construct Piezometers (observation wells) within their premises for monitoring of the ground water levels. Such a mechanism of compliance conditions has been made to ensure that every month the ground water level in the project area can be monitored and observed. In this regard the necessary criteria for monitoring of water levels through piezometers by the project proponents is given in Table 14.1.

Table 14.1 No. of Piezometers to be constructed & Type of Water Level Monitoring Mechanism

S.No.	Quantum of Ground water withdrawal (cum/d)	No. of piezometer required	Monitoring mechanism		
			Manual	DWLR	DWLR with Telemetry
1	<10	0	0	0	0
2	11-50	1	1	0	0
3	51-500	1	0	1	0
4	>500	2	0	1	1

The piezometer shall be suitably located to ensure that zone of aquifer tapped in the piezometer is the same as that of the pumping well.

15.0 Environmental Compensation

Extraction of ground water for commercial use by industries, infrastructure units and mining projects without a valid No Objection Certificate from appropriate authority shall be considered illegal and such entities shall be liable to pay Environmental Compensation for the quantum of ground water so extracted. The norms prescribed by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) shall be utilized for calculating the Environmental compensation as mentioned below:

EC_{GW} = Ground water consumption per day x Environmental Compensation rate (ECR_{GW}) x No. of days x Deterrence factor

where ground water consumption is in m3/day and ECR_{GW} in Rs./ cum

15.1 Rates of Environmental Compensation:

Rates of Environmental Compensation (ECR_{GW}) for various types of users in different categories of assessment units are given in Table 15.1 to 15.3.

Table 15.1 : ECR_{GW} for Packaged Drinking Water units

S.No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (cum/day)			
		<200/	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 & above
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{GW}) in Rs./m3			
	Safe	12	18	24	30
2	Semi critical	24	36	48	60
3	Critical	36	48	66	90
4	Over- exploited	48	72	96	120
Note :-Minimum EC_{GW} shall not be less than Rs 1,00,000/-					

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Table 15.2: ECR_{GW} for Mining/ infrastructure dewatering projects

S.No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (cum/day)			
		<200	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 & above
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{GW}) in Rs./m3			
1	Safe	15	21	30	40
2	Semi critical	30	45	60	75
3	Critical	45	60	85	115
4	Over- exploited	60	90	120	150
Note :-Minimum EC_{Gw} shall not be less thanRs 1,00,000/-					

Table 15.3: ECR_{GW} for Industrial units

S.No.	Area Category	Water Consumption (cum/day)			
		<200	200 to <1000	1000 to <5000	5000 & above
		Environmental Compensation Rate (ECR_{GW}) in Rs./m3			
1	Safe	20	30	40	50
2	Semi critical	40	60	80	100
3	Critical	60	80	110	150
4	Over- exploited	80	120	160	200
Note :-Minimum EC_{Gw} shall not be less thanRs 1,00,000/-					

15.2 Deterrent Factors to compensate losses and environmental damage (for packaged drinking water units, mining, industries and infrastructural dewatering projects)

The following deterrent factors based on the duration of illegal ground water extraction shall be levied to compensate for the losses and environmental damages as detailed in Table 15.4.

Table 15.4: Deterrent factor based on quantum of ground water withdrawal and number of years of illegal withdrawal

S.No.	Water Consumption	Deterrence Factor		
		< 2 years	2-5 years	>5 years
1	<1000 KLD	1.00	1.00	1.25
2	1000-5000 KLD	1.00	1.00	1.50
3	>5000 KLD	1.00	1.25	2.00

Note: KLD – Kilolitre per day

16.0 Provision of Penalty

Penalty shall be imposed on the proponents for non-compliance of No Objection Certificate conditions issued by the appropriate authority. Rates of penalty proposed for non-compliance of various conditions of No Objection Certificate are given in Table 16.1.The rates of the penalty shall be reviewed periodically with the approval of competent authority in Ministry of Jal Shakti.

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Table 16.1: Penalty provision for non Compliance of No Objection Certificate conditions

S. No.	Items	Charges in Rs.
1	Non installation/faulty Digital water Flow meter with telemetry system.	200000
2	Non disclosure/ construction of additional groundwater abstraction structures a) Non-functional Structures. b) Defunct/Abandoned Note: Given rates are for unit non-functional/defunct/abandoned structures. This shall be multiplied with total such structures to arrive at consolidated penalty.	 200000 100000
3	Reporting of fresh water zones as Brackish / Saline zones in application.	200000
4	Non Installation of Piezometer.	200000
5	Non Installation/faulty DWLR/Telemetry system	100000
6	Non Construction/Inadequate capacity of Recharge / Water conservation structures.	500000
7	Non maintenance of Recharge structures.	200000
8	Injection of treated/untreated water into the aquifer system. Note: In addition to penalty, the proponent shall bear the cost of aquifer remediation as per the provisions of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.	1000000
9	Non Submission of Water level/Water quality Data.	50000
10	Non-maintenance of log book of daily withdrawal/non submission of Groundwater abstraction data.	50000
11	Non submission of photograph of recharge structure(s).	50000
12	Non Submission of Self Compliance report.	100000
13	Construction of groundwater abstraction structures by un authorized/unregistered Drilling Rigs (per structures).	100000
14	Non registration of water supply tankers.	500000
15	Submission of false information/ undertaking.	100000

Charges shall also be payable for correction/modification in the existing issued No Objection Certificate letter. The details of such charges are given in Table 16.2.

Table 16.2: Proposed Charges for correction/Modification in the existing issued No Objection Certificate

S. No.	Items	Charges in Rs.
1	Change in recharge quantum	10000
2	Change in User ID.	5000
3	Change in firm Name	5000
4	Extension of No Objection Certificate	5000
5	Issuance of duplicate No Objection Certificate	5000
6	Issuance of corrigendum to No Objection Certificate	5000
7	Any other items/corrections etc	5000

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17.0 Other important Conditions (Applicable to all):

i. Sale of ground water by a person/ agency not having valid no objection certificatefrom CGWA/State Ground Water Authority is not permitted.

ii. In infrastructure projects, paved/parking area must be covered with interlocking/perforated tiles or other suitable measures to ensure groundwater infiltration/harvesting.

iii. In case of Infrastructure projects, the firm/entity shall ensure implementation of dual water supply system in the projects. Compliance of the same shall be submitted through the web portal.

iv. Non-compliance of conditions mentioned in the No Objection Certificate may be taken as sufficient reason for cancellation of no objection certificate accorded/ non-renewal of No Objection Certificate.

v. No application shall be entertained without supporting documents as specified in relevant sections.

vi. Abstraction structure(s) should be located inside the premises of project property.

vii. Self compliance of conditions laid down in the no objection certificate shall be reported by the users online in the web portal of Central Ground Water Authority/state Ground Water Authority.

viii. Processing fee prescribed, if any, from time to time shall be charged for various services.

Note:

1. Guidelines are subject to modification from time to time.

2. In case of any discrepancy between Hindi and English versions of this document including the annexures, the English version shall prevail.

Annexure I

Estimation of Water Requirements for drinking and domestic use

(Source: National Building Code 2016, BIS)

a) Residential Buildings:

Accommodations	Population
1 Bedroom dwelling unit	4
2 Bedroom dwelling unit	5
3 Bedroom dwelling unit	6
4 Bedroom dwelling unit and above	7

Notes:

1) The above figures consider a domestic household including support personnel, wherever applicable.

2) For plotted development, the population may be arrived at after due consideration of the expected number and type of domestic household units.

3) Dwelling unit under EWS category shall have population requirement of 4 and studio apartment shall have population requirement of 2.

As a general rule the following rates per capita per day may be considered for domestic and non-domestic needs:

a) For communities with populations up to 20,000:

1)	Water supply through stand post:	40 lphd (Min)
2)	Water supply through house service: connection	70 to 100 lphd

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b) For communities with: 100 to 135 lphd
population 20,000 to 100,00 together with
full flushing system

c) For communities with population: 150 to 200 lphd
above 100,000 together with
full flushing system

Note—The value of water supply given as 150 to 200 litre per head per day may be reduced to 135 litre per head per day for houses for Medium Income Group (MIG) and Low Income Groups (LIG) and Economically Weaker Section of Society (EWS), depending upon prevailing conditions and availability of water.

Out of the 150 to 200 litre per head per day, 45 litre per head per day may be taken for flushing requirements and the remaining quantity for other domestic purposes.

A. **Water Requirements for Buildings Other than Residences**

Sl No.	Type of Building	Domestic litres per head/ day	Flushing Litres per head/ day	Total Consumption Litres per head/ day
1.	Factories including canteen where bath rooms are required to be provided	30	15	45
2.	Factories including canteen where no bath rooms are required to be provided	20	10	30
3.	Hospital (excluding laundry and kitchen): a) Number of beds not exceeding 100	230	110	340
	b) Number of beds exceeding 100	300	150	450
	c) Out Patient Department (OPD)	10	5	15
4.	Nurses' homes and medical quarters	90	45	135
5.	Hostels	90	45	135
6.	Hotels (up to 3 star) excluding laundry, kitchen, staff and water bodies	120	60	180
7.	Hotels (4 star and above) excluding laundry, kitchen, staff and water bodies	260	60	320
8.	Offices (including canteen)	25	20	45
9.	Restaurants and food court including water requirement for kitchen: a) Restaurants	55 per seat	15 per seat	70 per seat
	b) Food Court	25 per seat	10 per seat	35 per seat
10.	Clubhouse	25	20	45
11.	Stadiums	4	6	10

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12.	Cinemas, concert halls and theatres and multiplex	5 per seat	10 per seat	15 per seat
13.	Schools/Educational institutions: a) Without boarding facilities b) With boarding facilities	25	20	45
		90	45	135
14.	Shopping and retail (mall) a) Staff	25	20	45
	b) Visitors	5	10	15
15.	Traffic Terminal stations a) Airports	40	30	70
	b) Railway stations (Junction) with bathing facility	40	30	70
	c) Railway stations (Junction) without bathing facility	30	15	45
	d) Railway stations (Intermediate) with bathing facility	25	20	45
	e) Railway stations (Intermediate) without bathing facility	15	10	25
	f) Interstate bus terminals	25	20	45
	g) Intrastate Bus Terminals/Metro Stations	10	5	15

Notes:

1. For calculating water demand for visitors, consumption of 15 litre per head per day may be taken.

2. The water demand includes requirement of patients, attendants, visitors and staff. Additional water demand for kitchen, laundry and clinical water shall be computed as per actual requirements.

3. The number of persons shall be determined by average number of passengers handled by stations, with due considerations given to the staff and vendors who are using these facilities.

4. Consideration should be given for seasonal average peak requirements.

5. The hospitals may be categorized as Category A (25 to 50 beds), Category B(51 to 100 beds), Category C (101 to 300 beds), Category D (301 to 500) and Category E (501 to 750 beds).

Annexure II

Guidelines for construction of Piezometers and monitoring of Ground Water Levels and Quality

Piezometer is a borewell/tubewell used only for measuring the water level by lowering a tape/sounder or automatic / digital water level measuring equipment. It is also used to take water sample for water quality testing whenever needed. General guidelines for installation of piezometers are as follows:

- The piezometer is to be installed/constructed at the minimum distance of 50 m from the pumping well through which ground water is being withdrawn. The diameter of the piezometer should be about four inches to six inches.

- The depth of the piezometer should be the same as that of the pumping well from which ground water is being abstracted. If, more than one pumping wells are constructed tapping aquifers at different depths, more than one piezometers shall be required to be constructed tapping different aquifers as in the pumping wells.

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- The measurement of water level in piezometer should be taken, only after the pumping from the surrounding tubewells has been stopped for about four to six hours.

- The ground water quality has to be monitored once in a year during pre-monsoon (April/ May) period by industries and mines drawing ground water. Samples of ground water should be analyzed from NABL accredited laboratory.

- A permanent display board should be installed at Piezometer/ Tubewell site for providing the location, piezometer/ tubewell number, depth and zone tapped of piezometer/tubewell for standard referencing and identification.

- Any other site specific requirement regarding safety and access for measurement may be taken care off.

Annexure III

Measures to be adopted to ensure prevention from pollution in the plant premises of polluting industries/ projects

It has been observed that ground water in and around polluting industries like Tannery, Slaughter Houses, Dye, Chemical, Coalwashery, other hazardous units, etc., is polluted. In order to prevent further deterioration of ground water quality, it is essential to take all necessary measures for well head protection. All industries/ projects falling under this category are hereby directed to follow the under mentioned procedure both for existing and new category.

1. No tube well/ bore well / dug well should be constructed in the vicinity of the processing unit. Tube well/ bore well should be constructed at the place which is hygienically maintained.

2. Only Mild Steel pipe should be used for assembly/ casing and PVC (Poly Vinyl Chloride) or similar pipes should not be used. The tube well/ bore well having PVC or similar pipes should be abandoned and filled back.

3. Around the tube well/ bore well, RCC (Reinforced Concrete Cement) grouting of 3 meters (length) x 3 meters (width) x 2 meters (depth) must be provided. The pipe of the tube well/ bore well must be raised 1 meter above ground level (1 magl). The tube well/ bore well must be surrounded by RCC wall of 0.5 meter height and 1.5 meter depth to prevent any surface contamination to enter the constructed tube well/ bore well. Plan/Sectional diagram is enclosed for reference (Appendix 1 and 2).

3. The tube well/ bore well must be fitted with NRV (Non Return Valve) in order to ensure that the constructed tube well/ bore well is exclusively used for abstraction of ground water only.

4. At no point of time there should be any injection of any water or fluid into the constructed tube well/ bore well/ Piezometer.

5. The industries/ projects under this category should not implement any recharge measures within the plant premises.

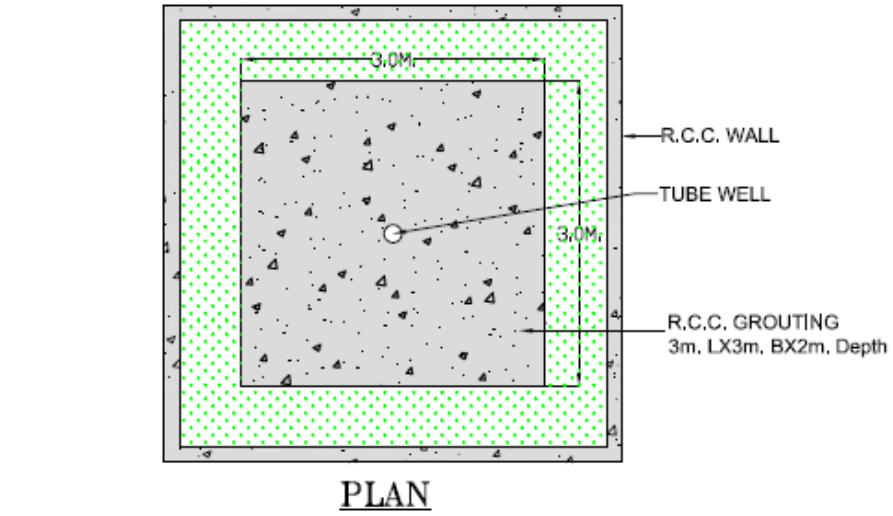
6. Any tube well/ bore well located/ constructed in the vicinity of STP (Sewage Treatment Plant) or ETP (Effluent Treatment Plant) should be abandoned and filled back.

7. The piezometer to be constructed for monitoring purpose should follow the same procedure as that for tube well/ bore well for such industries/ projects.

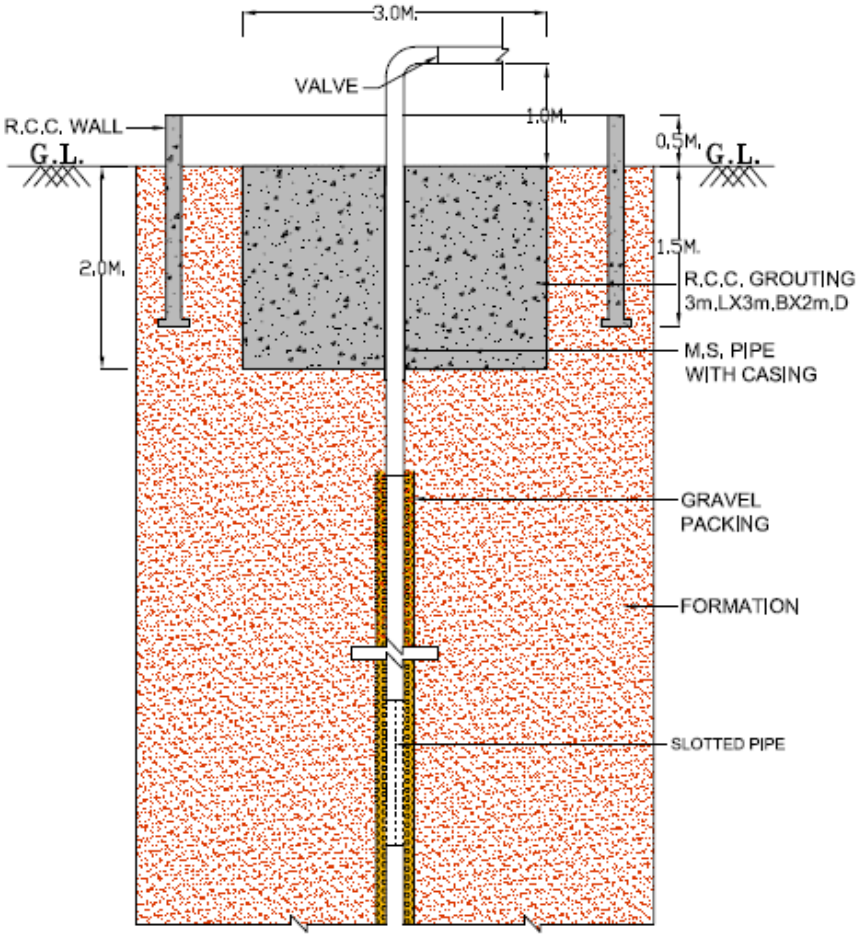
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Appendix 1

Plan/ Sectional diagram showing well head protection



PLAN

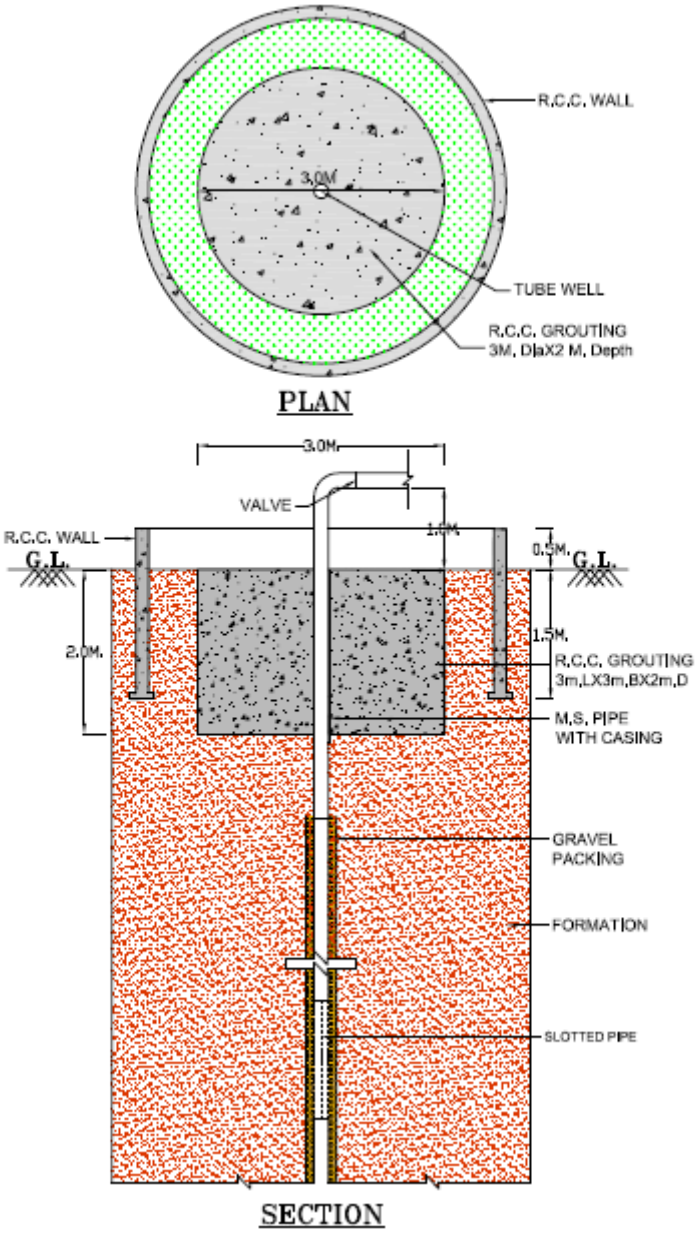


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Appendix 2

Plan/ Sectional diagram showing well head protection



Annexure-IV

Outline of hydro-geological Report for obtaining No Objection Certificate for industries

1. Brief about the proposed project giving location details, coordinates, google/ toposheet maps, etc. demarcating the project area.
2. Ground water situation in and around the project area including water level and quality data and maps along with quality issues, if any. In case of mines, ground water conditions in both core and buffer zone should be described.
3. Details of the tubewells/ borewells proposed to be constructed. This includes the drilling depth, diameter, tentative lithological log, details of pump to be lowered, H.P. of pump, tentative discharge of tubewells/ borewells, etc. Locations to be marked on the site plan/ map. Location of proposed piezometers.

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4. Details of Geophysical studies carried out in and around the project area. Ground water resources computation of the block in which the project falls.

5. Approved Mine plan in case of mines and detailed dewatering plan in case of mine/ infrastructure dewatering projects.

6. Proposed usage of pumped water in case of mining/ infrastructure dewatering projects.

7. Comprehensive assessment of the impact on the ground water regime in and around the project area highlighting the risks and proposed management strategies proposed to overcome any significant environmental issues.

8. Proposed measures for disposal of waste water by industries drawing saline water.

9. Measures to be adopted for water conservation which include recycling, reuse, treatment, etc. This includes the water balance chart being adopted by the firm along with details of water conservation methods to be adopted.

- Brief write up along with capacity and flow chart of Sewage Treatment Plants / Effluent Treatment Plants / Combined Effluent Treatment Plants existing/ proposed within the project.
- Details of water conservation measures to be adopted to reduce/ save the ground water.
- Total water balance chart showing the usage of water for various processes.

10. Any other details pertaining to the project.

Annexure V

Format of the Report on ground water conditions (for mining projects)

Introduction

Project description

Background

Objectives and scope

Regional setting

Location

Landuse

Climate

Topography and drainage

Geology –Regional and Local

General Hydrogeology (aquifer types, aquifer depth, zone tapped etc.)

Groundwater condition (In core and buffer zones)

Spatial and temporal variations in water levels Groundwater quality (Shallow and deep aquifer)

Impact of groundwater extraction on local groundwater

Hydrograph of water level/piezometer in monitoring wells

Trend analysis of historical water levels Flow net analysis (groundwater flow direction)

Year wise/ bench wise mine dewatering computation as per approved mine plan

Conclusions

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Annexure VI

Indicative list of Infrastructure projects

Residential townships including commercial buildings
Office building
School
College
University
Special Economic Zone
Metro Station
Railway Station
Bus Depot
Airport
Seaport
Highway infrastructure
Fire station
Warehouse
Business Plaza
Malls & Multiplex
Hospitals
Nursing Homes
Resort
Hotel/ Restaurant/ Food Plaza
Holiday home/Guest house/ Hostels
Banquet Hall/ Marriage Gardens
IT Complex
Logistics & Cargo
Clubs
Trade Centre

Annexure -VII

Supreme Court Order in Civil Writ petition 36 of 2009 regarding measures for prevention of fatal accidents of small children due to their falling into abandoned bore wells and tube wells

In Re: Measures for prevention of fatal accidents of small children due to their falling into abandoned bore wells and tube wells

Union of India and Ors. Respondents(s)

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ORDER

With this Court issuing requisite guidelines vide order dated 11th February, 2010, subject to slight modifications, nothing survives in the present writ petition.

That modification is as follows:

(i) The owner of the land/ premises, before taking any steps for constructing bore well/ tube well must inform in writing to the concerned authorities in the area, i.e., District Collector/ District Magistrate/ Sarpanch of the Gram Panchayat/ any other Statutory Authority/ concerned officers of the Department of Ground Water/ Public Health/ Municipal Corporation, as the case may be, about the construction of bore well/ tube well.

(ii) Registration of all the drilling agencies, namely, Government/ Semi Government, Private etc. should be mandatory with the district administration/ Statutory Authority wherever applicable.

(iii) Erection of signboard at the time of construction near the well with the following details:-

(a) Complete address of the drilling agency at the time of construction/ rehabilitation of well.

(b) Complete address of the user agency/owner of the well.

(iv) Erection of barbed wire fencing or any other suitable barrier around the well during construction.

(v) Construction of cement/ concrete platform measuring 0.50x0.50x0.60 meter (0.30 meter above ground level and 0.30 meter below ground level) around the well casing.

(vi) Capping of well assembly by welding steel plate or by providing a strong cap to be fixed to the casing pipe with bolts & nuts.

(vii) In case of pump repair, the tube well should not be left uncovered.

(viii) Filling of mud pits and channels after completion of works.

(ix) Filling up abandoned bore wells by clay/sand/boulders/pebbles/drill cuttings etc. from bottom to ground level.

(x) On completion of the drilling operations at a particular location, the ground conditions are to be restored as before the start of drilling.

(xi) District Collector should be empowered to verify that the above guidelines are being followed and proper monitoring check about the status of bore holes/ tube wells are being taken care through the concerned state/ Central Government agencies.

(xii) District/ Block/ Village wise status of bore wells/tube wells drilled viz. No. of wells in use, No. of abandoned bore wells/ tube wells found open, No. of abandoned bore wells/ tube wells properly filled up to ground level and balance number of abandoned bore wells/ tube wells to be filled up to ground level is to be maintained at District Level.

In rural areas, the monitoring of the above is to be done through Village Sarpanch and the Executive from the Agriculture Department.

In case of urban areas, the monitoring of the above is to be done through Junior Engineer and the Executive from the concerned Department of Ground Water/Public Health/ Municipal Corporation etc.

(xiii) If a bore well/ tube well is 'Abandoned' at any stage, a certificate from the concerned department of Ground Water/ Public Health/ Municipal Corporation/ Private Contractor etc. must be obtained by the aforesaid agencies that the 'Abandoned' bore well/tube well is properly filled upto the ground level. Random inspection of the abandoned wells is also to be done by the Executive of the concerned agency/ department. Information on all such data on the above are to b maintained in the District Collector/ Block Development Office of the State.

We are informed that the last paragraph of the earlier order dated 11th February, 2010, concerning publicity has been duly complied with.

Subject to the above, the writ petition is disposed of.

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……..CJI.
[S.H. KAPADIA]

……..….J.
[K.S. RADHAKRISHNANA]

……..…….J.
[SWATANTER KUMAR]

New Delhi,
August 6, 2010

ANNEXURE VIII

List of States/Union territories where ground water extraction is being regulated by Central Ground Water Authority

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Assam
3. Arunachal Pradesh
4. Bihar
5. Chhattisgarh
6. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
7. Gujarat
8. Haryana
9. Jharkhand
10. Madhya Pradesh
11. Maharashtra
12. Manipur
13. Meghalaya
14. Mizoram
15. Nagaland
16. Odisha
17. Punjab
18. Rajasthan
19. Sikkim
20. Tripura
21. Uttar Pradesh
22. Uttarakhand
23. Andhra Pradesh (only mining projects)
24. Telangana (only mining projects)

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Annexure IX

Glossary of technical terms used

1. **Safe area**: Area categorized as SAFE from the ground water resources point of view, based on the latest ground water resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water organizations. Details available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.
2. **Semi-critical area**: Area categorized as SEMI-CRITICAL from the ground water resources point of view, based on the latest ground water resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water organizations. Details available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.
3. **Critical area**: Area categorized as CRITICAL from the ground water resources point of view, based on the latest ground water resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water organisations. Details available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.
4. **Over-exploited area**: Area categorized as OVER-EXPLOITED from the ground water resources point of view, based on the latest ground water resources assessment carried out jointly by CGWB and State ground water organisations. Details available on the websites of NOCAP and CGWB.
5. **Aquifer**: Geological formation capable of storing and transmitting ground water.
6. **Deeper Aquifer**: In areas having multiple aquifer system, the aquifer(s) occurring below the uppermost aquifer.
7. **Well**: Any structure used for the extraction of groundwater, including open wells, dug wells, bore wells, dug-cum-bore wells, tube wells, filter points, collector wells, infiltration galleries, recharge wells, or any of their combinations or variations.
8. **Government Agency**: May be Central or State Government body.
9. **Supplier**: Government/ Government approved Water Supply Agency.
10. **Mine**: Area where mining activity is taking place, or area abandoned after mining.
11. **Illegal Ground Water abstraction Structure**: Any energized abstraction structure viz. dugwell, tubewell, borewell which is being used to withdraw ground water without valid No Objection Certificate from Central Ground Water Authority.
12. **Rainwater Harvesting**: The technique or system of collection and storage of rainwater, at micro watershed scale, including roof-top harvesting, for future use or for recharge of groundwater.
13. **Mining Project**: Project which involves mining activity either open cast or underground or both.
14. **Ground Water Draft**: Quantum of ground water withdrawal.
15. **Saline Water**: Water having salinity in excess of 2500 µsiemens/cm at 25^0C.
16. **Water Table Intersection**: Intersection of the water table on excavation of the overlying material due to mining or other activities.
17. **Drinking and domestic use**: Besides drinking & domestic use of households, this category will cover drinking requirement of industries not requiring water for industrial process; drinking, washing, cleaning use etc. in case of hospitals, hotels, malls & multiplexes, institutions, offices, banquet halls, fire stations, metro stations, railway stations, airports, sea ports, stadia etc.
18. **Recycle/Reuse**: Using treated waste water for various purposes/ putting water to multiple uses.
19. **Government Department:** Either Central Government or State Government.
20. **Municipality:** Municipality, a Municipal Corporation or similar body of local urban governance by any other name.
21. **Groundwater:** Water, which exists below the surface in the zone of saturation and can be extracted through wells or any other means or emerges as springs and base flows in streams and rivers;
22. **Bgl :** Below Ground Level.
23. **BCM :** Billion cubic metres.

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24. **Groundwater Abstraction structure:** Structure used to withdraw groundwater like bore well / tube well / dug well/dug cum bore well/tunnel well.

25. **Observation well or Piezometer:** A bore well/tube well used only for measuring the water level/piezometric head and to take water sample periodically but not used for groundwater abstraction.

26. **Water Audit:** A method of quantifying water use in simple or complex systems, with a view to reducing water usage and often saving money on otherwise unnecessary water use.

27. **Ground water pollution:** If concentration of any parameter in ground water exceeds the maximum permissible limit for drinking water prescribed by the Bureau of Indian Standards.

28. **Cooperative Group Housing Societies/ Builder flats**: A Housing Society is a society formed by house owners within a residential complex. The housing society formed must be formally registered with registrar of co-operatives.

29. **KLD –** Kilo Litre per day

30. $\mathbf{EC_{GW}}$ - Environmental compensation for drawing illegal ground water.

31. $\mathbf{EC_{GWR}}$ - Environmental compensation rates for drawing illegal ground water.

ANNEXURE X

Annual water audits by the industries (Source – CII)

Water audit is a systematic process of objectively obtaining a water balance by measuring flow of water from the site of water withdrawal or treatment, through the distribution system, and into areas where it is used and finally discharged. Conducting a water audit involves calculating water balance, water use and identifying ways for saving water.

Water audit involves preliminary water survey and detailed water audit. Preliminary water survey is conducted to collect background information regarding plant activities, water consumption and water discharge pattern and water billing, rates and water cess. After the analysis of the secondary data collected from the industry, detailed water audit is conducted, which involves the following steps:

- On site training and discussion with facility manager and personnel
- Water system analysis
- Quantification of baseline water map
- Monitoring and measurements using pressure and flow meters and various other devices
- Quantification of inefficiencies and leaks
- Quantification of water quality loads and discharges
- Quantification of variability in flows and quality parameters
- Strategies for water treatment and reuse or direct use

A detailed water balance is finally developed. Water quality requirement at various user areas is mapped, which helps in developing ‘recycle’ and ‘reuse’ opportunities.

The detailed water audit report contains the following:

- Water consumption and wastewater generation pattern
- Specific water use and conservation
- Complete water balance of the facility
- Water saving opportunities
- Method of implementing the proposals
- Full description and figures
- Investment required

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Industries can undertake following measures for water conservation:

- Setting up of norms for water budgeting
- Modernization of industrial process to reduce water consumption
- Recycling water with a re-circulating cooling system
- Ozonation cooling water approach which can result in five fold reduction in blow down when compared to traditional chemical treatment
- Reduction in reuse of de-ionized water by eliminating some plenum flushes, converting from a continuous flow to an intermittent flow system and improving control on the use
- Use of waste water for gardening
- Proper processing of effluents to adhere to the norms of disposal.

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MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Food Safety and Standards Authority of India)

Notification

New Delhi, dated the 1st August, 2011

F.No. 2-15015/30/2010 Whereas in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (o) of sub section (2) of section 92 read with section 31 of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (34 of 2006) the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India proposes to make Food Safety and Standards Regulations in so far as they relates to Food Safety and Standards(Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011, and;

Whereas these draft Regulations were published in consolidated form at pages 1 to 776 in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part III – Sec. 4 dated 20th October 2010 inviting objections and suggestions from all persons likely to be affected thereby before the expiry of the period of thirty days from the date on which the copies of the Gazette containing the said notification were made available to the public;

And whereas the copies of the Gazette were made available to the public on the 21st October 2010;

And whereas objections and suggestions received from the stakeholders within the specified period on the said draft Regulations have been considered and finalized by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.

Now therefore, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India hereby makes the following Regulations, namely,-

FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS (LICENSING AND REGISTRATION OF FOOD BUSINESSES), REGULATIONS 2011

CHAPTER 1
GENERAL

1.1: Short title and commencement-

1.1.1: These regulations may be called the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011.

1.1.2: These regulations shall come into force on or after 5th August, 2011

1.2: Definitions-

1.2.1: In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "Central Licensing Authority" means Designated Officer appointed by the Chief Executive Officer of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India in his capacity of Food Safety Commissioner.

2. "District" means a revenue district in state and UTs provided that the Commisioner of Food Safety may, for the purpose of this Act declare any local area as a district on the basis of:

- Concentration of specific category of food businesses which may need special attention.
- Risk assessment carried out by the Authority from time to time.
- Any other specific regulatory requirements.

3. "Licensing Authority" means the Designated Officer appointed under section 36 (i) of the Act by the Commissioner of Food Safety of the state or by the Chief Executive Officer of the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India in his capacity of Food Safety Commissioner ;

4. "Petty Food Manufacturer" means any food manufacturer, who

(*a*) manufactures or sells any article of food himself or a petty retailer, hawker, itinerant vendor or temporary stall holder; or distributes foods including in any religious or social gathering except a caterer; or

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(*b*) such other food businesses including small scale or cottage or such other industries relating to food business or tiny food businesses with an annual turnover not exceeding Rs 12 lakhs and/or whose

(*i*) production capacity of food (other than milk and milk products and meat and meat products) does not exceed 100 kg/ltr per day or

(*ii*) procurement or handling and collection of milk is up to 500 litres of milk per day or

(*iii*) slaughtering capacity is 2 large animals or 10 small animals or 50 poultry birds per day or less.

5. Registering Authority" means Designated Officer/ Food Safety Officer or any official in Panchayat, Municipal Corporation or any other local body or Panchayat in an area, notified as such by the State Food Safety Commissioner for the purpose of registration as specified in these Regulations.

6. "State Licensing Authority" means Designated Officers appointed under Section 36(1) of the Act by the Food Safety Commissioner of a State or UT.

The expressions used in these Regulations but have not been defined herein shall have the meaning ascribed to them in the Act or as provided in the regulations, chapters and Appendices.

Chapter-2
LICENSING AND REGISTRATION OF FOOD BUSINESS

2. 1 Registration and Licensing of Food Business

All Food Business Operators in the country will be registered or licensed in accordance with the procedures laid down hereinafter;

2.1.1 Registration of Petty Food Business

(1) Every petty Food Business Operator shall register themselves with the Registering Authority by submitting an application for registration in Form A under Schedule 2 of these Regulations along with a fee as provided in Schedule 3.

(2) The petty food manufacturer shall follow the basic hygiene and safety requirements provided in Part I of Schedule 4 of these Regulations and provide a self attested declaration of adherence to these requirements with the application in the format provided in Annexure-1 under Schedule 2.

(3) The Registering Authority shall consider the application and may either grant registration or reject it with reasons to be recorded in writing or issue notice for inspection, within 7 days of receipt of an application for registration.

(4) In the event of an inspection being ordered, the registration shall be granted by the Registering Authority after being satisfied with the safety, hygiene and sanitary conditions of the premises as contained in Part II of Schedule 4 within a period of 30 days.

If registration is not granted, or denied, or inspection not ordered within 7 days as provided in above sub regulation (3) or no decision is communicated within 30 days as provided in above sub regulation (4), the petty food manufacturer may start its business, provided that it will be incumbent on the Food Business Operator to comply with any improvement suggested by the Registering Authority even later.

Provided that registration shall not be refused without giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard and for reasons to be recorded in writing.

(5) The Registering Authority shall issue a registration certificate and a photo identity card, which shall be displayed at a prominent place at all times within the premises or vehicle or cart or any other place where the person carries on sale/manufacture of food in case of Petty Food Business.

(6) The Registering Authority or any officer or agency specifically authorized for this purpose shall carry out food safety inspection of the registered establishments at least once in a year.

Provided that a producer of milk who is a registered member of a dairy Cooperative Society registered under Cooperative Societies Act and supplies or sells the entire milk to the Society shall be exempted from this provision for registration.

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packaging from any damage during transport to the dairy establishment, and they shall have been stored there under hygienic conditions in a room intended for that purpose;

(c) the rooms for storing the packaging material shall be free from vermin and from dust which could constitute an unacceptable risk of contamination of the product and shall be separated from rooms containing substances which might contaminate the products. Packaging shall not be placed directly on the floor;

(d) packaging shall be assembled under hygienic conditions before being brought into the room, except in the case of automatic assembly or packaging, provided that there is no risk of contamination of the products;

(e) packaging shall be done without delay. It shall be handled by separate group of staff having experience in handling and product wrapping and

(f) immediately after packaging, the dairy products shall be placed in the designated rooms provided for storage under required temperature.

3. Bottling or filling of containers with heat-treated milk and milk product shall be carried out hygienically.

4. Wrapping or packaging may not be re-used for dairy products, except where the containers are of a type which may be re-used after thorough cleaning and disinfecting.

5. Sealing shall be carried out in the establishment in which the last heat-treatment of milk or liquid milk-based products have been carried out, immediately after filling, by means of a sealing device which ensures that the milk is protected from any adverse effects of external origin on its characteristic. The sealing device shall be so designed that once the container has been opened, the evidence of opening remains clear and easy to check.

PART IV

(*See* Regulation 2.1.2 (1)(5))

Specific Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by Food Business Operators engaged in manufacture, processing, storing and selling of Meat and Meat Products

A. Slaughter House

Food Business Operator which slaughters large animals and small animals including sheep and goat or poultry birds within the premises of his factory for production of meat/ meat products for supply / sale/ distribution to the public shall comply with the following requirements:—

1. General Requirements:

1.1 No Objection Certificate to be obtained from local Authority before grant of license.

2. Location of Premises:

Such establishments / Slaughter Houses should be linked to a meat market located away from Vegetable, fish or other food markets and shall be free from undesirable odour, smoke, dust or other contaminants. The premises shall be located at elevated level in a sanitary place.

3. Premise requirements:

3.1 The slaughter house shall have a reception area/animal holding yard/resting yard, lairage, slaughter hall, side halls for hide collection, paunch collection, offals collection, and separation, holding room for suspected/ condemned carcass, by-product harvesting, refrigeration room/cold room etc.

3.2 Every such establishment / Slaughter House shall make separate provision in the slaughter hall for the slaughter of different species which are proposed to be slaughtered (like large animal viz; Cattle and Buffalo, Pigs and small animals like Sheep & Goat) and for different methods of slaughter (like Halal, Jewish and Jhatka). After every type of operation the slaughter house shall be cleaned, washed wiped/dried and sanitized thoroughly.

3.3 The slaughter house shall have separation between clean and dirty sections and shall be so organized that from the introduction of a live animal into the slaughter house up to the emergence of meat and offal classed as fit for human consumption there shall be a continuous forward movement without any possibility of reversal, intersection or overlapping between the live animal meat, and between meat and bye products or waste.

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3.4 The reception area/animal holding yard/ resting yard shall have facilities for watering and examining animals before they are sent to holding pens/lairage. Animals suspected of contagious or infectious diseases shall be segregated and kept in separate isolation pens which shall also be provided with arrangements for watering and feeding. After confirmation for any notifiable disease, the designated Veterinary Authority shall notify the disease as per the existing procedures. The resting yard must have overhead protective shelter.(This is not mandatory for registration category)

3.5 The lairage shall be adequate in size for the number of animals to be laired.

3.6 Separate space shall be provided for stunning (Wherever applicable), for collection of blood and for dressing of the carcasses. The slaughtering of an animal shall not be done in the sight of other animals. The dressing of the carcass shall not be done on the floor. Suitable hoists will be provided to hang the carcass before it is eviscerated.

3.7 All the floors in lairage, slaughter halls, work rooms, hanging rooms shall be of impervious and non-slippery material.

3.8 The internal walls will be paved with impervious glazed tiles up to 1 meter height in case of poultry and small ruminant animals and 5 meter height in case of large ruminant animals . The walls and floors should be epoxy coated so as to avoid accumulation/absorption of dust, blood/meat particles, microbial/fungal growth.

3.9 Ceiling or roofs shall be so constructed and finished so as to minimise condensation, mould development, flaking and accumulation of dirt.

3.10 Suitable and sufficient accommodation shall be provided for segregation, storage and disposal of condemned meat.

3.11 The establishments / Slaughter Houses shall be so constructed and maintained as to permit hygienic production.

3.12 Windows, doors and other openings suited to screening shall be fly proof. All doors shall have strong springs so that they may close automatically.

3.13 All operations in connection with the preparation or packing of meat / meat food products shall be carried out under hygienic conditions. No portion of the establishments / Slaughter Houses premises shall ever be used for living or sleeping purposes unless it is separated from the factory by a wall.

3.14 There shall be efficient drainage and plumbing systems and all drains and gutters shall be properly and permanently installed. There shall be provision for the disposal of refuse.

3.15 The drainage system for blood shall either be underground with facility for easy cleaning or a portable receptacle with lid. All drainages will have traps and screens so as to prevent entry of scavengers like rats, mice, vermin etc.

3.16 The rooms and compartments where edible products are handled shall be separate and distinct from the rooms and compartments for inedible products.

3.17 Suitable and separate space shall be provided for the storage of hides and skins. This room shall have a separate exit.

3.18 A constant and sufficient supply of clean potable cold water with pressure hose pipes and supply of hot water should be made available in the slaughter hall during working hours.

3.19 Suitable and sufficient facilities shall be provided for persons working in the slaughter house for changing their clothes and cleaning their footwear, and cleaning their hands before entering rooms used for the preparation and storage of meat.

3.20 Provision for latrines, toilets and change rooms will be made . Sufficient number of latrines, urinals, washbasins and bathrooms for each sex shall be provided.

3.21 Suitable and sufficient facilities shall be provided in convenient places within the slaughter house for the sterilisation of knives and sharpner (mushtala) and other equipment used in the slaughter house. The knives and sharpner (mushtala) shall be of stainless steel only.

3.22 Whenever cooking is done on open fire, chimneys shall be provided for removal of smoke and soot.

3.23 Whenever the dressed meat is not used up for the preparation of meat food products and some portion has to be stored without further immediate processing, such storage shall be in a room maintained at 0° C to 2°C.

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3.24 All slaughter house refuse and waste materials will be suitably processed to prepare animal bye products or dumped in pits that are suitably covered so as to prevent its access to scavengers. For large slaughter houses, a suitable provision of Effuent Treatment Plant will be made.

3.25 In case of small slaughter houses, waste material should be composted which can be used for manure purpose and in case of large slaughter houses, waste material should be rendered (cooked) in a rendering plant to produce meat, bone meal and inedible fats.

3.26 Suitable and sufficient facilities shall be provided for the isolation of meat requiring further examination by the authorised veterinary officer in a suitable laboratory (within the premises of the slaughter house).

3.27 Consistent with the size of the factory and volume and variety of meat food products manufactured, a laboratory shall be provided, equipped and staffed with qualified (chemist/analyst and Veterinary Microbiologist) and trained personnel. The licensing authority shall accord approval of the laboratory after inspection.

3.28 The Chemist/analyst shall have passed graduation with Chemistry as one subject and the. Veterinary Microbiologist shall be a qualified veterinarian with two years of experience in Meat analysis or having degree of Master in Veterinary Public Health with specialization in Meat Hygiene.

3.29. Adequate natural or artificial lighting should be provided throughout the abattoir/ meat processing unit. Where appropriate, the lighting should not alter colours and the intensity should not be less than 540 Lux (50 foot candles) at all inspection points, 220 Lux (20 foot candles) in work rooms and 110 Lux (10 foot candles) in other areas. Light bulbs and fixtures suspended over meat in any stage of production should be of safety type and protected to prevent contamination of meat in case of breakage. As far as possible meat inspection shall be carried out in day light. Every abattoir shall be provided with well distributed artificial light.

4. Sanitary Practices:

4.01 Every part of the internal surface above the floor or pavement of such slaughter house shall be washed thoroughly with hot lime wash within the first 10 days of March, June, September and December. Every part of the floor or pavement of the slaughter house and every part of the internal surface of every wall on which any blood or liquid refuse or filth may have been spilt or splashed or with which any offensive or noxious matter have been brought into contact during the process of slaughtering, dressing and cutting, shall be thoroughly cleaned, washed with water, wiped/dried and disinfectant within three hours after the completion of slaughter.

4.02 Rooms and compartments in which animals are slaughtered or any product is processed or prepared shall be kept sufficiently free from steam, vapours and moisture and obnoxious odours so as to ensure clean and hygienic operations. This will also apply to overhead structures in those rooms and compartments.

4.03 All parts of the establishments / Slaughter Houses shall always be kept clean, adequately lighted and ventilated and shall be regularly cleaned, and disinfected. The floorings shall be impervious and washed daily. Lime washing, colour washing or painting as the case may be, shall be done at least once in every twelve months.

4.04 All yards, outhouses, stores and all approaches to the establishments / Slaughter Houses shall always be kept clean and in a sanitary condition.

4.05 Suitable and sufficient receptacles furnished with closely fitted covers shall be provided for collection and removal of all garbage, filth and refuse from the slaughter house at a convenient time to a place away from the factory for disposal.

4.06 All blood , manure, garbage, filth or other refuse from any animal slaughtered and the hide, fat, viscera and offal there from, shall be removed from the slaughter house within 8 hours after the completion of the slaughtering and in such a manner and by such means as will not cause nuisance at the premises or elsewhere. Every such vessel or receptacle shall be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected immediately after use and shall be kept thoroughly clean when not in actual use.

4.07 The inner side of the skin shall not be rubbed or caused to be rubbed upon the ground within any portion of the slaughter hall. Hides and skins shall not be dragged within the slaughter hall. No gut-scraping, tripe cleaning, manufacture or preparation of meat food products, household washing of clothes or work of any nature other than is involved in the slaughter and dressing of the carcass shall be permitted in any slaughter hall except in the adjuncts to the slaughter hall intended for these products and purposes.

4.08 The premises shall be cleaned thoroughly with disinfectants, one day in advance of production of meat food products and the equipments shall be sterilized/sanitized before use. The rooms and compartments in which

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any meat food product is prepared or handled shall be free from dust and from odours emanating from dressing rooms, toilet rooms, catch basins, hide cellars, casing rooms and livestock pens.

4.09 Every practicable precaution shall be taken to exclude flies, rats, mice and vermin from the establishments / Slaughter Houses. The use of poisons for any purpose in rooms or compartments where any unpacked product is stored or handled is forbidden. The use of approved bait poisons in hide cellars, compartments where inedible products are stored, outhouses or similar buildings containing canned products is, however, not forbidden.

4.10 It shall be ensured that dogs, cats or birds do not have access to the slaughter hall. Open areas in the factory shall have covered wire rope netting to prevent carrion birds from access to the slaughter hall or the factory.

4.11 Water used in the establishments / Slaughter Houses shall be potable and suitable arrangements shall be made for ensuring potability of water if bore well water is used for production of meat and meat products. If required by the licensing authority, the water shall be got examined chemically and bacteriologic ally by a recognised laboratory. The water quality shall comply the standards prescribed by the licensing Authority.

4.12 Warm meat' meant for immediate sale need not be stored in cool conditions. It can be transported in a hygienic and sanitary condition in clean insulated containers with covers (lids) to the meat shops/selling units with precautions to ensure that no contamination/cross contamination or deterioration takes place.

5. Equipment & Machinery:

5.1 The equipment and fittings in slaughter hall except for chopping blocks, cutting boards and brooms, shall be of such material and of such construction as to enable them to be kept clean. The implements shall be of metal or other cleanable and durable material resistant to corrosion.

5.2 No vessel, container or other equipment, the use of which is likely to cause metallic contamination injurious to health shall be employed in the preparation, packing or storage of meat food products. (Copper or brass vessels shall always be heavily lined. No iron or galvanised iron shall come in contact with meat food products).

6. Personnel Hygiene:

6.1 No person suffering from infectious or contagious diseases shall be allowed to work in the factory. Arrangements shall be made to get the factory staff medically examined at such intervals as the licensing authority deems fit, to ensure that they are free from infectious, contagious and other diseases. A record of these examinations signed by a registered medical practitioner shall be maintained for inspection.

6.2 The staff shall be inoculated against the enteric group of diseases and a certificate thereof shall be kept for inspection.

6.3 In case of an epidemic, all workers should be inoculated or vaccinated.

6.4 The workers working in processing and preparation shall be provided with proper aprons and head wears which shall be clean. The management shall ensure that all workers are neat, clean and tidy.

(a) Animal Welfare

Animal welfare is a major concern in meat production. It is essential that animals be reared, handled, transported, and slaughtered using humane practices. A healthy and peaceful animal is an essential requirement for hygienic slaughter and safety of the meat product.

Careful handling of animals during loading / unloading, transportation and at slaughtering helps in improving the quality of meat and reduction in losses in the value of the carcass/meat.

1. Pre Slaughter Handling of Animal:

Livestock are transported en masse from the farm to the slaughterhouse, a process called "live export". Depending on its length and circumstances, this exerts stress and injuries on the animals and some may die en route. Apart from being inhumane, unnecessary stress in transport may adversely affect the quality of the meat. In particular, the muscles of stressed animals are low in water and glycogen, and their pH fails to attain acidic values.

Transportation of Animals

Following requirements shall be satisfied for Transportation of Animals from a farm to the slaughter house.

1.0 General Conditions

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1.1 Only healthy animals in good condition shall be transported unless they are meant for emergency slaughter. These animals should be certified by a qualified veterinary inspector for freedom from infectious diseases and ecto-parasitic diseases and their fitness to undertake the journey.

1.2 When animals are to be transported from endemic areas of a disease to non-endemic areas, the animals should be given protective vaccination and kept in quarantine for 30 days, before transportation.

1.3 Female animals in advanced stages of pregnancy shall not be transported.

1.4 When transporting large animals particularly bears/bulls, special arrangements by providing suitable partitions should be made to protect the animals from infighting. Similar arrangements should also be made to protect the young ones from being crushed when they are transported.

1.5 To avoid exhaustion, the animals shall be given humane treatment and care during transportation. The animals shall not be bound or chained during transit and space provided for them shall be large enough to stand or lie.

1.6 An attendant along with first aid equipment shall accompany the animals in transit.

1.7 Before loading, the animals should not be fed heavily. Only light feed may be allowed. For journeys less than 12 hours no feed need be carried but for longer journeys sufficient feed shall be carried to last during the journey. Watering facilities shall be provided at regular intervals.

1.8 Light and heavy animals shall be separated by providing partitions; animals from different pens/sheds shall not be mixed during transportation. Male stock shall not be transported with female stock (adults).

1.9 All vehicles should be inspected for safety, suitability and cleanliness before loading the animals. The floor and walls should be undamaged and there should be no nails or sharp projections which may injure the animals.

1.10 The Vehicles should be thoroughly sprayed with suitable disinfectant before loading the animals.

1.11 A layer of clean sand to cover the floor to a thickness of not less than 6 cm shall be provided. This layer of sand shall be moistened with water during the summer months. During hot months arrangements shall be made to sprinkle water on the animals at frequent intervals. In winter, a 2-cm layer of clean sand with another 6-cm layer of whole-straw shall be provided.

1.12 Animals when driven for loading or unloading shall never be struck with stick. Driving could best be done by soft-rubber pipe.

1.13 If animals are to be transported in extreme cold or hot climate, it is preferable to transport them in covered Lorries on road so that they may not die or get exhausted or suffer from acute respiratory disease. Journey under such adverse climate shall be minimised.

1.14 Each consignment should bear a label showing the following particulars:

a) Number and kind of the animals loaded;

b) Name, address and telephone number, if any, of the consignor;

c) Name address and telephone number, if any, of the consignee;

d) Instructions regarding feeding and watering.

2.0 Loading

2.1 Loading during extremes of temperatures shall be avoided.

2.2 Suitable ramp shall be provided for loading and unloading the animals. The floor of the ramp shall have cleats at intervals, so that animals do not slip as they climb or descend. The ramp shall be covered with straw to avoid slipping. At any time of loading and unloading the vehicle shall be kept clean to avoid slipping of animals. Bale

2.3 In case of railway wagons when loading is done on the platform, the door of the wagon may be used as ramp. In such cases, bales or bags of hay, agricultural wastes etc. may be placed on the either side of the dropped door to prevent the animals from getting their legs between the sides of the wagons and platform.

3.0 Space Requirements

3.1 Overcrowding shall be avoided. Each animal shall have enough space to lie down.

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3.2 Railway wagons shall not accommodate more animals than those specified in IS specifications.

3.3 The speed of truck transporting animals shall not exceed 40 kilometres per hour, avoiding jerks and jolts. The truck shall not load any other merchandise and shall avoid unnecessary stops on the road.

3.4 For journeys, exceeding 12 hours, the animals shall be transported by railway. Loading shall be done by evening.

4.0 Slaughter:

Animals are slaughtered by being first stunned and then exsanguinated (bled out). Stunning can be effected through asphyxiating the animals with carbon dioxide, shooting them with a gun or a captive bolt pistol, or shocking them with electric current.

4.1. Stunning:

Stunning before slaughter should be mandatory. By inducing unconsciousness and insensibility, stunning can avoid and minimise reactions of fear and anxiety as well as pain, suffering and distress among the animals concerned. Stunning methods induce temporary loss of consciousness and rely on prompt and accurate sticking procedures to cause death.

It is important that the equipment utilized for stunning and slaughter is maintained in good working condition and that all operators involved are well trained and have a positive attitude towards the welfare of animals.

Electrical stunning consists of passing electricity through the brain to produce instantaneous insensibility.

The following method of slaughter shall be considered humane:—

(i) Mechanical stunning of cattle may be carried out by one of three methods; captive bolt stunning, mushroom head percussive stunning and pneumatic percussive stunning. For cattle, pneumatic stunning should be preferred and the optimum position is that the centre of the stunner should contact the animal at a point of intersection of lines drawn from the medial corners of the eyes and the base of the ears. The best position for pigs is on the midline just above eye level, with the host directed down the line of the spinal cord. The optimum position for sheep and goat is behind the poll, aiming towards the angle of the jaw. If an animal shows signs of regaining consciousness after the initial stun, the animal must be immediately killed by the use of a captive bolt gun.

(ii) Electrical stunning - Electrical Head Stunners may be preferred for sheep and goat where both electrodes are placed on the head region. Water bath electrical stunning may be used for poultry birds. A low and controlled voltage must be maintained so that the stunning will not damage the heart and brain or cause physical disability and death to the animals. The minimum current level recommended for stunning are indicated in the table below.

Species	Minimum current levels for head-only stunning
Cattle	1.5 Amps
Calves (bovines of less than 6 month of age)	1.0 Amps
Pigs	1.25 Amps
Sheep and goats	1.0 Amps
Lambs	0.7 Amps
Broilers	100 milli Amps
Turkeys	150 milli Amps

(iii) Gas stunning - Stunning of pigs by exposure to carbon dioxide (CO_2) may be preferred. The concentration of CO_2 should be 90% by volume but shall not be less than 80% by volume. Ideally pigs should be exposed for 3 minutes. Sticking should be done immediately after exit from the gas chamber. Over-crowding of animals should be avoided in the gas chamber.

5. Precautions for animal welfare:

a. General:

(1) The floor of the slaughter area should not cause slipping or falling of animals.

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(2) Vocalization is an indicator of animal discomfort and need to be watched for.

(3) Use of electric pods for moving animal should be discouraged. Movement of animals can be managed by grouping, use of plastic wrapped sticks etc.

(4) Pen stocking density should be monitored. All animals should have room to lie down simultaneously. The condition of animals arriving for slaughter should be closely monitored so that injured, diseased animals are not slaughtered.

(5) High pitch sounds such as whistling and yelling should be avoided to spare distress to animals.

b. The following factors have been identified as critical to animal welfare:

(*a*) supervision and training of employees.

(*b*) Designing of animal transport cart and unloading bay.

(*c*) Proper construction of holding/resting pen, stunning box, maintenance of stunning equipment, restraining systems, gates and other animal handling equipment.

(*d*) Avoiding distractions that make animals refuse to move.

(*e*) Monitoring the condition of animals arriving at the plant.

(*f*) Proper design of equipment in the slaughter house.

Keeping this in view, the following need to be observed to ensure humane treatment of animals brought for slaughter:—

- Pre-slaughter handling of animal should be carefully done to reduce stress. Resting of the animals is essential. Only animals which are disease free and in a condition to walk should be brought for slaughter.
- Distractions that impede animal movements such as, reflections, air blowing towards animals and movement or high pitch noise, need to be avoided. Herding of animals should not be done through electric prods but with the help of plastic bags or sticks.
- A high standard of training is required for employees to ensure that the basic hygiene and safety practices are followed while handling animals.
- Equipment which is used for slaughter such as captive bolt stunner, gates, hooks etc should be kept in good working condition and cleanliness of floors etc. needs to be ensured. There should be daily check to ensure the smooth working of equipment and cleanliness of floors.
- The condition of the animals arriving at the plant should be monitored. Animals which are injured or not in a condition to walk should not be slaughtered.
- Inspecting personnel should pay particular attention to these points to ensure reasonable standards of animal welfare.

6. Poultry welfare:

Welfare programme

The conditions under which broilers are housed and the way that they are managed during their growing phase, transportation and slaughter are set down in several government/industry endorsed Model Codes of Practice designed to safeguard their welfare.

A model welfare program needs to be developed for pick-up, transport and broiler/chicken processing sectors. Processing unit shall incorporate elements of this welfare audit in their own quality plans and manuals.

A Model programme shall envisage following:

Poultry Suppliers and processors must have a documented program for poultry welfare envisaging following;

(*a*) Catching: Poultry intended for slaughter plant should be clean and in good health. Every reasonable precaution should be taken to minimize injury to poultry. The catcher needs to be trained to this effect.

(*b*) Transport: For transport of poultry crates shall be in good repair. There shall be no crate/cage damage that would allow injury to poultry or allow crates to accidentally open. Transport crates should not be over-filled and enough space should be provided to allow all poultry to lie down.

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(*c*) Holding: Poultry held in storage sheds should be provided adequate ventilation and climate control such as fans or curtains.

(*d*) Stunning: Stunning equipment should be properly maintained to confirm that poultry are insensible prior to slaughter, and the time between stunning and slaughter should be limited to minimize any likelihood that poultry may regain consciousness prior to slaughter.

Economic performance and welfare:

High standards of poultry welfare and high levels of flock performance and economic performance are not incompatible - quite the contrary, they go hand in hand. It simply makes good economic sense as well as being in the poultry's best interests to ensure that flocks are maintained in an environment, in which they are thermally comfortable, protected from injury, fed optimally and kept healthy. Therefore, all measures described elsewhere to ensure that chickens are kept in conditions which optimize their comfort (in terms of temperature, humidity, air flow and air quality), in which they are provided with water, shelter, and a high quality diet that matches their physiological needs, and which optimize their health have just as important effect in terms of poultry welfare as they do on the overall efficiency of the farming operation.

Poultry health and welfare:

When producing chicken meat in a welfare-friendly manner it is also important that the poultry receive prompt and appropriate medication and treatment to prevent and treat diseases if this should become necessary, and that they do not suffer any unnecessary pain, distress, fear or physical injury. It is also important that sick or injured poultry that cannot be adequately or successfully treated are culled quickly and in a humane manner so that they do not suffer.

Humane slaughter (poultry):

While the chickens are reared specifically for human consumption and they therefore at some stage have to be slaughtered, they should be slaughtered in a humane manner, and all poultry should be stunned (rendered insensible to pain) prior to slaughter.

Slaughter equipment at all supply facilities should be properly maintained to confirm that the poultry are slaughtered quickly.

7. Ante-mortem inspection

(1) All animals shall be rested before slaughter and shall be subjected to ante-mortem examination and inspection well in advance of the time of slaughter.

(2) No animal which has been received into a slaughter hall for the purpose of being slaughtered shall be removed from the slaughter hall before being slaughtered except with the written consent of the Qualified Veterinary Doctor. An animal which, on inspection is found to be not fit for slaughter shall be marked as "suspect" and kept separately. Each such animal shall be marked as "suspect" only by or under the personal supervision of the Qualified Veterinary Doctor and the marking shall not be removed or obliterated except by the Qualified Veterinary Doctor himself.

(3) An animal showing signs of any disease at the time of ante-mortem inspection that would cause its carcass being ultimately condemned on post-mortem shall be marked as "condemned" and rejected.

(4) An animal declared as "suspect" on ante-mortem inspection but which does not plainly show any disease or condition that would cause its entire carcass to be condemned shall maintain its identity as "suspect" until its carcass and all organs are finally inspected by the Qualified Veterinary Doctor.

(5) No animal in a febrile condition shall be permitted for slaughter. No suspect animal shall be slaughtered until all other animals intended for slaughter on the same day have been slaughtered. All animals which, on ante-mortem inspection, show symptoms of railroad sickness, parturient paresis, rabies, tetanus or any other communicable diseases shall be marked as "condemned" and disposed of in accordance with the provisions contained in sub paragraph (8) below.

(6) Animals presented for slaughter and found in a dying condition on the premises of a factory due to recent disease shall be marked as "condemned" and disposed of as provided for "condemned" animals.

(7) Every animal which, upon examination, is found to show symptoms of or is suspected of being diseased or animals declared as "suspect" shall at once be removed for treatment to such special pen and kept there for observation for such period as may be considered necessary to ascertain whether the animal is diseased or not.

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(8) All animals declared as "condemned" on ante-mortem inspection shall be marked as "condemned" and killed if not already dead. Such carcasses shall not be taken into the factory to be slaughtered or dressed, nor shall they be conveyed into any department of the factory used for edible products.

8. Post-mortem inspection—

1. A careful and detailed post-mortem examination and inspection of the carcasses and parts thereof of all animals slaughtered shall be made soon after slaughter. All organs and parts of the carcasses and blood to be used in the preparation of meat food products shall be held in such a manner as to preserve their identity till the completion of the post-mortem inspection so that they can be identified in the event of the carcasses being condemned.

2. Every carcass including all detached parts and organs thereof which show evidence of any condition which will render the meat or any part or organ unfit for human consumption and which for that reason may require subsequent inspection, shall be retained by the Qualified Veterinary Doctor. The identity of such carcass including the detached parts and organs thereof shall be maintained until the final inspection is completed. Retained carcasses, detached parts and organs thereof shall be maintained until the final inspection is completed. Retained carcasses, detached parts and organs thereof shall in no case be washed, trimmed or mutilated in any manner unless otherwise authorized by the Qualified Veterinary Doctor.

3. No air shall be blown by mouth into the tissues of any carcass or part of a carcass.

4. Every carcass or part thereof which has been found to be unfit for human consumption shall be marked by the Qualified Veterinary Doctor as "Inspected and condemned".

5. All such condemned carcasses, parts and organs thereof shall remain in the custody of the Qualified Veterinary Doctor pending disposal at or before the close of the day on which they are marked "Inspected and condemned" in accordance with sub-paragraphs (11),(12) and (13) below.

6. Carcasses, parts and the organs thereof found to be sound, wholesome, healthful and fit for human consumption shall be marked as "Inspected and passed".

7. Carcasses found affected with anthrax before evisceration shall not be eviscerated but condemned and disposed of immediately in accordance with sub-paragraph (12) below. Any part of a carcass contaminated with anthrax infected material through contact with soiled instruments or otherwise shall be immediately condemned and disposed of as provided in sub-paragraph (12) below.

8. The portion of the slaughtering department including equipment, employees' boots and aprons, etc., contaminated by contact with anthrax material shall be cleaned and thoroughly disinfected immediately.

9. When on inspection only a portion of a carcass on account of slight bruises is decided to be condemned, either the bruised portion shall be removed immediately and disposed of in accordance with sub-paragraph (13) below or the carcass shall be retained and kept till such time it is chilled and the bruised portion removed and disposed of as provided above.

10. Post-mortem inspection shall be a detailed one and shall cover all parts of the carcass, the viscera, lymph glands and all organs and glands.

11. The post-mortem inspection shall be in accordance with the general rules laid down for such inspection in public slaughter houses under the control of local bodies besides special instructions that may be issued from time to time by the licensing authority.

12. All condemned carcasses, organs or parts thereof shall be completely destroyed in the presence of the Qualified Veterinary Doctor by incineration or denatured, after being slashed freely with a knife, with crude carbolic acid, cresylic-disinfectant or any other prescribed agent unless such carcasses, organs or parts thereof are sterilized for the preparation of bone-cum-meat meal before leaving the slaughter house premises, subject to sub-paragraph (13) below.

13. Carcasses, organs or parts thereof condemned on account of anthrax shall be disposed of either by (i) complete incineration or (ii) thorough denaturing with prescribed denaturant in the manner prescribed in the foregoing paragraphs and also in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed by the local authority.

14. Destruction of condemned carcasses, organs or parts thereof shall be carried out under the direct supervision of the Qualified Veterinary Doctor.

15. If in the opinion of the Qualified Veterinary Doctor a carcass, organ or part thereof is to be held back for further detailed examination, the carcass, organ or part concerned shall not be released till the examination in detail is completed by the Qualified Veterinary Doctor and it is declared thereafter by him as fit. When it is to be detained for detailed

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examination, the carcass, organ or part thereof shall be marked as "Held". If on subsequent inspection, the carcass, organ or part thereof is found to be unwholesome and unfit for human food, the Qualified Veterinary Doctor shall mark such a carcass, organ or part thereof as "condemned" and shall dispose it of as described in the foregoing paragraphs.

a. Sanitary and Hygienic Requirements for Meat processing units

Following Sanitary and Hygienic requirements shall be satisfied by the meat processing unit.

1. Location:

1.1 Meat processing unit should be located in areas not subjected to regular and frequent flooding and free from objectionable odours, smoke dust and other contaminants;

1.2 Roadways and areas serving the meat processing unit which are within its boundaries or in its immediate vicinity should have a hard paved surface suitable for wheeled traffic. There should be adequate drainage and provision for cleaning;

1.3 Where appropriate, meat processing unit should be so designed that access can be controlled.

2. Building and Facilities:

2.1 The meat processing unit should provide adequate working space for the satisfactory performance of all operations.

2.2 The construction should be sound and ensure adequate ventilation, good natural or artificial lighting and easy cleaning.

2.3 The meat processing unit should be laid out and equipped so as to facilitate proper supervision of meat hygiene including performance of inspection and control;

2.4 The meat processing unit should be of such construction as to protect against the entrance and harbouring of insects, birds, rodents or other vermin as well as the entry of environmental contaminants such as smoke, dust etc.

2.5 Buildings and facilities should be designed to provide separation by partition, location or other effective means, between those operations which may cause cross-contamination;

2.6 Meat processing unit should be laid out and equipped so as to ensure, that edible meat does not come into contact with floors, walls or other fixed structures, except those which are specifically designed for contact with meat;

2.7 The construction and lay out of any chilling room, freezing room, freezer store or freezer should satisfy the requirements of these rules;

2.8 In meat handling areas :

— Floors should be of waterproof, non-absorbent, washable non-slippery and made of nontoxic materials, without crevices and should be easy to clean and slope sufficiently for liquids to drain to trapped outlets;

— Walls should be of waterproof, non-absorbent, washable and nontoxic materials and should be light coloured. Up to a height of at least 1.5 metres, they should be smooth and without crevices, and should be easy to clean , space between walls and ceilings should be sealed and covered to facilitate cleaning;

— Ceilings should be so designed, constructed and finished as to prevent any accumulation of dirt and minimize condensation, mould development and flaking and should be easy to clean;

— Windows and other openings should be so constructed as to avoid accumulation of dirt and those which open should be fitted with insect screen. Screens should be easily movable for cleaning and kept in good repair. Internal window sills, if present, should be sloped to prevent use as shelves;

— Doors should have smooth, non-absorbent surfaces and where appropriate, be self-closing and close fitting; and

— Stairs, lift cages and auxiliary structures such as platforms, ladders, chutes, should be so situated and constructed as not to cause contamination of meat. They should be capable of being effectively cleaned. Chutes should be constructed with inspection and cleaning hatches;

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2.9 The use of construction materials which cannot be adequately cleaned and disinfected such as wood, should be avoided unless its use would clearly not be a source of contamination, and

2.10 Office accommodation should be provided for the use of the meat inspection agency.

3. Sanitary Facilities:

3.1 Water Supply:

3.1.1. Supply of potable water under pressure should be available with facilities for its storage, where necessary for distribution, and with protection against contamination;

3.1.2. An supply of hot potable water should be available at all times during working hours;

Note - This provision is intended to cover water for both cleaning purposes and the destruction of microorganisms (especially those pathogenic to man) on knives, utensils etc., and coming into direct contact with meat. For cleaning purposes the temperature of the water should be 65 degree Celsius. The hot water for disinfection purposes should be at 82 degree Celsius and dispensed in such a way (e.g. in specially designed boxes near the working area) that blades of knives etc., can be submerged in the water for a contact time (no less than two minutes). Often this water supply is separate from other hot water supplies used for cleaning, hand washing etc. But if there is only one hot water supply the term "adequate" should mean that even at times where large amounts of hot water is used (e.g. during cleaning operations) the water supply from any tap in the establishment should not be decreased;

3.1.3 Ice should be made from potable water and should be manufactured, handled and stored so as to protect it from contamination; and

3.1.4 Steam used in contact directly with meat should be produced from potable water and contain no substances which may be hazardous to health or may contaminate the food.

3.2 Effluent and Waste Disposal - Meat processing unit should have an efficient effluent and waste disposal system. All effluent lines (including sewer systems) should be large enough to carry peak loads and should be constructed in such a manner as to avoid contamination of potable water supplies. Biological oxygen demand level shall be less than 1500, and for that an effluent treatment plant, if necessary may be installed.

3.3 Facilities for Storage of Waste and Inedible Material. - Facilities should be provided for the storage of waste and inedible material prior to removal from the establishment. These facilities should be designed to prevent access to waste or inedible material by pests and to avoid contamination of food, potable water and equipment or building.

3.4 Changing Facilities and Toilets.- Suitable and conveniently located changing facilities and toilets should be provided in all establishments. Toilets should be so designed as to ensure hygienic removal of waste matter. These areas should be well lit and ventilated and should not open directly on to food handling areas. Hand washing facilities with warm or hot and cold water with suitable hygienic means of drying hands should be provided adjacent to toilets and in such a position that the employee must pass them when returning to the processing area. Where hot and cold water are available, mixing taps should be provided. Where paper towels are used, a sufficient number of dispensers and receptacles should be provided near to each washing facility. Taps of non-hand operable type are preferable. Notices should be posted directing personnel to wash their hands after using the toilets.

3.5 Hand Washing Facilities in Processing Areas:

3.5.1 Adequate and conveniently located facilities for hand washing and drying should be provided wherever the process demands. Where appropriate, facilities for hand disinfection should be provided. The facilities should be furnished with properly trapped waste pipes leading to drains.

3.5.2 All rooms used for deboning, preparing, packing or other handling of meat should be equipped with adequate facilities for cleaning and disinfecting implements, conveniently located for the use of personnel during operations. These facilities are for use exclusively in the cleaning and disinfection of knives, steels, cleavers, saws and other implements.

3.5.3 All facilities for cleaning and disinfecting implements should be of such nature and sizes as to permit proper cleaning and disinfection of implements . These facilities should be constructed of corrosion - resistant materials and should be capable of being easily cleaned.

3.5.4 All facilities for cleaning and disinfecting of implements should be fitted with suitable means of supplying hot water in sufficient quantity at all times while meat is being handled in that part of the Meat Processing Unit.

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3.5.5 Lighting - Adequate natural or artificial lighting should be provided throughout the meat processing unit. Where appropriate, the lighting should not alter colours and the intensity should not be less than

540 Lux (50 foot candles) at all inspection points.

220 Lux (20 foot candles) in work rooms.

110 Lux (10 foot candles) in other areas.

Light bulbs and fixtures suspended over meat in any stage of production should be of a safety type and protected to prevent contamination of meat in case of breakage.

3.6 Ventilation - Ventilation should be provided to prevent excessive heat, steam condensation, dust and to remove contaminated air. The direction of the air flow should never be from a dirty area to clean area. Ventilation openings should be provided with an insect screen or other protective enclosure of non-corrodible material. Screens should be easily removable for cleaning.

4. Equipment and Utensils :

4.1 Materials - All equipments, implements and utensils used in establishments which come into contact with exposed meat and meat products should present a smooth impervious surface and be resistant to corrosion and should be made of material which is non-toxic, does not transmit odour or taste, is free from pits and crevices, is non-absorbent and capable of withstanding repeated exposure to normal cleaning and disinfection. Such equipment should be so constructed that they may be easily cleaned.

4.2 Sanitary Design, Construction and Installation:

4.2.1 All equipments and utensils should be so designed and constructed as to prevent hygiene hazards and permits easy and thorough cleaning and disinfection and where practicable be visible for inspection. Stationary equipment should be installed in such a manner as to permit easy access and thorough cleaning.

4.2.2 Containers for inedible material and waste should be leak proof, constructed of non-corrosive metal or other suitable impervious materials which should be easy to clean or disposable and where appropriate, able to be closed securely; and

4.2.3 All refrigerated spaces should be equipped with temperature measurement or recording devices.

4.3 Equipment Identification - Equipment and utensils used for inedible material or waste should be so identified and should not be used for edible products.

5. Hygiene Requirements :

5.1 Maintenance. The buildings, rooms, equipment and all other physical facilities of the meat processing unit, including drains, should be maintained in good repair and in orderly condition. Except for rooms where meat processing or cleaning operations are performed, they should be free from steam, vapour and surplus water.

5.2 Cleaning and Disinfection - Cleaning and disinfection should meet the following requirements :

(*i*) Amenities provided for the use of employee and the inspection service including changing facilities, toilets and the inspection office space should be kept clean at all times.

(*ii*) If rooms, intended and most of the time used for the handling, preparation, processing, packaging on storage of meat, are used for any other food preparation purposes, then cleaning and disinfection are necessary immediately before and after such use.

(*iii*) The temperature in rooms for boning out and trimming should be controlled and held suitably low, unless cleaning of equipment and utensils are carried out at least every four hours;

(*iv*) To prevent contamination of meat, all equipments, implements, tables, utensils including knives, cleaves, knife pouches, saws, mechanical instruments and containers should be cleaned at frequent intervals during the day and immediately cleaned and disinfected whenever they come into contact with diseased material, infective material or otherwise become contaminated. They shall also be cleaned and disinfected at the conclusion of each working day.

(*v*) If any skip or trolley or any container used in a department where edible material is handled, enters an area where inedible material is handled it should be cleaned and disinfected immediately before re-entering the edible department.

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(*vi*) Immediately after the cessation of work for the day or at such other times as may be required, the floors and wails should be cleaned to remove contamination. Floor drains should be kept in good condition and repair with strainers in place; and

(*vii*) Roadways and yards in the immediate vicinity of and serving the meat processing unit should be kept clean.

5.3 Hygiene Control Programme.-It is desirable that each meat processing unit in its own interest designates a single individual whose duties are diverted from production, to be held responsible for the cleanliness of the meat processing unit. His staff should be a permanent part of the organisation or employed by the organisation and should be well trained in the use of special cleaning tools, methods of dismantling the equipment for cleaning and in the significance of contamination and the hazards involved. A permanent cleaning and disinfection schedule should be drawn up to ensure that all parts of the meat processing unit are cleaned appropriately and that critical areas, equipment and material and designed for cleaning and/or disinfection daily or more frequently if required.

5.4 Storage and Disposal of Waste - Waste material should be handled in such a manner so as to exclude contamination of food or potable water. Precautions should be taken to prevent access to waste by pests. Waste should be removed from the meat handling and other working areas at intervals and at least daily. Immediately after disposal of the waste, receptacles used for storage and any equipment which has come into contact with the taste should be cleaned and disinfected. At least daily the waste storage area should also be cleaned and disinfected.

5.5 Dogs, cats or other pet animals should be not allowed to enter meat processing unit.

6. Pest Control

6.1 There should be an effective and continuous programme for the control of insects, birds, rodents or other vermin. Meat processing unit and surrounding areas should be regularly examined for evidence of infestation.

6.2 Should pests gain entrance to the meat processing unit or surrounding areas, eradication measures should be instituted. Control measures involving treatment with physical or chemical or biological agents should only be undertaken by or under direct supervision of personnel who have a thorough understanding of the potential hazards to health resulting from the use of these agents, including those which may arise from residues retained in the product. Such measures should be carried out in accordance with the recommendation of the official agency having jurisdiction and with the full knowledge of its inspector, and

6.3 Pesticides should only be employed if other precautionary methods cannot be used effectively. Only pesticides approved for use in the meat processing unit by competent authority should be used and the greatest care should be exercised to prevent any contamination of the meat equipment or utensils. Before pesticides are applied all meat should be removed from the room and all equipment and utensils should be thoroughly washed prior to being used again.

6.4 Handling and Storage of Hazardous substances - Pesticides or other substance which may represent a hazard should be labelled with a warning about their toxicity and use. Except as required for purpose of hygiene such substance which may contaminate meat packing material and ingredients should be handled and stored in a part of the meat processing unit which is not used for preparation, processing, handling, packing or storage of meat. They should be handled and dispensed only by authorised and properly trained personnel. Extreme care should be taken to avoid contamination of meat. However, materials employed in the construction and maintenance of an establishment may be used at any time with the approval of Food Safety Officer.

6.5 Personal Effects and Clothing : - Personal effects and clothing should not be deposited in meat handling areas.

6.6 Maintenance Tools - Cleaning and maintenance tools and products should not be stored in meat handling area.

7. Personnel Hygiene and Health Requirements :

7.1 Medical examination - Persons who come into contact with meat in the course of their work should have a medical examination prior to their employment. Medical examination of a meat handler shall be carried out routinely and when clinically or epidemiologically indicated, at least once in 12 months.

7.2 Communicable Diseases - The management should take care to ensure that no person, while known or suspected to be suffering from, or to be a carrier of a disease likely to be transmitted through meat or while afflicted with infected wounds, skin infections, sores or with diarrhoea, is permitted to work in any area in any capacity in which there is any likelihood of such a person directly or indirectly contaminating meat with pathogenic microorganisms. Any person so affected should immediately report to the management that he is ill.

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7.3 Injuries - Any person who is cut or injured should discontinue working with meat and until he is suitably bandaged should not be engaged in any meat processing unit in the preparation, handling, packing or transportation of meat. No person working in any meat processing unit should wear exposed bandage unless the bandage is completely protected by a water proof covering which is conspicuous in colour and is of such a nature that it cannot become accidentally detached. first aid facilities should be provided for this purpose.

7.4 Washing of Hands : Every person engaged in a meat handling area should wash his hands frequently and thoroughly with a suitable hand cleaning preparation under running potable water while on duty. Hands should always be washed before commencing work, immediately after using the toilets, after handling contaminated material and whenever else necessary. After handling diseased or suspect materials hands should be washed and disinfected immediately. Notices requiring hand-washing should be displayed.

8. Personnel Cleanliness:

8.1 Every person engaged in an area in meat processing unit where meat is handled should maintain a high degree of personnel cleanliness while on duty, and should at all times while so engaged wear suitable protective clothing including head covering and foot wear, all of which should be washed unless designed to be disposed and which should be maintained in a clean condition consistent with the nature of the work in which the person is engaged.

8.2 Aprons and similar items should not be washed on the floor; and

8.3 Such items should not be left on equipment in the working area.

8.4 Personal Behavior : Any behavior which can potentially contaminate the meat such as eating, use of tobacco, chewing, spitting, should be prohibited in any part of meat processing unit used for the preparation, handling, packaging or transportation of meat.

8.5 Visitors: Every person who visits an area in any meat processing unit where meat is handled should wear clean protective clothing and head cover.

b) Sanitary &Hygienic Requirements for the Retail Meat Shops

For ensuring the hygiene and safety of meat being sold at retail meat shops, the following requirements should be followed under the supervision of the qualified Veterinary staff.

1. Location of Meat Shop

1. The meat shop / sale outlet should preferably be a unit of meat market located away from Vegetable, fish or other food markets and shall be free from undesirable odour, smoke, dust or other contaminants. Wherever a meat market is not available, individual meat shop can be set up considering the above factors, which have a direct bearing on the hygiene conditions of the premises and health of consumers.

(*a*) The minimum distance between the licensed meat shop and any place of worship should not be less than 50 meters;

(*b*) The condition of 100 meters distance will apply in case the premises situated directly opposite to the entry gate of religious place of any community.

2. All the meat shops located in the vicinity of religious places shall be fitted with black glass doors, which must be kept closed all times except in case of entry or exit. It must be the responsibility of the meat shop owners to maintain a high standard of hygiene not only inside the shops, but also in the way leading to the shops road pavements or other adjoining place, particularly for insanitary materials originating from the meat business for example, blood, part of offal, meat scraps etc.

2. Size of Meat Shops

2.1 Considering the constraints of commercial space in residential areas in concerned Panchayats / Municipalities the size of meat shops may vary according to the size of business and activities being carried out there in the meat shops.

2.2 The height of shop in all above categories of meat shops should be not less than 3 meters, while in case of air-conditioned meat shops, it should not be less than 2.5 meters.

3. Premises

3.01 The premises shall be structurally sound. The walls up to the height of minimum 5 feet from the floor level shall be made of impervious concrete material (e.g. glazed tiles or hygienic panels, etc.) for easy washing and cleaning purposes.

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3.02 The floor should be made of impervious and non-slippery materials with a slope for easy cleaning and removal of filth, waste and dirty water. The slope of the floor shall not be less than 5 cm. for a floor of 3 meters.

3.03 All the fittings in the stall should be of non-corroding and non-rusting type.

3.04 All processing tables, racks, shelves, boards, etc. shall have zinc/aluminium/stainless steel/marble-granite top to facilitate proper cleaning.

3.05 A sign board indicating the type of meat sold shall be displayed prominently. Nothing else but meat should be sold at the premises.

3.06 The premises should have provision of sewer connection for drainage of wastewater.

3.07 There should be provision of continuous supply of potable water inside the premises. In case the water supply is from bore well the arrangement for softening of water for making the same potable shall be made in the premises and intermittent store arrangement should be made.

3.08 The door of the shop should be of self-closing type. The door of the shop should be of dark glass top and be kept closed. No carcasses should be kept in a manner so as to be seen by the public from outside.

4. Ventilation

4.01 The meat shop should be ventilated with facility of cross ventilation and may be provided with at-least one electric fan and one exhaust fan.

4.02 The rails and hanging hooks, if provided for hanging carcasses, should be of non-corrosive metal. The non-corrosive hanging hooks for carcasses shall be 30 cm. apart and the distance between rails shall be 60 to 70 cm. depending upon the size of animals slaughtered and carcasses hanged.

5. Equipment and Accessories

5.01 The meat shop should have suitable arrangement for fly proofing in the form of air-curtains, flytraps, etc.

5.02 It should have display cabinet type refrigerator of size for maintaining a temperature of 4 to 8 degrees C. or freezing cabinet if the meat is to be stored for more than 48 hours.

5.03 The weighing scales used shall be of a type which obviates unnecessary handling and contamination and the plate sketch of the scale shall be made of stainless steel or nickel coated

5.04 The knives, tools and hooks used shall be made of stainless steel. Sufficient cupboards or racks should be for storing knives, hooks, clothes and other equipments.

5.05 There should be a provision of geysers in all the meat shops to have hot water at a temperature not less than 82 degree C to clean the premises and equipment used in meat shop.

5.06 Washbasin made of stainless steel / porcelain shall be provided with liquid soap dispenser or other soap and nail brush for thorough cleaning of hands.

5.07 The chopping block should be of food-grade synthetic material, which does not contaminate the meat. If the block is of wooden it should be of hardwood trunk, which is solid enough and should not contaminate the meat.

5.08 A waste bin with a pedal operated cover shall be provided in the premises for collection of waste material.

6. Transportation

6.01 The transportation of carcasses from the slaughter house to the premises shall be done under hygienic conditions in boxes of adequate size linked with zinc/aluminium/stainless steel or wire gauze meat safes, which must be washed daily.

6.02 The transportation of carcasses from the slaughter house to the meat shops should be done in insulated refrigerated vans. Under no circumstances, carcasses will be transported in vehicles used for commuting of human beings, or in an exposed condition.

7. Pest Control

7.01 The meat shop should have an effective and continuous programme for control of insects, rodents or other vermin within the premises. The surrounding area of the shop should also be free from insects, birds, rodents and other vermin.

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7.02 The pest control measures adopted by the owner of shop should be kept as a record in the premises to be shown to any officer of the concerned Panchayats / Municipalities responsible for local administration/Corporation at the time of inspection.

7.03 Chlorinated hydrocarbons, organo-phosphorus compounds and synthetic perithroids, rodenticides etc should neither be used as pesticide nor shall be stored at the meat shop.

7.04 No live animals or birds should be allowed inside or adjacent to the meat shops.

8. Personnel Hygiene

8.01. Every person employed for meat handling at the meat shop shall be medically examined annually by a authorized registered medical practitioner and examination shall include examination of sputum and x-ray of the chest for tuberculosis. The medical examination shall also include examination of stool for protozoal and helminthic infestations for those parasites, which are transmitted by ingestion, and also for the presence of enteropathogenic Escherichia coli, Salmonella, Shigella spieces and Vibrio cholera.

8.02. A certificate / records of medical fitness of all workers handling meat should be kept as a record in the premises to be shown to any officer of the concerned Panchayats / Municipalities responsible for local administration / Corporation at the time of inspection.

8.03. No worker suspected to be suffering from fever, vomiting, diarrhoea, typhoid, dysentery or boils, cuts and sores and ulcers (however small) shall be permitted to work in the meat shops.

8.04 All the workers of the meat shop shall keep their finger nails short and clean and wash their hands with soap or detergent and hot water before commencement of work and after each absence, especially after using sanitary conveniences.

8.05. Eating, spitting, nose cleaning or the use of tobacco in any form or chewing betel leaves shall be prohibited within the premises of meat shop processing, packing and storage area of the unit. "No smoking "and "No Spitting "boards shall be prominently displayed in the shop.

9. Sanitary Practices

9.01 The chopping block should be sanitized daily by covering its top with sea-salt, after cleaning it with hot water at close of business activity.

9.02 The floor should be washed with appropriate disinfectant / detergent / sanitizer at the start and close of the business each working day.

9.03 There should be high standard of cleanliness and tidiness in the working area of shop with no organic or other material lying on the floor.

9.04 The refrigerated / freezing cabinet should be regularly cleaned and well maintained.

9.05 Slaughtering of animal / birds inside the shop premises should be strictly prohibited.

9.06 The carcasses shall not be allowed to be covered with wet-clothes.

9.07 Wholesome meat obtained from the authorized slaughter house shall only be sold at the meat shops and a record thereof shall be kept in the premises to be shown to any officer of the concerned Panchayats / Municipalities responsible for local administration Corporation at the time of inspection.

9.08 Waste bins should be emptied, transported for disposal as per the arrangements made by the concerned Panchayats / Municipalities and waste bin / dhalau (burial pits) shall be treated daily with a disinfectant.

9.09 The premises shall not be used for residential purposes nor it shall communicate with any residential quarter. No personal belonging like clothing, bedding, shoes etc. shall be kept in the premises. Only dressed carcasses of clean meat shall be stored at the premises.

9.10 Hides, skins, hoofs, heads and unclean gut will not be allowed to be stored in the premises at any time.

9.11 The chopping instruments should be cleaned with hot water at a temperature of 82 degree C.

9.12 The preparation of food of any type inside the meat sale outlet should be strictly prohibited.

9.13 The meat obtained from unauthorized sources or unstamped meat is liable to be confiscated and destroyed.

9.14 Waste of the meat shop to be disposed of packed in heavy polythene bags in dhalaos (burial pits).

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10. Other Requirements

10.01 The prepared meat shall be packed in waxed paper and then placed in polyethylene bags or packed directly in bags made of food grade plastics.

10.02 Failure to comply with any of these instructions may entail legal action against the defaulters, and even result in cancellation of license by the appropriate authority of the concerned Panchayats/Municipalities/Corporation.

10.03 No Objection Certificate from law and order point of view to be obtained from police department or the concerned Panchayats/Municipalities/Corporation before grant of license for buffalo meat and pork shop.

10.04 The concerned Panchayats/Municipalities responsible for local administration in the country shall appoint qualified Veterinary staff for the meat inspection (Ante mortem and Post mortem inspection) or if regular staff cannot be made available or deployed for the purpose shall make contractual arrangements for availing the services of qualified Veterinary staff for meat inspection available with the Animal Husbandry Depts. of the concerned state/UT in the country.

10.05 Retail meat shop license shall be granted subject to fulfillment of all the above technical and administrative instructions in relation to the trade.

Part - V

Specific Hygienic and Sanitary Practices to be followed by Practices to be followed by Food Business Operators engaged in catering / food service establishments

In addition to Part-II the Catering/ food Service establishment in which food is being handled, processed, manufactured, stored, distributed and ultimately sold to the customers and the persons handling them should conform to the sanitary and hygienic requirement, food safety measures and other standard as specified below.

It includes premises where public is admitted for repose or for consumption of any food or drink or any place where cooked food is sold or prepared for sale. It includes:

(*a*) Eating Houses

(*b*) Restaurants & Hotels

(*c*) Snack Bars,

(*d*) Canteens (Schools, Colleges, Office, Institutions)

(*e*) Food Service at religious places

(*f*) Neighbourhood Tiffin Services / dabba walas

(*g*) Rail and airline catering

(*h*) Hospital catering

I. GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICES FOR WHOLE PREMISE

I. Food Preparation Areas

The following rules apply to rooms where food is prepared. There will be no smoke nuisance in the food preparation area. Wherever cooking or frying of any kind is being done, a chimney having appropriate suction capacity as per the size of the kitchen has to be installed prior to start of business.

II . Hand washing facilities and toilets

(*1*) Adequate number of wash-hand basins made of porcelain/stainless steel shall be provided along with soap to wash hands, with hot and cold running water, and materials for cleaning hands and drying them hygienically. Clean and dry towels shall be kept for the use of customers.

(*2*) Separate sinks must be provided, where necessary, for washing raw food and cleaning equipment.

(*3*) Sinks with a draining board, detergent and hot water shall be provided to ensure proper cleaning of utensils, crockery and cutlery there will be a separate place for washing pots and pains.

2. Changing facilities:

Facilities for staff to change their clothes, where necessary must be provided.

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ANNEXURE R9

इंटरनेट मानक

Disclosure to Promote the Right To Information

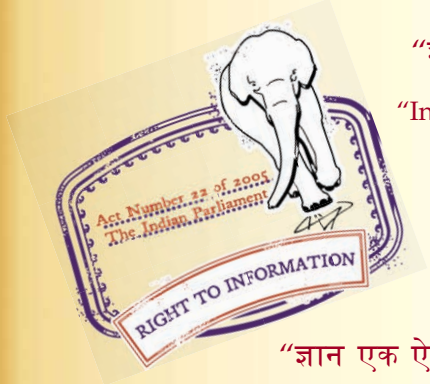
Whereas the Parliament of India has set out to provide a practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, and whereas the attached publication of the Bureau of Indian Standards is of particular interest to the public, particularly disadvantaged communities and those engaged in the pursuit of education and knowledge, the attached public safety standard is made available to promote the timely dissemination of this information in an accurate manner to the public.

"जानने का अधिकार, जीने का अधिकार"
Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan
"The Right to Information, The Right to Live"

"पुराने को छोड नये के तरफ"
Jawaharlal Nehru
"Step Out From the Old to the New"

IS 4393 (1979): Basic requirements for an abattoir [FAD 18: Slaughter House and Meat Industry]

"ज्ञान से एक नये भारत का निर्माण"
Satyanarayan Gangaram Pitroda
"Invent a New India Using Knowledge"





"ज्ञान एक ऐसा खजाना है जो कभी चुराया नहीं जा सकता है"
Bhartṛhari—Nītiśatakam
"Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen"

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Indian Standard

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ABATTOIR

(First Revision)

UDC 637·513





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(*Continued on page* 2)

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Indian Standard

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR AN ABATTOIR

(First Revision)

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard (First Revision) was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 27 April 1979, after the draft finalized by the Meat Industry Sectional Committee had been approved by the Agricultural and Food Products Division Council.

0.2 Though millions of animals like sheep, goats, pigs and large animals are slaughtered every year in the country, the conditions of abattoirs where these animals are slaughtered are far from satisfactory. These abattoirs have not been constructed on modern lines and they do not fulfil the requirements of hygiene, sanitation, public health and of the prevention of cruelty to animals. This standard has been formulated to help in improving the present conditions of abattoirs and in guiding the construction of new abattoirs on modern lines specially with a view to having greater utilization of slaughter-house by-products.

0.3 This standard was first published in 1967. The present revision incorporates a number of modifications and additions like those of improved lay-outs, flow diagrams and requirements for installations and plant wastes disposal.

0.4 For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960*. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

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1. SCOPE

1.1 This standard covers the typical layout plan, hygienic and sanitary, and basic requirements for an abattoir for carrying out slaughter of sheep, goats, pigs and large animals.

*Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*).

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2. TERMINOLOGY

2.1 For the purpose of this standard, the definitions given in IS : 1982-1971* shall apply.

3. LOCATION

3.1 Abattoirs may be located outside or on the periphery of a city or town and shall be away from an airport. Care should, however, be taken to see that these are easily accessible to the patrons and do not adversely affect the transport of meat to the market place. Main services, such as potable water, electricity and proper hygienic sewage disposal facilities, are a prerequisite and should be provided.

NOTE — In case the construction is within the municipal limits, plan for construction shall follow the relevant bye-laws prescribed by the municipal authorities of the place.

4. LAYOUT PLAN

4.1 The abattoirs shall have the following essential facilities:

a) Resting place for animals before slaughter;

b) Adequate facilities for ante-mortem inspection;

c) Carrying out humane slaughter;

d) Flaying, dressing and washing of the carcasses;

e) Hanging carcasses and edible offal;

f) Handling by-products;

g) Inspection of meat and disposal of meat unfit for human consumption;

h) Laboratory;

j) Staff welfare;

k) Segregation ward for sick/diseased animals; and

m) Adequate water supply.

In addition, the facility may also be provided for rendering plant and an incinerator.

4.1.1 A flow diagram for basic operation of an abattoir is shown in Fig. 1 for information and guidance only. The layout of entire abattoir, as far as possible, should have a forward flow.

4.1.2 A typical layout plan for slaughtering up to 400 sheep or goats and pigs or both per day is shown in Fig. 2. The layout shows the two

*Code of practice for ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of meat animals (*first revision*).

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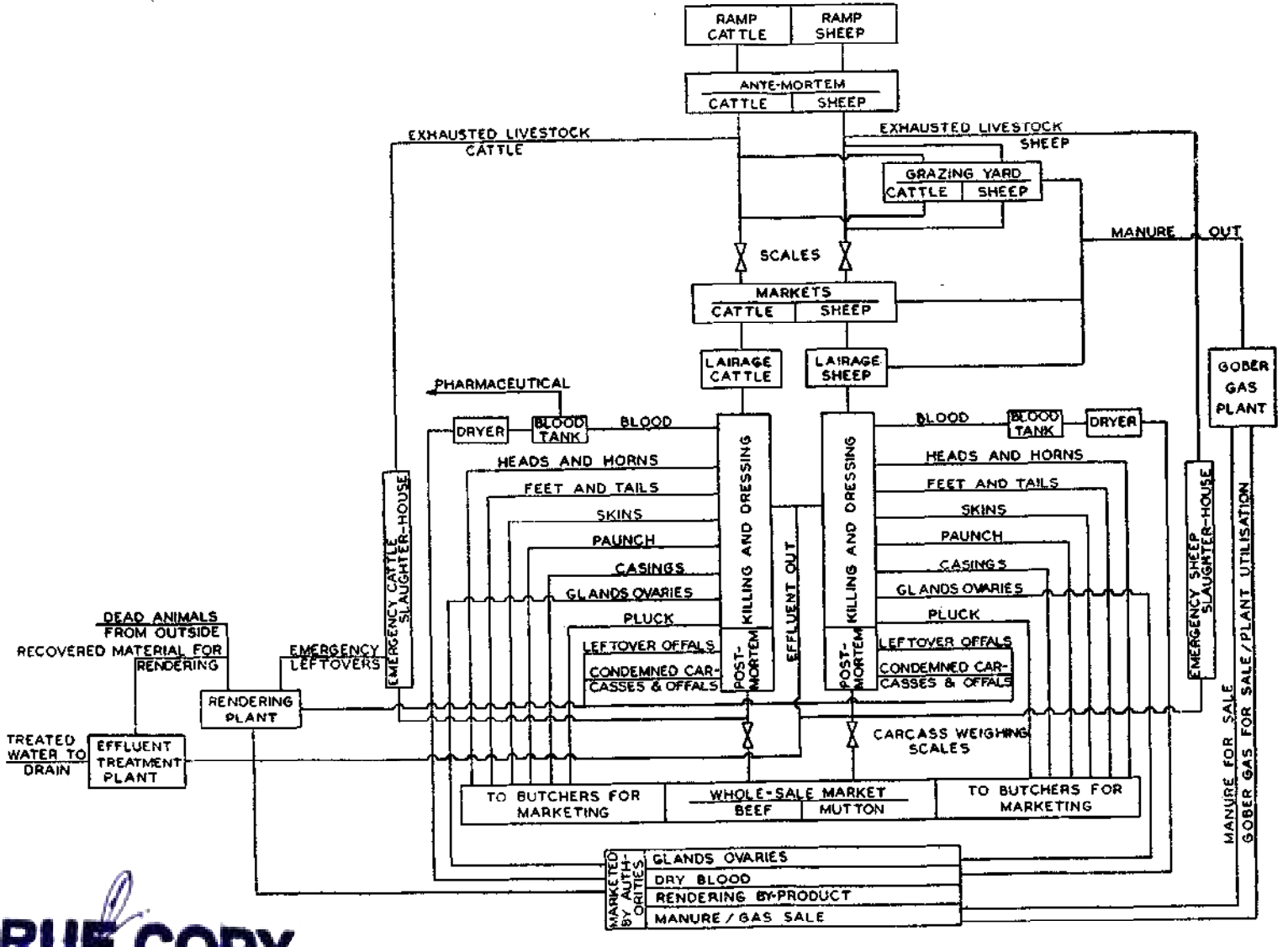
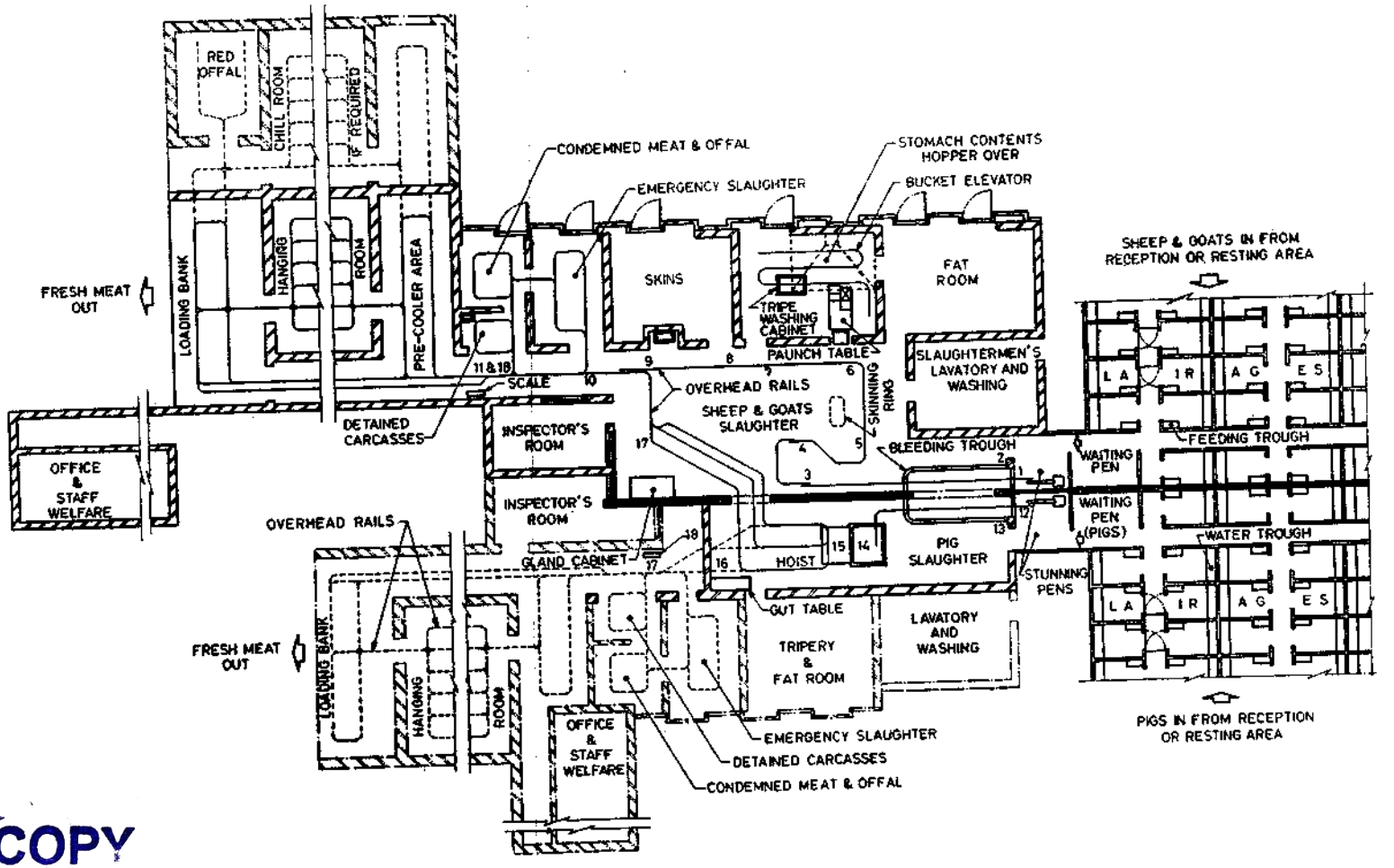


FIG. 1 ABATTOIR FLOW DIAGRAM

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LEGEND

SHEEP AND GOATS OPERATION

1 Animal Stunned and Elevated to Bleeding Rail
2 Animal Stuck
3 First Legging
4 Second Legging
5 Shoulder and Breast Skinned
6 Belly Removed
7 Red Offal Removed to Carrier
8 Skin Removed to Skin Room
9 Carcass Finished and Wiped
10 Carcass Inspection

PIGS OPERATION

11 Carcass Weighed, Transferred to Carrier and Passed to Pre-Cooler
12 Animal Stunned and Elevated to Bleeding Rail
13 Animal Stuck
14 Carcass Lowered into Scalding Tank, Scraped and Lifted to Gambrelling Table
15 Carcass Hoisted to Dressing Rail
16 Gut Removed to Gut Table, Fat and Edible Offal to Carrier
17 Carcass Finished and Wiped
18 Carcass Weighed and Passed to Pre-Cooler & Hanging Area

=:= Indicates solid wall required for complete segregation (*HALAL* and *JHATKA*).

FIG. 2 TYPICAL LAYOUT PLAN FOR COMBINED SMALL ANIMAL ABATTOIR

abattoirs with common separation wall and is for the regions where religious sentiments permit it. Typical flow diagrams for sheep and goats and pigs are given in Fig. 3 and 4 respectively. Typical flow diagram and layout plan for slaughtering up to 100 cattle per day are shown in Fig. 5 and 6 for information and guidance only. The plan may vary depending on shape and size of plot, number of animals to be slaughtered per day and individual requirements of a particular abattoir.

4.1.3 Should the retail or wholesale market for finished goods be required to be included within the complex itself, the same should be physically excluded from the rest of the establishment in such a manner that the customers have an access only to these sections where such business is transacted.

4.2 Abattoirs shall have an adequate separation between clean and unclean sections, which shall be arranged in such a way that from the introduction of a live animal into the abattoir up to the emergence of meat and offal classed as fit for human consumption, there shall be a continuous process, without any possibility of reversal, inter-section or over lapping between the live animals and meat, and between meat and by-products or waste. Typical flow diagrams for offals and by-products (rendering) are given in Fig. 7 and 8.

5. UNITS IN AN ABATTOIR

5.1 In view of the facilities to be provided (**4.1**), the abattoir shall have the following units:

a) Reception area or resting grounds,

b) Lairages,

c) Slaughter halls,

d) Ancillary accommodation, and

e) Refrigerated room.

5.1.1 *Reception Area or Resting Grounds* — The abattoir shall have reception area of adequate size or resting grounds where the livestock are subjected to veterinary inspection before they are passed on to lairage for resting for 24 hours. This shall have the following facilities.

5.1.1.1 Unless all animals are arriving on hoof, proper ramps for direct unloading of animals from trucks or railway wagons should be provided. The ramps should directly lead to ante-mortem area with office room for veterinary inspector.

5.1.1.2 The reception area or resting grounds shall have facility for watering and examining animals before sending to holding pens.

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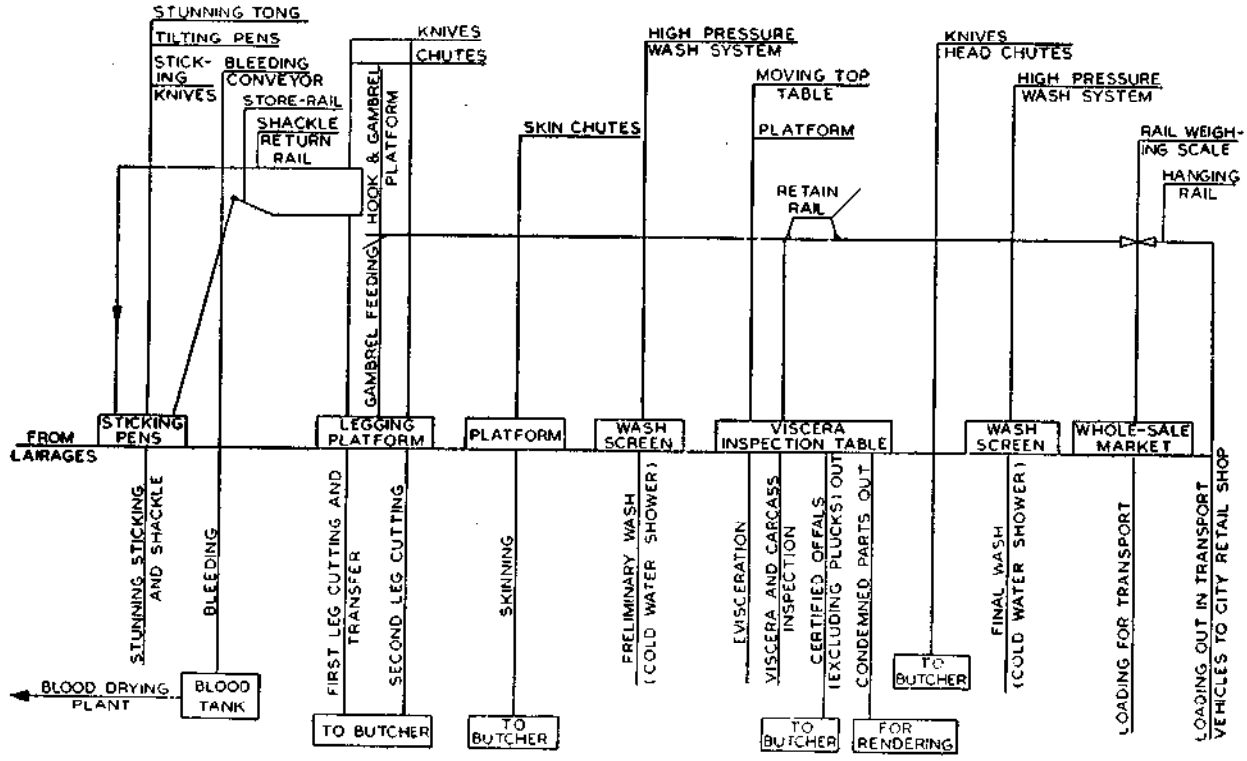


FIG. 3 SHEEP AND GOATS SLAUGHTER FLOW DIAGRAM

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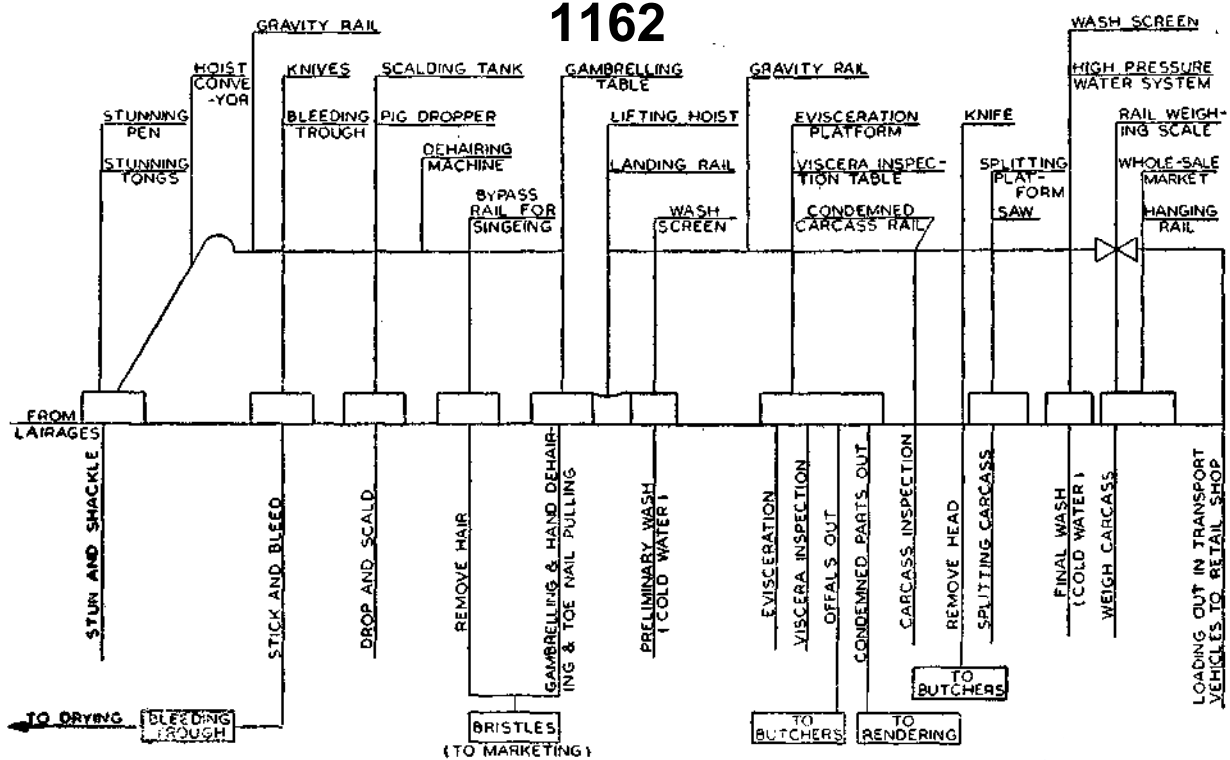


FIG. 4 PIG SLAUGHTER FLOW DIAGRAM

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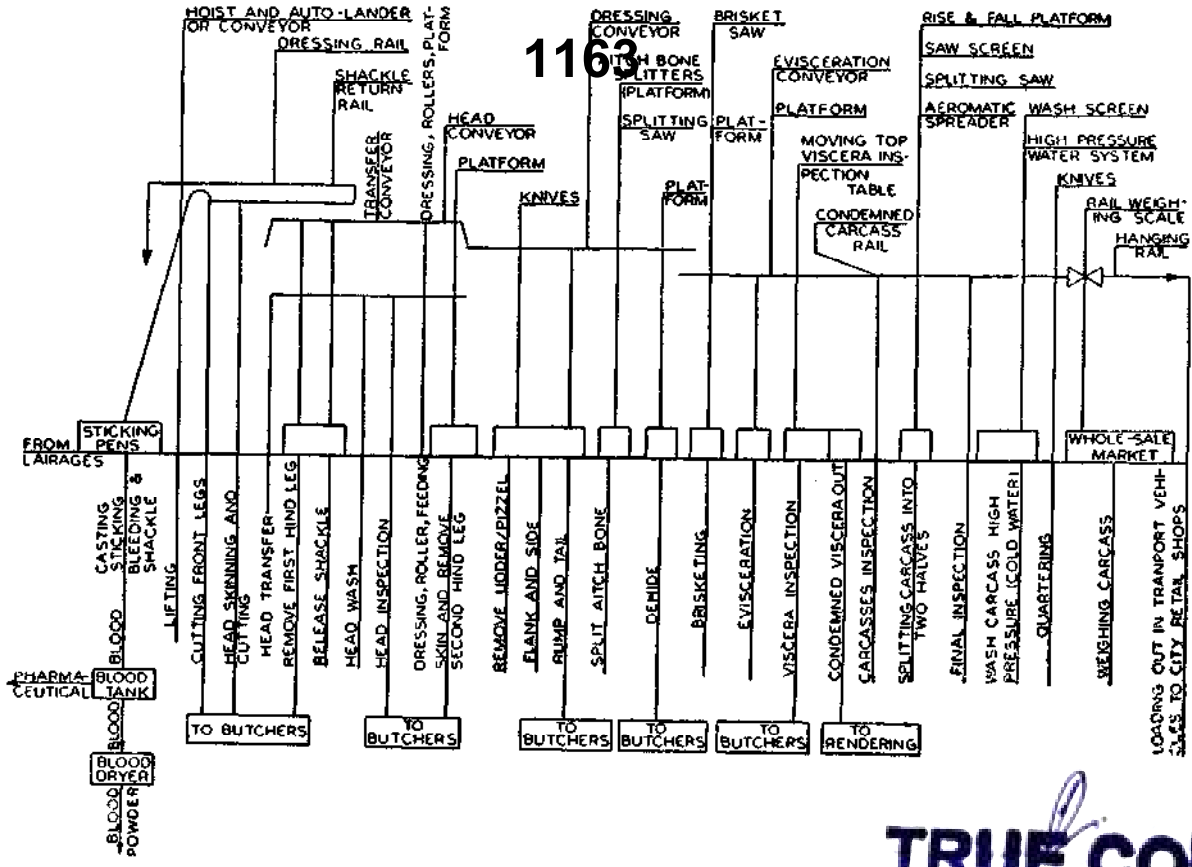
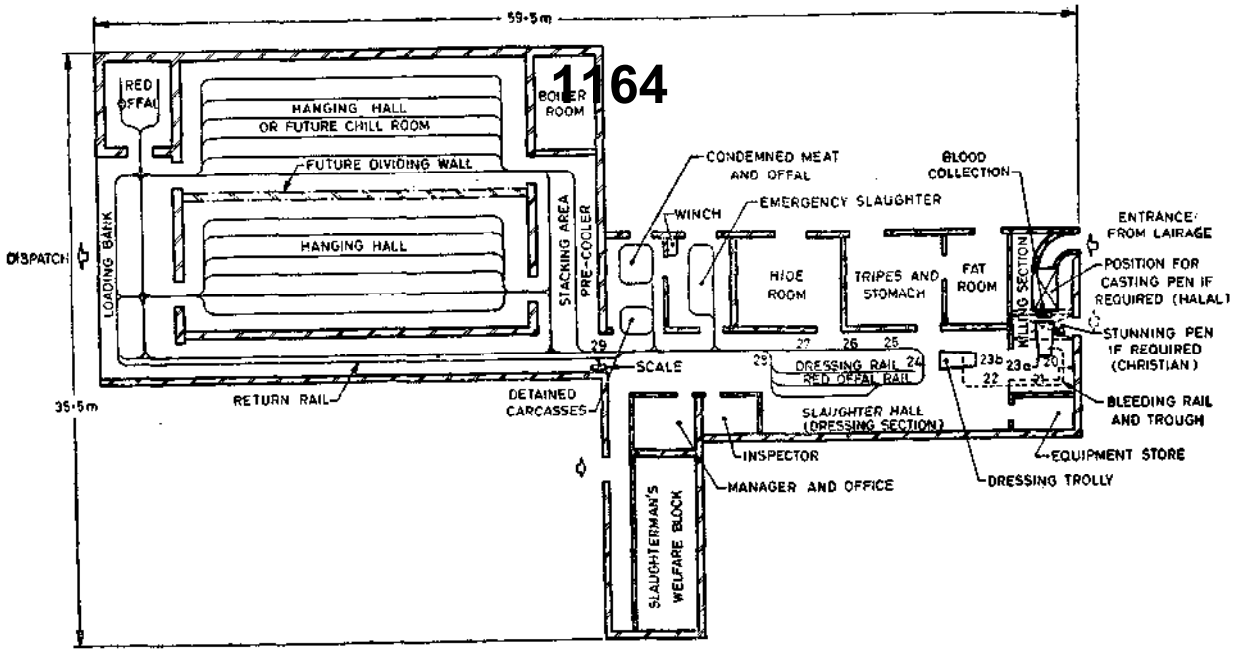


FIG. 5 CATTLE SLAUGHTER FLOW DIAGRAM

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LEGEND

19 Animal Stunned (CHRISTIAN) or Stuck (*HALAL*)
20 Hoisted to Bleeding Rail (CHRISTIAN)
21 Animal Stuck (CHRISTIAN)
22 Head Detached and Washed
23 (a) (b) Carcass Positioned on to Cradle for Siding
24 Carcass at Half Hoist Fat Removed to Fat Trolly
25 Carcass Slung Off on Dressing Rail
26 Red Offal to Carrier on Red Offal Rail
27 Hide Removed to Hide Room
28 Carcass Split. Side Trimmed and Wiped
29 Sides Weighed and Passed to Detention Room or Pre-Cooler

FIG. 6 TYPICAL LAYOUT PLAN FOR AN ABATTOIR (CATTLE)

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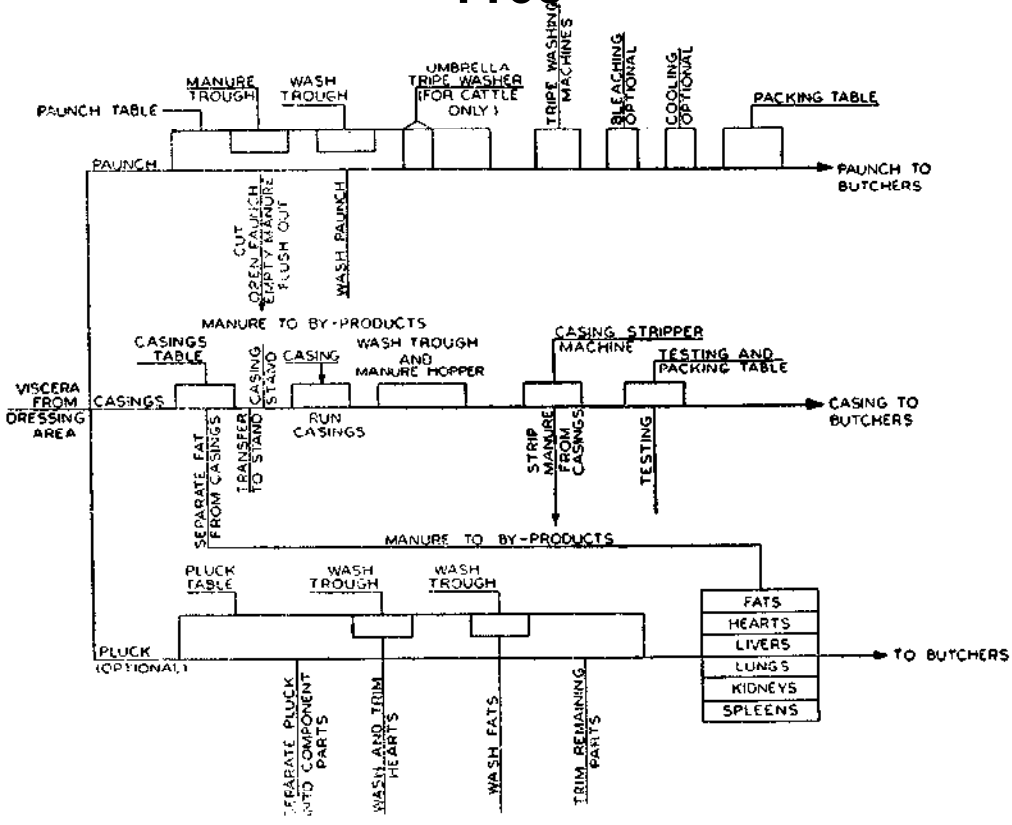


FIG. 7 CATTLE, PIG AND GOAT OFFALS FLOW DIAGRAM

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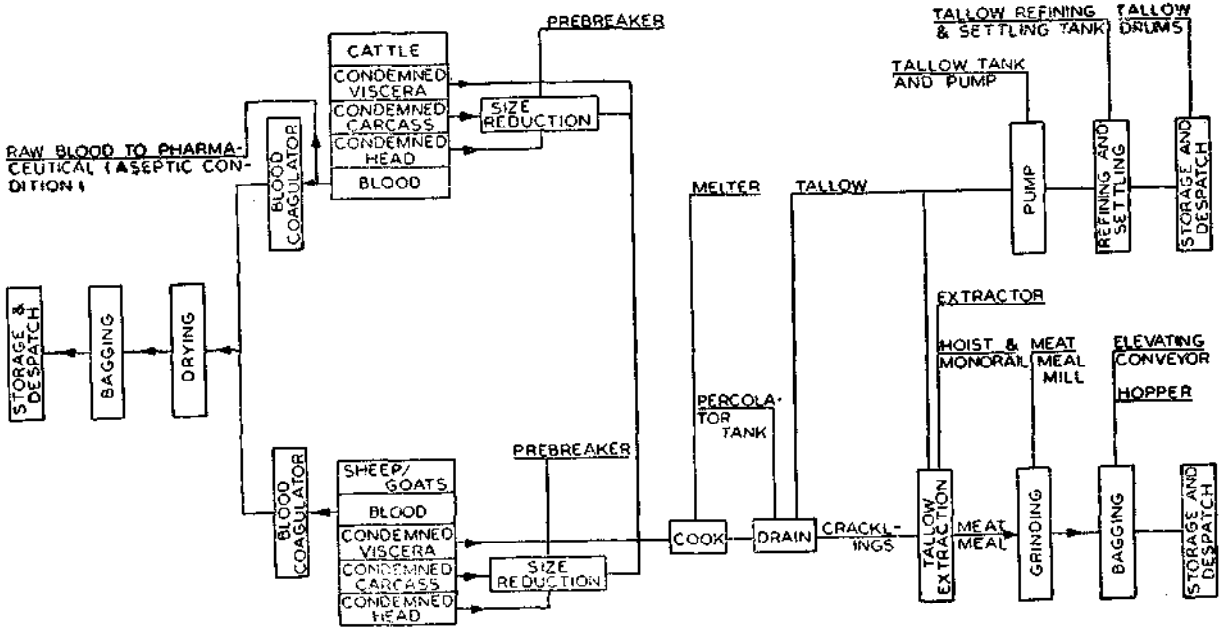


FIG. 8 BY-PRODUCTS (RENDERING) FLOW DIAGRAM

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

5.1.1.4 Adequate holding area shall be provided according to the class of animals to be slaughtered. The holding area shall have water and feeding facilities. The resting grounds should have overhead protective shelters.

5.1.2 *Lairages* — The lairage shall be adequate in size for the number of animals to be laired. The space provided in the pens shall be not less than 2·8 m^2 per large animal and 1·6 m^2 per small animal. The animals shall be kept separately depending upon their type and class. The lairage shall be so constructed as to protect the animals from heat, cold and rain. The lairage shall have adequate facilities for watering and ante-mortem inspection as given in **5.1.1.1** to **5.1.1.4.**

5.1.2.1 Where separate lairages or sections are to be provided for livestock meant for *JHATKA*, *HALAL* or Jewish slaughter, complete visual separation shall be effected and entrances shall be as far apart as possible.

5.1.3 *Slaughter Halls* — Separate provisions, wherever required, shall be made in an abattoir for slaughtering, dressing and processing of:

a) Sheep and goats (*HALAL*),

b) Sheep and goats (*JHATKA*),

c) Sheep and goats (Jewish),

d) Pigs, and

e) Large animals.

The slaughter halls and ancillary accommodation thus provided shall be separated, keeping in view the economic and local requirements, by solid walls depending upon the site. Exits to such sections shall be kept as far apart as possible.

5.1.3.1 Separate space shall be provided for stunning (wherever applicable), bleeding and dressing of the carcasses. The curbing should be not less than 150 mm high and 100 mm wide with the top sloped not less than 45°.

5.1.3.2 Knocking section may be so planned as to suit the animal and particularly the ritual slaughter, if any. It should have facility to slaughter crippled animals brought from ante-mortem inspection yard to slaughter department and also the floor and hand washing facilities. An animal shall not be slaughtered in sight of other animals. The knocking section and dry landing area associated with it shall be so built that escape

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from this section can be easily carried out by an operator without allowing the animal to pass the escape barrier. This may normally be accomplished by an arrangement such as placing vertical pipes 150 mm in diameter, 1·5 m high on prepared vertical pipe inserts, about 120 mm high or the internal diameter of the pipe used for the vertical placed not less than 500 mm apart.

5.1.3.3 A curbed-in bleeding area of adequate size should be provided. It shall be so located that the blood shall not be splashed on other animals being slaughtered or on the carcass being skinned. Blood drain and collection should be immediate and proper. A floor wash point should be provided for intermittent cleaning. Also a hand-wash basin and knife sterilizer should be provided for the sticker to sterilize knife and wash his hands periodically.

5.1.3.4 *Dressing area* — Dressing of carcasses should not be done on floor. Adequate means and tools for dehiding or belting of the animals should be provided. Means for immediate disposal of hides or skins should be provided. Hides or skins should be immediately transported either in a closed wheel barrow or by a chute provided with self-closing door. In no case the hides or skins should be spread on slaughter floor for inspection. Floor wash point and adequate number of hand wash basins with sterilizer should be provided in this section. Means for immediate disposal of legs, horns, hooves, etc, should be provided through spring load floor chutes or side wall doors or closed wheel barrows. In case wheel barrows or trucks are used, care should be taken that at no point wheel barrow or truck has to ply under the dressing rails and a clear passage is provided for movement of the trucks.

5.1.3.5 *Viscera inspection facilities* — Adequate space and suitable and properly located facilities shall be provided for inspection of the viscera of the various types of animals slaughtered. This department shall have adequate facilities for hand washing, tool sterilization and floor washing and contrivances for immediate separation and disposal of condemned material. Adequate arrangements may be made for identification, inspection and correlation of carcass, viscera and head.

5.1.3.6 *Carcass washing* — A curbed and separately drained area or an area of sufficient size sloped 33 mm per metre to a floor drain, where approved carcasses may be washed with a jet of water, should be provided.

5.1.4 *Ancillary Accommodation*

5.1.4.1 A separate room and hanging space shall be provided for emptying and cleaning of stomachs and intestines. This room shall have a separate exit. Pluck and viscera cleaning and separating departments should be divided into edible and inedible sections for further processing. Those sections should preferably be separated from the slaughter floor,

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except for one or two connecting doorways provided with solid, self-closing doors, completely covering the opening.

5.1.4.2 Suitable and sufficient facilities shall be provided for the isolation of meat requiring further examination by the veterinary inspector in a suitable laboratory within the premises of the abattoir.

5.1.4.3 Suitable and sufficient accommodation shall be provided for the retention of all meat condemned as unfit for human consumption and shall be locked up separately.

5.1.4.4 *Labour welfare facilities* — Well located toilet rooms should be provided in the abattoir building sufficiently away from slaughter walls. A separate hall with lockers and shower facilities should be provided. Adequate drinking water and washing facilities should be provided at convenient locations. Adequate facilities for canteen and first-aid should also be provided.

5.1.4.5 If a separate block for hide curing or skin drying is not provided in the abattoir, the hides or skins may be stored in a separate room and removed daily by the licensees.

5.1.4.6 Similarly, if rendering facilities are not provided, the condemned material should be denatured and held in watertight metal containers in suitable inedible product room pending daily removal by contractors.

5.1.5 *Refrigerated Room* — Hanging halls if air-conditioned should have temperature not higher than 10°C. Two retaining compartments constructed of rust-resistant wire gauge or expanded metal portion extending from about 75 mm above ground to ceiling should be provided, one for holding retained carcasses and the other for holding the carcasses affected with *Cysticercus bovis*.

5.1.6 If the incidence of *Cysticercus bovis* is high, it is advisable to have a freezer with storage for 10 days at a temperature not higher than — 9·5°C.

6. RAILS FOR CARCASSES

6.1 Rails (*see* IS : 6628-1972*) with hooks of suitable rust-proof metal or mild steel shall be provided for hanging the carcasses and similar provision for plucks shall be made, permitting free circulation of air. The hooks shall be suitably cleaned and sterilized regularly.

6.2 The height and length of rails, provided for bleeding and dressing, shall be in accordance with Table 1.

*Specification for slide rails for use in abattoirs.

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TABLE 1 REQUIREMENTS OF HEIGHT AND LENGTH OF BLEEDING AND DRESSING RAILS

(*Clause* 6.2)

Sl No.	Carcass	Height	Length per Carcass	Position of Fig.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		mm	mm	
i)	Bleeding rail for sheep, goats and pigs	*3 000 to 2 200	450	2 and 12 of Fig. 2
ii)	Bleeding rail for large animals	4 500 to 5 000	600	Throughout
iii)	Dressing rail for sheep, goats and pigs	2 000 to 2 200	900	4 and 13 of Fig. 2
iv)	Dressing rail for large animals	3 200	1 800 for legging, dehiding and 2 400 for evisceration and further	Throughout

*Falling at the rate of 10 mm per 1 000 mm (for gravity rail).

6.3 The space required per carcass and the distance between the rails in hanging or chill room, shall be in accordance with Table 2.

TABLE 2 REQUIREMENTS OF SPACE PER CARCASS AND DISTANCE BETWEEN RAILS IN HANGING OR CHILL ROOM

Sl No.	Carcass	Space per Carcass	Distance Between Rails	Height of Rails
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		mm	mm	mm
i)	Sheep and goats	300 to 400	300 to 400	2 000 to 2 200 *Min* (single changing)
ii)	Pigs:			
	a) Mass of pig 70 kg and over	450 to 600	450 to 600	2 000 to 2 200
	b) Mass of pig below 70 kg	300 to 400	300 to 400	2 000 to 2 200
iii)	Large animals	450 to 600	800 to 1 000	3 200 (for halves) and 2 000 to 2 200 for quarters

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7. CIVIL CONSTRUCTION 1171

7.1 Ante-mortem and Pen Area — The area should 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. Curbs of impervious material 150 to 300 mm high should be provided around the borders of livestock pen area, except at the entrances. The pen should preferably be covered.

7.2 Plant Building — Materials used shall be impervious, easily cleansable, and resistant to wear and corrosion. Materials such as wood, plaster board, and porous acoustic-type boards, which are absorbent and difficult to keep clean should not be used in edible departments.

7.2.1 *Floors* — The floors should be non-absorbent and non-slippery with rough finish, and shall have suitable gradient for drainage.

7.2.2 *Coves* — Coves with radii sufficient to promote sanitation should be installed at the juncture of floors and walls in all rooms and not less than 100 mm.

7.2.3 *Interior Walls* — Interior walls should be smooth and flat and constructed of impervious materials such as glazed brick, glazed tile, smooth surfaced Portland cement plaster, or other non-toxic, non-absorbent material applied to a suitable base. Walls should be provided with suitable sanitary type bumpers to prevent damage by hand trucks, carcass shanks, and the like. It is recommended that the interior walls should have washable surface up to the height of 2 m from the floor so that the splashes may be washed and disinfected.

7.2.4 *Ceilings* — Ceilings should be of good height (5 m or more is desirable in work rooms). So far as structural conditions permit, ceilings shall be smooth and flat. 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. The walls (above glazed type portion) and ceiling may be painted with water-resistant paint to maintain them clean.

7.2.5 *Window Ledges* — Window ledges should slope at 45° to promote sanitation. To avoid damage to glass in windows from impact of hand trucks and similar equipment, the window sills should be 1 200 mm above the floor level. Proper ventilation through mechanical venting or through working vents should be provided in the roof structure.

7.2.6 *Doorways and Doors* — Doorways through which product is transferred on rails or in hand trucks shall be at least 1 500 mm wide, except for the doors used in connection with rails approximately 3 000 mm high can be at least 1 500 mm wide. Doors shall either be of rust-resistant

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metal construction throughout, or if made with rust-resistant metal having tight soft wood, thay shall be clad or both sides with soldered or welded seams. Door jambs 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.

7.2.7 *Screens and Insect Control* — All windows, doorways, and other openings that may admit flies should be equipped with effective insect and rodent screens. '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.

7.2.8 *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 floors at their junction. This mesh should extend vertically and horizontally to a sufficient distance to exclude the entrance of rats and other rodents.

7.2.9 *Stairs* — Stairs in edible product handling departments shall be of impervious construction with solid treads and closed risers and shall have side curbs of similar material 150 mm high measured at the front edge of the treads. Floor openings for chutes, etc, and for stairways except at entrances should have curbs of impervious materials, such as concrete or metal, at least 300 mm high, to prevent floor drainage from entering such chutes.

7.3 Vehicular Areas for Trucks — 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. Pressure washing jets and disinfection facilities for trucks carrying animals should be provided.

7.4 Drainage

7.4.1 All parts of floors where wet operations are conducted should be well drained. As a general rule, one drainage inlet should be provided for each 37 m^2 of floor space. A slope of about 20 mm per metre to drainage inlets should be provided for usual conditions.

It is important that the floors slope uniformly to drains with no low spots which collect liquid. Floor drains should not be provided in freezer rooms or dry storage areas. When floor drains are installed in rooms where the water seal in traps is likely to evaporate without replenishment, they should be provided with suitable removable metal screw plugs.

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7.4.2 *Traps and Vents on Drainage Lines* — Each floor drain, including blood drains, should be equipped with a deep seal trap (P-, U-, or S-shape). Drainage lines shall be properly vented to the outside air and be equipped with effective rodent screens.

7.4.3 *Sanitary Drainage Lines* — Drainage lines from toilet pans and urinals should not be connected with other drainage lines within the plant and may not discharge into a grease catch basin. Such lines shall be installed so that if leakage develops, it shall not affect the product or the equipment.

7.4.4 All floor drains should be so constructed and the floor so made that these can be easily cleaned and then shall be a minimum area to be drained per outlet. It is recommended that 'U' drains set with satisfactory covers should be used and made totally fly-proof and rodent-proof.

7.4.5 *Special Drainage Requirements* — In certain departments, special floor drainage is required. For example, floor drainage valleys are essential under the dressing rails for hogs, calves, and sheep. Such valleys shall be about 600 mm wide and integral with the floor. The valleys shall slope at least 10 mm per metre to drains with the valleys. In so-called on the rail cattle slaughtering departments, floor valleys under the dressing rails shall be provided unless the floor drainage is carefully localized with drainage inlets placed advantageously beneath the dressing rails.

8. LIGHTING AND VENTILATION

8.1 Unrefrigerated work rooms should be provided with adequate direct natural light and ventilation or ample artificial light and ventilation by mechanical means. Uncoloured glass having a high transmissibility of light may be used in skylights and windows. The glass area should be approximately one-fourth the floor area of a workroom. This ratio should be increased where there are obstructions, such as adjacent buildings, overhead catwalks, and hoists, which interfere with the admittance of direct natural light. Well distributed artificial lighting of good quality should be provided at all places where adequate natural light is not available or is insufficient.

8.2 Every abattoir shall be so constructed that meat inspection may be carried out in daylight. Sockets for the use of inspection lamps shall be provided at convenient places.

8.3 Every abattoir shall be provided with well-distributed artificial light of an overall intensity of not less than 200 lux 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.

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8.4 Every abattoir shall be provided with suitable and sufficient means of ventilation to the outside air. The construction of the slaughter hall should be so arranged that the dressed carcasses are not exposed to direct sunlight.

9. SUPPLY OF WATER

9.1 A sufficient, safe, potable and constant supply of fresh water shall be available at adequate pressure throughout the premises.

9.1.1 The pressure for the general purpose of floor washing, etc, may preferably be 200 to 330 kPa for thorough floor cleaning.

9.1.2 For thorough and efficient washing of carcasses, a higher pressure of 1 000 to 1 700 kPa is recommended.

9.1.3 Floor washing point may be provided preferably for minimum 37 m^2 on slaughter floor and working departments.

9.1.4 The water distribution plant may be located at the load centre.

9.2 A constant supply of clean hot water shall be available in the slaughter hall and workrooms during working hours.

9.2.1 Hot water is required at not less than 82°C for frequent sterilizing of equipment.

9.3 Every sanitary convenience in an abattoir shall be supplied with water by means of suitable flushing appliance.

9.4 Suitable facilities for washing of hands (including adequate supplies of hot and cold running water, nail brushes and soap or other detergent) shall be provided for persons working in an abattoir. Where non-potable water is used for fire control, etc, it shall be carried in completely separate lines preferably identified by colour and with no cross-connection or back siphonage with lines carrying potable water.

10. EQUIPMENT CONSTRUCTION

10.1 General — Excepting such equipment as utility boards, other equipment shall be constructed either of rust-resisting metal such as stainless steel or galvanized metal with smoothness of high quality commercial hot dip. The galvanized metal is generally not desirable where high resistance to corrosive action of food products and cleaning compounds is required. Plastic may be used. In that case plastic shall be abrasion- and heat-resistant, shatter-proof, nontoxic and should not contain, any constituents that may affect the meat or meat products during contact.

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10.2 Accessibility for Cleaning and Maintenance

10.2.1 All parts of the product zone shall be readily accessible to sight and reach for cleaning and inspection.

10.2.2 Where necessary for proper cleaning and inspection, equipment shall be easily demountable. To facilitate this dismantling, quick opening devices that require no tools or, such simple tools as a mallet and an open-end wrench shall be provided. Bayonet joints, butterfly clamps, spring bolts, and other similar devices are desirable for connecting or closing parts of equipment. Where parts should be retained by nuts and bolts, the design shall provide for fixed studs with wing nuts, rather than bolts to a tapped hole.

10.2.3 All bearings shall be located outside the product zone and if adjacent thereto, shall be constructed with a readily removable seal at the entrance of the shaft, into the product zone.

10.2.4 Interior corners of equipment shall be provided with radii (minimum 6 mm), except where greater radii are required to facilitate drainage and cleaning.

10.2.5 All welding within the product zone shall be continuous, smooth, even and relatively flush with the adjacent surfaces.

10.2.6 All parts of the product zone shall be free of recesses, open seams and gaps, crevices, protruding ledges, inside threads, inside shoulders, inside bolts or rivets and deal ends.

10.2.7 Where necessary for sanitary maintenance, equipment shall be constructed and installed so as to be completely self-draining.

10.2.8 Care shall be taken to prevent contaminating product by lubricants used in overhead motors, gears, and similar devices. If drip pans are necessary, they should be easily accessible for inspection and removable for cleaning.

10.2.9 All safety or gear guards shall be readily removable for cleaning and inspection.

10.2.10 All external surfaces that do not contact with food products shall be free of pen seams, gaps, crevices and inaccessible recesses.

10.3 Non-acceptable Materials — The following materials shall not be used in an abattoir:

a) Copper and its alloys in equipment used for edible products;

b) Cadmium in any form in equipment handling edible products;

c) Equipment with painted surface in product zone;

d) Enamel containers or equipment is not desirable, and

e) Lead.

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10.3.1 For elimination of fatigue and uncomfortable working the working table should be at waist height of the worker standing position. If the table is at more height (that is 800 mm to 860 mm) it should have a platform incorporated for the balance height above 860 mm.

10.3.2 Working platform for on-the-rail operations should be of such height that the slaughter man has neither to stoop too low or stretch himself to his operation zone, and he should be able to reach operation zone in his natural standing position.

11. INSTALLATION

11.0 Following points should be strictly observed during installation of equipment from hygiene and sanitation point of view.

11.1 All permanently mounted equipment shall either be installed sufficiently away from walls (minimum 300 mm) to provide access for cleaning and inspection, or should touch the walls.

11.2 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.

11.3 Wall-mounted cabinets and electrical connections (such as switch boxes, electrical control panels, and BX cables) shall be installed at least 25 mm from equipment or walls or shall be completely sealed to the equipment or walls.

11.4 Water-washing equipment, such as soaking and cooking vats, sausage stuffing tables, can sterilizers, and casing preparation equipment, shall be installed so that waste water from each unit is delivered through an interrupted connection into the drainage system without flowing over the floor. Valves on drainage lines serving such equipment should be easily cleansable and shall be mounted flush with the bottom of the equipment. Soaking and cooking vats should be provided with overflow pipes at least 50 mm in diameter. The upper end of each overflow pipe should be equipped with an open-end cleanout tee to facilitate cleaning.

11.5 Vent stacks from covered cooking vats or hoods over hook tanks shall be so arranged or constructed as to preclude drainage of condensate back into the vats.

11.6 All tables or other equipment having water on the working surface shall be provided with turned-up edges. The height of the turned-up edge depends on the volume of water used and the operations conducted. In no instance should the turn-up be less than 25 mm.

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12. PLANT WASTE WATER DISPOSAL

12.1 An efficient method of disposing of plant wastes should be provided. If permitted by local bye-laws, the plant waste may be discharged into a municipal sewer system, as this is most desirable. If the wastes are discharged into a stream, the flow of water shall be sufficient at all seasons of the year to carry the sewage well away from the plant. The sewage so discharged should be reasonably free of organic material such as fat and manure. If a private septic tank or sewage disposal system is used, it shall be efficiently designed and operated so as not to produce objectionable conditions on or near the official premises. Normally, for removal of grease and manure catch basins and vibrating screen with hopper, respectively, should be provided.

12.2 Catch Basin for Grease Recovery — Catch basin for the recovery of grease should be suitably located and not placed in or near edible products department or area where edible products are unloaded from or loaded on to vehicles. To facilitate ready cleaning, such basins should have inclined bottoms and should be without covers. They should be so constructed that they may be completely emptied of their contents for cleaning. A hose connection for furnishing hot water for cleaning purposes should be provided at convenient locations near the basin. The area surrounding an outside catch basin should be paved with impervious material, such as concrete, and provided with suitable drainage facilities. Suitable facilities should be provided for the transfer of grease to the point of disposal after it is skimmed from the basins by mechanical or other means.

12.3 Manure Removal — A separate drain line for water containing manure should be provided. This waste water may be pumped by wet pit or dry pit non-clog pumps and manure screened out and disposed of by mechanical or the other suitable means. Some consideration as in catch basin should be given for location of this plant.

13. SAFETY REQUIREMENT

13.1 There shall be adequate fire fighting arrangements and portable first aid fire appliances shall be fixed in accordance with IS : 2190-1971*.

*Code of practice for selection, installation and maintenance of first-aid fire appliances, portable (*first revision*).

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INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM OF UNITS (SI UNITS)

Base Units

Quantity	Unit	Symbol
Length	metre	m
Mass	kilogram	kg
Time	second	s
Electric current	ampere	A
Thermodynamic temperature	kelvin	K
Luminous intensity	candela	cd
Amount of substance	mole	mol

Supplementary Units

Quantity	Unit	Symbol
Plane angle	radian	rad
Solid angle	steradian	sr

Derived Units

Quantity	Unit	Symbol	Definition
Force	newton	N	1 N = 1 kg. m/s²
Energy	joule	J	1 J = 1 N.m
Power	watt	W	1 W = 1 J/s
Flux	weber	Wb	1 Wb = 1 V.s
Flux density	tesla	T	1 T = 1 Wb/m²
Frequency	hertz	Hz	1 Hz = 1 c/s (s^{-1})
Electric conductance	siemens	S	1 S = 1 A/V
Electromotive force	volt	V	1 V = 1 W/A
Pressure, stress	pascal	Pa	1 Pa = 1 N/m²

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ANNEXURE - R10

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PROCEDURE FOR GRANT OF REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE TO THE INTEGRATED ABATTOIRS CUM MEAT PROCESSING PLANT/ MEAT PROCESSING PLANTS / ABATTOIRS

i) The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT), Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India under Foreign Trade Policy has made it mandatory that the export of meat and meat products will be allowed subject to the condition that these products have been obtained / sourced from an APEDA registered integrated abattoir or from APEDA registered meat processing plant which Sources raw materials exclusively from APEDA registered integrated abattoir/ abattoir.

ii) Registration of exporters for export of meat & meat products is one of the statutory functions of APEDA under chapter 3 of APEDA Act, 1985.

iii) Further, section 10(20(d) of APEDA Act, 1985 empowers APEDA to carry out inspection of meat and meat products in any slaughter house, processing plant, storage premises, conveyances or other places where such products are kept or handled for the purpose of ensuring quality of such products.

iv) In view of this, the following procedure for grant of registration certificate shall be adopted. This notification supersedes the earlier Notification No. APEDA/MPD/Registration/2013 dated 6th December, 2013 issued in this regard:

01	Definition	1) APEDA- A statutory body set up under the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985. 2) Integrated abattoir cum Meat processing plant- means the premises housing lairage, slaughter line, carcass dressing, chilling, deboning freezing, packaging and cold storage facilities for meat. 3) Meat Processing plant- means a building, premises or place used for chilling, deboning, freezing, packaging and cold storage of meat. 4) Slaughter house- means the building, premises or place for the slaughter of animals intended for human consumption. 5) Manufacturer Exporter- means a person/Company who exports goods manufactured by him or intends to export such goods from an APEDA registered integrated abattoir cum meat processing plant or meat processing plant or slaughter house. 6) Merchant Exporter - means a person/Company engaged in trading activities and is sourcing meat from a APEDA registered manufacturing unit.

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02	APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION / RENEWAL	2.1 All applications to be made on-line. To access on-line Meat Plant registration / renewal system, applicant has to access APEDA website and click on "Unit Registration tab under "Member Access" section. The size of application has been reduced under the process for reducing regulatory compliance to facilitate the meat units for minimum regulatory compliance. 2.2 The applicant shall fill all columns in Form -I, Form- II and the declarations as provided in the User Manual for Meat Plant on APEDA website. The application shall be complete in all respects, 2.3 The application should be accompanied by a fee as under: a) For integrated abattoir cum meat processing plant- Rs. 1,00,000/- + applicable taxes, b) For meat processing plant / standalone abattoir- Rs. 50,000/- + applicable taxes, 2.4 The following additional documents should be uploaded along with the online application and all documents should be attested by one of the authorized Directors or Proprietor as the case be. 1. Lay out of the premises. 2. Name and address of proprietor/partners/ directors/ trustees etc, along with documentary evidence. 3. No objection/clearance certificate from the Pollution Control Board of the State in which the plant is situated for water and air. 4. Permission from the local / municipal /competent body to establish and run the abattoir / processing unit for meat and meat products. 5. Copy of the lease agreement in case the processing unit is being run on lease basis. 6. List of the veterinarians registered under Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984/ Veterinary Council of India (VCI). 7. List of Laboratory technologists.

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		8. Copy of valid HACCP certificate / applicable quality safety system certificate. 9. License issued by FSSAI, 10. Copy of testing report of water used in processing as well as of ETP treated water from NABL accredited Lab. 11. Copy of authorization of one of the Directors to submit application along with Power of attorney/copy of the resolution. 12. Proof of submission of export returns to APEDA in case of existing exporters. 13. Copy of the video and photo album showing different operations of the plant. 14. Proof of installation of CCTV in the plant especially at the critical control areas.
03	PLANT REGISTRATION PROCEDURE	3.1 Scrutiny of the application will be carried out by APEDA and in case the application is in order, APEDA would request the Plant Registration Committee for carrying out physical inspection of the plant. However, in case any document is incomplete, the applicant will be given one chance to submit the same. 3.2: As mentioned under Para 2 of the draft notification, the exporter is required to submit a fee of Rs.1.00 lakh + taxes for registration of integrated abattoirs and Rs.50,000/- + taxes for registration of meat processing plant/stand alone abattoirs. Each application is required to be accompanied with a fee as indicated above. In case, the application is rejected, the processing fee paid by the applicant shall be forfeited and will not be refunded to the applicant. 3.3 Physical inspection of the processing plant will be carried out for registration by a Plant Registration Committee comprising of at least three members of the following: 1, Representative from APEDA, who shall be the convener of the Committee. 2. Representative from Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. 3. Representative from Department of Animal Husbandry of the respective State Government.

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		4. Representative from Export Inspection Council of India (EIC). 5. Representative from Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI). 6. Representative from Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Government of India. 7. Expert on Quality & Food Safety System and /or Veterinary Expert nominated by APEDA. 8. Secretary or other authorized Representative from Veterinary Council of India. 9. One of the following reputed veterinary Scientists: » Representative from Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Izzatnagar, U.P. » Representative from Animal Science Division, ICAR, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi, » Director, National Research Centre on Meat, Hyderabad » Professor, Department of Livestock Products Tech. College of Veterinary University, Hyderabad. » Professor or University Head of veterinary public health from Bombay Veterinary College, Mumbai » Professor/ Head of Tamil Nadu University of Veterinary and Animal Science. ~ Professor/ Head of Veterinary College Choudhary Charan Singh University, Hissar » Professor/ Head of College of Veterinary Sciences, Bikaner. » Professor/ Head of West Bengal University of Animal & Fisheries Services, Kolkata, West Bengal » Professor/ Head College of Veterinary Science, Guwahati, Assam. 3.4 APEDA shall inform the applicant atleast one week in advance of the date of inspection, by such time, the integrated meat processing unit/meat processing plant/slaughter house should be ready along with requisite records in original for verification by the Plant Registration Committee. The plant shall be in running condition and

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		operational.
04	ISSUE OF PLANT REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE	4.1 In case of major non-conformities observed by the Plant Registration Committee, the compliance so reported shall be physically verified by at least a two members Committee, All those non-conformities which are directly related to food safety are considered as major _non-conformity. Others are considered as minor non-conformity. - 4.2 In case, the Plant Registration Committee is satisfied that the plant conforms to the standards as prescribed under the Export of Raw Meat (Chilled /Frozen) (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules 1992, and recommends issue of a Plant Registration Certificate, then the same shall be issued online by APEDA. The certificate will bear a Registration Number issued by APEDA with digital signature, 4.3 : Cost of inspection of the Meat Plants — It is proposed to charge a fee of Rs.40,000 /- for re-inspection of integrated abattoirs and Rs.25,000/- for re-inspection of the meat processing plants/ stand along abattoirs. 4.4 The re-inspection of the plant may be carried out in case the plant registration committee observes that the plant does not conform to the required standards. In case during re-inspection also it is found by the Plant Registration Committee that the plant does not conform to prescribed standards, the application shall be closed and the processing fee so paid by the applicant shall not be refunded. 4.5 The Plant Registration Certificate shall be prominently displayed in the meat Processing unit. 4.6 : - Approval of changes in layout, design or capacity of the processing units by APEDA. 4.7 Any major change in the lay out, design or capacity of processing unit shall be got approved by APEDA within 60 days of such change. The meat processing plant is required to submit details of additional processing infrastructure facilities set up in the unit to APEDA along with fees as mentioned at para 4.3 above, Thereafter, APEDA will assess the capacities and if required, may also inspect the plant before enhancing the processing capacities. 4.8 : - Validity of the Plan Registration - The integrated abattoirs set up by the exporters are modern and state of the art

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		processing facility wherein all Operations for processing the meat are integrated. Therefore, the validity of integrated abattoirs has been kept as three years. However, in case of meat processing plants/standalone abattoirs, they are not integrated facilities, and receive carcasses from the approved plant. Therefore, the validity of meat processing plant/standalone abattoirs has been kept for two years. Plant those are inspected virtually, they will be given validity for one year. The meat plant which are inspected by joint inspection committee physically, the validity for those units will be three (03) years for integrated abattoirs cum meat processing unit and two (02) years for Meat processing unit and Stand alone units accordingly. 4.9 APEDA would continue to link the validity of APEDA Plant Registration Certificate with that of Pollution Control Board Consent, In case the validity of Pollution Control Board consent expires before the validity of APEDA Plant Registration Certificate, it will be renewed on production of renewed Pollution Control Board certificate without any further inspection by APEDA Plant Registration Committee. 4.10 The meat processing plants shall compulsorily be _ re-inspected by the Plant Registration Committee for the purpose of renewal of the certificate. 4.11 : Surprise inspection — It is proposed to carryout surprise inspection of minimum 5% i.e. reduced from 10% to 5% under reducing regulatory compliance to integrated abattoirs and meat processing plants. The plant for surprise inspection shall be selected randomly or against whom complaints have been received. Minimum two members will be deputed for carrying out surprise inspection. 4.12 In case the processing of meat and meat products is carried out in a leased plant, the certificate shall be issued to the manufacturer exporter who may be the leasee and not the Lesser of the plant. In case of extension of the lease agreement, the same certificate shall be renewed. 4.13 In case of Lease plant, the validity of the plant registration is proposed till the lease agreement is valid. In such cases, validity of the certificate will be limited to the validity of the said lease agreement or as per clause 4.8 whichever is earlier. 4.14 The APEDA registered processing plant can source the carcasses only from APEDA registered integrated abattoirs / abattoirs. In such cases, the validity of the Certificate shall be limited to the date of expiry of the agreement with such integrated abattoirs /abattoirs.

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		4.15 The APEDA Registered integrated abattoir can also source the carcasses from APEDA Registered abattoirs provided they have the required processing infrastructure. 4.16 The operation of the abattoir/plant shall meet all statutory requirements/ regulations in force which would also include the following:- « Export of Raw meat (Chilled/ Frozen) (Quality control & Inspection) Rules, 1992 under Export (Quality Control and inspection) Act, 1963. « Slaughter House Rules, 2001 under Prevention of Cruelly to Animals Act, 1960. * The license conditions under The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. * NoC from Pollution Control Board of respective state under Prevention & Control of Pollution Act 1974 and 1981, *« Clearance from the State Administration. 4.17 The manufacturer/exporter shall also comply with such other instructions as may be issued from time to time by APEDA. 4.18 In order to utilize surplus capacity of plant, the processing unit, in addition to his own export, can tie-up with merchant exporters for supply of meat through executing an agreement. The agreement shall clearly state the quantity of buffalo meat to be sourced and validity of the agreement. The Health Certificate issued through online Meat.net system shall indicate the name of such merchant exporter on health certificate. 4.19 : Following checks are proposed for sourcing of meat by merchant exporters from a manufacturer exporters. (J The merchant exporter has to enter into an agreement with the manufacturer exporter which shall clearly state the quantity of buffalo meat to be sourced and the validity of the agreement. (ii) The merchant exporter will also furnish the Bank guarantee of Rs.5.00 lakh to APEDA for each agreement signed with the manufacturer exporters. In case of receipt of any complaint relating to quality and violation of laid down standards and finding violation after due enquiry, APEDA will forfeit the Bank guarantee as a penalty. In case of false information, APEDA will recommend to DGFT for

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		cancellation of IE code and taking action as per the provision of FTDRACT. However, no action will be taken unless the exporter/meat plant are given opportunity to explain against such complaint. The Meat net system of each manufacture exporter shall issue the health certificate to only those merchant exporters who have | entered into agreement and furnished the Bank Guarantee of Rs.5.00 lakh to APEDA.
05	REFUSAL/SUSPENSION/ CANCELLATION OF PLANT REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE	5.1 Issue of certificate may be refused or, if issued, may be cancelled or suspended. In such cases the name of the plant will be deleted from the list of registered plants on APEDA website and MEAT.NET and the name will be included in the list of suspended/cancelled cases. 1. If the processing unit does not conform to the prescribed standards and the instructions issued from time to time. 2. If the meat is processed in violation of the foreign trade policy of the Govt. of India or any other statutory Regulations. 3. If there are adverse reports from the financial institutions/banks/ importing countries against any of the proprietor/ directors/ trustees. 4. If there are quality/other complaints from the importing countries / importers against the unit. (i) Non-supply of produce for which advance payment has been received. (ii) Non-supply of goods as per _ the commitment made to the importers. However, no action will be taken unless opportunity is given to the exporter/meat plant to explain against such complaint so received. 5. If the plant is found not following the required quality and _ food _ safety procedures. 6. If the plant does not have proper and functional quality control laboratory. 7. If technically qualified personnel are not available to manage the plant / laboratory. 8. In case of unsatisfactory arrangement for disposal of effluents, bones, meat waste, etc.

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		9. In case of cancellation of NoC and / or consent issued by the respective pollution control board. 10, Withdrawal of valid license /Permission by the local / competent bodies. 11. If the Plant Registration Committee feels that the plant is situated at a place where it will be injurious to the inhabitants. 12, If the plant is closed / sealed by local Administration for non- conformity of applicable Laws. 13. In the case of leased plants, if the lease expires or terminates 14. If the plant is used for purpose other than processing of meat and meat products. 15. If the Meat Plant Registration Committee during the inspection or the officers during the surprise inspection are of the opinion that the required health and sanitary norms are not fulfilled by the plant as per Annexure-I (Sanitary and phyto-sanitary requirements in export oriented red meat processing plants). 16, If the plant is found to supply meat and offals of buffalo to merchant exporter without entering into valid agreement. 17. Any obstruction / refusal to allow surprise inspection will be construed as major non-conformity and liable for cancellation / suspension of meat plant registration certificate. 18, It can also be cancelled /suspended for non-submission of regular returns to APEDA in the prescribed format. 5.2 Refusal of application for certificate or its cancellation/suspension, as the case may be, shall be communicated to the exporter. The exporter in such cases shall be required to surrender the original certificate in their possession to APEDA. In case of refusal of the application, the exporter may re-apply to APEDA along with the plant registration fee as mentioned at Para 2.0.
06	APPEAL AGAINST REFUSAL/ CANCELLATION / SUSPENSION OF PLANT	**6: Appeal:** 6.1 In case of cancellation/refusal, the applicant can submit appeal before the Chairman, APEDA.

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	REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE	6.2. The said appeal shall be submitted to Chairman APEDA within 30 days from the receipt of such order, 6.3 In case of cancellation/suspension of certificate, the appeal shall be accompanied by the original certificate of plant registration. 6.4 Chairman, APEDA will consider the application on merit if required, he may give personal hearing to the applicant. 6.5 Chairman, APEDA may order such measures as required under the circumstances including re-inspection of the unit during which time the anomalies pointed out by the Committee should be rectified. 6.6 Decision of the Chairman, APEDA shall be final in this regard. 6.7 : Intervening period : Any export made during said period shall be deemed to be without following required procedures and will be considered violation of the Foreign Trade Policy.

Signed/-
Dr. M. Angamuthu, IAS
Chairman

PLACE: New Delhi
DATE: 17/07/2021

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ANNEXURE - R11

भारतीय मानक
Indian Standard

IS 1982 : 2015
(Reaffirmed 2020)

मीट देने वाले पशुओं का एंटी-मॉर्टम और पोस्ट-मॉर्टम निरीक्षण — रीति संहिता

(दूसरा पुनरीक्षण)

Ante-Mortem and Post-Mortem Inspection of Meat Animals — Code of Practice

(Second Revision)

ICS 67.120.01

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भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो
BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS
मानक भवन, 9 बहादुरशाह ज़फर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002
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September 2015

Price Group 6

Slaughterhouse and Meat Industry Sectional Committee, FAD 18

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards, after the draft finalized by the Slaughterhouse and Meat Industry Sectional Committee had been approved by the Food and Agriculture Division Council.

Proper ante-mortem inspection of all animals before slaughter and proper post-mortem inspection after slaughter of food animals is essential to ensure that they are not affected with any disease or other condition which may render the flesh unwholesome. There are some diseases which are communicable from animals to human by contact and, therefore, ante-mortem inspection is also necessary for safeguarding the health of the consumer as well as other meat handlers. Post-mortem inspection is essential to detect carcasses, parts of carcasses and organs which may be diseased and, thereby, rendered unfit for human consumption.

Veterinary science and the science of meat hygiene should be applied throughout the food chain, starting at the farm of origin, so that fresh meat produced from slaughtered animals is safe and wholesome. Traditional practices may permit departures from some of the requirements when fresh meat is produced for local trade.

This standard was first published in 1962 and revised in 1971 with a view to modify the earlier requirements in the light of experience gained by various government and private agencies in the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of meat animals. The first revision of is standard incorporated number of important modifications such as; (a) camel, horse, mare, ass and mule were excluded from the scope of the standard as those animals were not slaughtered in the country; (b) the terminology was aligned with that of the '*The Meat Food Products Order*, 1973'; and (c) detailed instructions on dealing with anthrax infected carcasses were included.

This second revision is undertaken to align the standard with the Recommended International Code of Hygienic Practice for Meat (CAC/RCP 58 : 2005) and *Food Safety and Standard (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations*, 2011.

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IS 1982 : 2015

Indian Standard

ANTE-MORTEM AND POST-MORTEM INSPECTION OF MEAT ANIMALS — CODE OF PRACTICE

(Second Revision)

1 SCOPE

This standard prescribes the code of practice for the ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection of meat producing animals.

2 TERMINOLOGY

For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions shall apply.

2.1 Abattoir/Slaughterhouse — Any establishment where specified animals are slaughtered and dressed for human consumption and that is approved, registered and/or listed by the competent authority for such purposes.

2.2 Approved as Fit for Human Consumption — It means the meat has been inspected and passed without any restrictions, and branded accordingly.

2.3 Animals — It Includes:

a) *Large ruminants* — Cattle (bull, bullock/steer, calf, cow, heifer, stag) ; Buffalo (bull, bullock/ steer, calf, cow, heifer, stag)
b) *Small ruminants* — Sheep (lamb, ram, ewe, gimmer, wether); goat (doe, kid, buck) and;
c) *Pig* — barrow, boar, piglet, gilt, and sow

2.4 Ante-Mortem Inspection — Any procedure or test conducted by a competent person on live animals for the purpose of judgement of safety and suitability and disposition.

2.5 Branding — It means any mark or stamp approved by the controlling authority and also includes any tag or label bearing such mark or stamp.

2.6 Carcass — The body of any slaughtered food animal after bleeding, flaying and dressing.

2.7 Chemical Residues — The residues of veterinary drugs, insecticides, pesticides and heavy metals or other crop contaminants, as described in the definitions of the *Food Safety and Standards (Contaminants, Toxins and Residues) Regulations*, 2011.

2.8 Competent Authority — The official authority charged by the government with the control of meat hygiene, including setting and enforcing regulatory meat hygiene requirements. In this case Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI).

2.9 Competent Body — A body officially recognised and overseen by the competent authority to undertake specified meat hygiene activities.

2.10 Competent Person — A qualified veterinary doctor who has the training, knowledge, skills and ability to perform an assigned task, and who is subject to requirements specified by the competent authority.

2.11 Condemned — Inspected and judged by a competent person, or otherwise determined by the competent authority, as being unsafe or unsuitable for human consumption and requiring appropriate disposal.

2.12 Dressing — The progressive separation of the body of an animal into a carcass and other edible and inedible parts.

2.13 Emergency Slaughter — Slaughter by necessity of any animal that,

a) has recently suffered traumatic injury and is judged to be in pain; or
b) is affected by a condition that does not preclude its partial or conditional fitness for human consumption, but that is likely to deteriorate unless slaughter takes place immediately.

2.14 Meat — All edible parts (including edible offal) of any food animal slaughtered in an abattoir that are intended for or have been judged as safe and suitable for, human consumption.

2.15 Meat Inspector — A qualified veterinary doctor.

2.16 Post-Mortem Inspection — Any procedure or test conducted by a competent person on all relevant parts of slaughtered/killed animals for the purpose of judgement of safety and suitability and disposition.

2.17 Veterinary Inspector — Duly qualified veterinarian appointed or employed by a local authority or by the Central/State Government.

3 ANTE-MORTEM INSPECTION

3.1 Animals described below should be subject to special controls, procedures or operations imposed by

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the competent authority (which may include denial of entry to the abattoir) when,

a) animals are not sufficiently clean;
b) animals have died in transit;
c) a zoonotic disease posing an immediate threat to either animals or humans is present, or suspected;
d) an animal health disease subject to quarantine restrictions is present, or suspected; and
e) animal identification requirements are not met; or declarations from the primary producer, if required by the competent authority (including compliance with good veterinary practice in the use of animal medicines) are absent or inadequate.

3.2 All animals presented for slaughter should be subjected to ante-mortem inspection, by a competent person whether on an individual or a lot basis. Inspection should include confirmation that the animals are properly identified, so that any special conditions pertaining to their place of primary production are considered in the ante-mortem inspection, including relevant public and animal health quarantine controls.

3.3 Pregnant animals should be rejected.

3.4 Animals presented for slaughter should be examined and judged for general pathological conditions and symptoms of communicable diseases so that entry of such animals into the sheds is prevented.

3.5 Ante-mortem inspection should support post-mortem inspection by application of a specific range of procedures and/or tests that consider the behaviour, demeanour and appearance, as well as signs of disease in the live animal.

3.6 Such ante-mortem inspection shall be made on the premises (Yards and Lairage) attached to the abattoir in which the animals are about to be slaughtered.

3.7 All animals meant for slaughter should be rested at least for 24 h and should not be fed for at least twelve hours before slaughter but they should be provided with abundant water. In addition, all the precautions for animal welfare shall be followed as per *FSSAI Regulations*, 2011.

3.8 The format for reporting Ante-Mortem Inspection for meat animals is given at Annex A.

3.9 The following should be followed in ante-mortem inspection procedures:

a) Ante-mortem inspection should be included as an integral component of an overarching risk-based system for the production of meat, with systems for process control incorporating appropriate components. Relevant information on the slaughter population, for example animal class, health status, geographical region of origin, should be utilised in both the design and implementation of ante-mortem inspection systems.
b) Ante-mortem inspection, including procedures and tests, should be established by the competent authority according to a science and risk- based approach. In the absence of a risk-based system, procedures will have to be based on current scientific knowledge and practice.
c) Ante-mortem procedures and tests may be integrated and implemented together so as to achieve public health and animal health objectives. In such cases all aspects of ante-mortem inspection should be science- based and be tailored to the relevant risks.
d) Where indicated by public health concerns, measures additional to routine ante-mortem inspection may be required.

3.10 Characteristics of a risk-based ante-mortem inspection programme are:

a) Procedures for confirmation of proper animal identification in accordance with national legislation;
b) Design and application of organoleptic procedures and tests that are relevant and proportional to meat-borne risks associated with clinical signs of illness and grossly-detectable abnormalities;
c) Designing of procedures to the spectrum and prevalence of diseases and defects reasonably likely to be present in the slaughter population, taking into account the type of animal, geographical origin and primary production system;
d) Integration with HACCP based process control to the extent practicable, for example, application of objective criteria for ensuring appropriate cleanliness of animals presented for slaughter;
e) On-going designing of procedures to information received from the primary production unit, where practicable;
f) Use of laboratory tests for hazards that are unaddressed by organoleptic inspection when their presence is suspected, for example, chemical residues and contaminants; and
g) Return of information to the primary producer so as to seek continuous improvement in the safety and suitability status of animals presented for slaughter.

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3.11 Implementation of Ante-Mortem Inspection

3.11.1 *Role of the Competent Authority*

The competent authority should determine how ante-mortem inspection is to be implemented, including identification of the components that may be applied at primary production rather than the abattoir. The competent authority should establish the training, knowledge, skills and ability requirements of all personnel involved, and the roles of the official inspector, including the veterinary inspector. Verification of inspection activities and judgements should be undertaken as appropriate by the competent authority or competent body. The final responsibility for verifying that all regulatory requirements are met should lie with the competent authority.

3.11.2 The responsibilities of the establishment operator in respect of ante-mortem inspection include,

a) providing verifiable information required by the competent authority with respect to ante-mortem inspection carried out at primary production;
b) segregation of animals if, for example, they have recently given birth during transport or in lairages, or have recently aborted and/or show retained foetal membranes;
c) applying identification systems for individual animals or lots of animals until the time of slaughter that document the outcome of ante-mortem inspection, and after slaughter in the case of suspect animals;
d) presentation of animals that are sufficiently clean; and
e) prompt removal of animals that have died in the lairage, for example, from metabolic disease, stress, suffocation, with the permission of the competent person undertaking ante-mortem inspection.

3.12 Ante-mortem inspection at the abattoir should occur as soon as is practicable, after delivery of slaughter animals. Only animals that are judged to be sufficiently rested should proceed to slaughter, but should not be withheld from slaughter any longer than necessary. If ante-mortem inspection has occurred and there is a delay of more than 24 h before slaughter, ante-mortem inspection should be repeated.

3.12.1 Ante-mortem inspection systems required by the competent authority should include the following:

a) All relevant information from the level of primary production should be taken into account on an on-going basis, for example, declarations from the primary producers relating to the use of veterinary drugs, information from official hazard control programmes;
b) Animals suspected as being unsafe or unsuitable for human consumption should be identified as such and handled separately from normal animals;
c) Results of ante-mortem inspection are made available to the competent person undertaking post- mortem inspection before animals are inspected at the post-mortem stations so as to augment final judgment. This is particularly important when a competent person undertaking ante-mortem inspection, judges that a suspect animal can proceed to slaughter under special hygiene conditions;
d) In more equivocal situations, the competent person undertaking ante-mortem inspection may hold the animal (or lot) in special facilities for more detailed inspection, diagnostic tests, and/or treatment;
e) Animals condemned as unsafe or unsuitable for human consumption should be immediately identified as such and handled in a manner that does not result in cross-contamination of other animals with food-borne hazards; and
f) Reason for condemnation should be recorded, with confirmatory laboratory tests being carried out if deemed necessary. Feed back of this information to the primary producer should take place.

3.13 Slaughter of animals under an official or officially-recognized programme for the eradication or control of a specific zoonotic disease, for example, salmonellosis, should only be carried out under the hygiene conditions specified by the competent authority.

3.14 Ante-mortem judgment categories include,

a) passed for slaughter;
b) passed for slaughter subject to a second ante-mortem inspection, after an additional holding period, for example, when animals are insufficiently rested, or are temporarily affected by a physiological or metabolic condition;
c) passed for slaughter under special conditions, that is deferred slaughter as suspects, where the competent person undertaking ante-mortem inspection suspects that post-mortem inspection findings could result in partial or total condemnation;
d) condemned for public health reasons, that is due to: meat-borne hazards, occupational

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health hazards, or likelihood of unacceptable contamination of the slaughter and dressing environment following slaughter;

e) condemned for meat suitability reasons;

f) emergency slaughter, when an animal eligible for being passed under special conditions could deteriorate, if there was a delay in slaughter; and

g) condemned for animal health reasons, as specified in relevant national legislation.

3.15 Information on Animals Presented for Slaughter

The competent authority may require monitoring of animals presented for slaughter to establish baseline information on the prevalence of hazards in the slaughter population, for example, specified meat-borne pathogens, chemical residues greater than maximum residue limits. The competent authority should design and implement these monitoring activities according to national public health goals. Systems should be in place that provide on-going information on animals presented for slaughter for incorporation into HACCP plans and/or quality assurance programmes that are part of process control, information back to the primary producer on the safety and suitability status of animals presented for slaughter and information to the competent authority that facilitates on-going review.

4 POST-MORTEM INSPECTION

4.1 All carcasses and other relevant parts should be subjected to post-mortem inspection, which preferably should be part of an overarching, risk-based system for the production of meat.

4.2 Post-mortem inspection should be carried out without delay after dressing of the carcass is complete. Some lesions may fade with time. Conversely, it should be possible to set suspect carcasses aside for re-inspection later, as some lesions will intensify with time.

4.3 The design of post-mortem inspection systems:

4.3.1 Post-mortem inspection of carcasses and other relevant parts should utilise information from primary production and ante-mortem inspection, together with the findings from organoleptic inspection of the head, carcass and viscera, to make a judgement on the safety and suitability of parts intended for human consumption.

4.3.2 Post-mortem procedures and tests may be integrated and implemented together so as to achieve public health and animal health objectives. In such cases, all aspects of post-mortem inspection should be science based and be tailored to the relevant risks.

4.3.3 Relevant information on the animal population, for example animal type, health status, geographical region of origin, should be utilised in both the design and implementation of post-mortem inspection systems.

4.3.4 Where indicated by public health concerns, routine screening of carcasses and other relevant parts by methods other than organoleptic inspection may be required for suspected hazards, for example testing for Trichinella spp. The format for reporting Post-Mortem Inspection for meat animals is given at Annex B.

4.3.5 The guidelines for post mortem inspection requirements for Heads, Viscera and Carcasses in given at Annex C.

4.3.6 Characteristics of a risk-based post-mortem inspection programme are,

a) design and application of organoleptic procedures and tests that are relevant and proportional to meat-borne risks associated with grossly-detectable abnormalities;

b) tailoring of procedures to the spectrum and prevalence of diseases and defects reasonably likely to be present in the particular slaughter population, taking into account the type (age), geographical origin and primary production system of the slaughter animals, for example multiple incisions of relevant muscles in all pigs from geographical regions where *Taenia solium* is present;

c) procedures that minimize cross-contamination through handling to the greatest extent practicable, and may include procedures that are limited to visual observation of carcasses and other relevant parts in the first instance, if justified by risk assessment;

d) inspection of non-edible parts of animals where they may play an indicator role in the judgement of edible parts;

e) modification of traditional procedures where scientific investigation has shown them to be ineffective, or, of themselves, hazardous to food, for example, routine incision of lymph nodes of young animals to detect granulomatosus abnormalities;

f) application of more intensive organoleptic procedures on a routine basis when a disease or condition capable of general distribution is found in a single part of a carcass and other relevant parts, for example, cysts of *Taenia saginata* in cattle, xanthosis;

g) application of additional risk-based inspection procedures on a routine basis when live

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animals are positive to a diagnostic test, for example, tuberculin test in cattle, mallein test in horses;

h) use of laboratory tests for hazards that are unaddressed by organoleptic inspection, e.g., *Trichinella spp*., chemical residues and contaminants;

j) application of measurable outcomes of organoleptic inspection that reflect a risk-based approach;

k) integration with HACCP plans for other process control activities;

m) on-going tailoring of procedures to take into consideration information received from the primary producer on a lot-by-lot basis; and

n) return of information to the primary producer so as to seek continuous improvement in the safety and suitability status of animals presented for slaughter.

4.4 Implementation of Post-Mortem Inspection Procedures

4.4.1 Inspection should take into account all relevant information from the level of primary production and ante-mortem inspection, for example, information from official or officially-recognised hazard control programmes, information on animals slaughtered as suspects.

4.4.2 The competent authority should determine: how post-mortem inspection is to be implemented, the training, knowledge, skills and ability required of personnel involved (including the role of the official inspector, the veterinary inspector, and any personnel not employed by the competent authority), and the frequency and intensity of verification activities. The competent authority should have the legal power to set and enforce regulatory meat hygiene requirements. The competent authority should,

a) establish regulatory systems for recall, traceback, product tracing and requirements for training, knowledge, skills and ability of personnel.

b) undertake specified meat hygiene controls like official sampling programmes, ante and post-mortem activities and official certification.

c) verification of the compliance of the regulatory requirements for food safety by the establishment operator, as prescribed by FSSAI.

4.4.3 Carcasses and other relevant parts condemned by the competent person undertaking post-mortem inspection, as unsafe or unsuitable for human consumption should be identified as appropriate and handled in a manner that does not result in cross-contamination of meat from other carcasses and relevant parts. The reason for condemnation should be recorded, and confirmatory laboratory tests may be taken, if deemed necessary.

4.4.4 *Responsibilities of the Establishment Operator*

a) Maintenance of the identity of a carcass and other relevant parts (including blood as appropriate) until inspection is complete;

b) Skinning and dressing of heads to the extent necessary to facilitate inspection, for example, partial skinning to allow access to sub-maxillary lymph nodes, detaching of the base of the tongue to allow access to the retropharyngeal lymph nodes;

c) Skinning of heads to the extent necessary to allow hygienic removal of edible parts, when this is a processing option;

d) Presentation of a carcass and other relevant parts for inspection according to the requirements of the competent authority;

e) Retention in the inspection area of all carcasses and other relevant parts required for inspection, until inspection and judgement has been completed;

f) Provision of facilities for identifying and retaining all carcasses and other relevant parts that require more detailed inspection and/or diagnostic tests before a judgement on safety and suitability can be made, in a manner that prevents cross-contamination of meat from other carcasses and other relevant parts;

g) Condemnation of parts of the carcass trimmed from the region of the sticking wound;

h) Use of identification marks (as specified by the competent authority) that communicate the outcome of post-mortem inspection; and

j) Co-operation with competent persons undertaking post-mortem inspection, in all other ways necessary to facilitate effective post-mortem inspection, for example, access to processing records, and easy access to all carcasses and other relevant parts.

4.4.5 *Post-Mortem Inspection Systems*

a) Procedures and tests that are risk-based to the extent possible and practicable;

b) Confirmation of proper stunning and bleeding;

c) Availability of inspection as soon as is practicable after completion of dressing;

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d) Visual inspection of the carcass and other relevant parts, including inedible parts, as determined by the competent authority;

e) Palpation and/or incision of the carcass and other relevant parts, including inedible parts, as determined by the competent authority according to a risk-based approach;

f) Additional palpation and/or incisions, as necessary to reach a judgement for an individual carcass and other relevant parts, and under appropriate hygiene control;

g) More detailed inspection of edible parts intended for human consumption compared with inspection of those parts for indicator purposes alone, as appropriate to the circumstances;

h) Systematic, multiple incisions of lymph nodes where incision is necessary;

j) Other organoleptic inspection procedures, for example, smell, touch;

k) Where necessary, laboratory diagnostic and other tests carried out by the competent authority or by the establishment operator under instruction;

m) Performance objectives or performance criteria for the outcomes of organoleptic inspection, if available;

n) Regulatory authority to slow or halt processing so as to allow adequate post-mortem inspection at all times;

p) Removal of specified parts, if required by the competent authority, for example, specified risk materials for BSE; and

q) Proper use and secure storage of equipment for health marking.

4.5 Post-Mortem Judgement

4.5.1 Post-mortem judgment of edible parts as safe and suitable for human consumption should primarily be based on food-borne risks to human health. Other risks to human health, for example from occupational exposure or from handling of meat in the home, also are an important consideration. Judgments in relation to suitability characteristics of meat should reflect consumer acceptability requirements appropriate to intended end use.

4.5.2 Post-mortem inspection programmes may be utilized to identify and judge carcasses and other relevant parts according to risks to animal health, as specified in relevant national legislation.

4.5.3 Judgement of edible parts as safe and suitable should take into account information from the following sources:

a) Information from primary production;

b) Observations made of animals in the lairage;

c) Ante-mortem inspection; and

d) Post-mortem inspection, including diagnostic tests, where required.

4.5.4 Judgments should be based on science and risks to human health to the greatest extent possible, with guidelines being provided by the competent authority. Judgments should only be made by competent persons. The level of training, knowledge, skills and ability required for judgment may be less in situations where edible parts demonstrating a specific abnormality are always judged to be unsafe or unsuitable for human consumption and appropriately disposed of.

4.5.5 Where the initial results of post-mortem inspection are insufficient to accurately judge edible parts as safe or suitable for human consumption, a provisional judgment should be followed up with more detailed inspection procedures and/or tests. Pending the outcome of more detailed inspection and/or diagnostic tests, all parts of the animal that are required for further investigation should be held under the control of the competent person undertaking these activities.

4.5.6 *Judgement Categories for Edible Parts*

a) Safe and suitable for human consumption;

b) Safe and suitable for human consumption, subject to application of a prescribed process, for example cooking, freezing;

c) Held on suspicion of being unsafe or unsuitable, pending the outcome of further procedures and/or tests;

d) Unsafe for human consumption but able to be used for some other purpose, for example, pet-food, feed and feed ingredients, industrial non-food use, providing there are adequate hygiene controls to prevent any transmission of hazards, or illegal re-entry to the human food chain;

e) Unsafe for human consumption and requiring condemnation and destruction; and

f) Unsafe for animal health reasons as specified in national legislation, and disposed of accordingly.

4.5.7 When edible parts are judged to be safe and suitable for human consumption subject to application of a prescribed process, the specifications for that process should be verified by the competent authority as sufficient to eliminate/reduce or adequately remove the hazard or condition of concern, for example specifications for retorting, high temperature rendering and freezing.

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5 DISPOSITION AND BRANDING

5.1 After a decision has been made by an inspector that meat is fit for human consumption, conditionally fit for human consumption or unfit for human consumption, it is necessary that it be marked in a systematic manner to show the result of inspection. This is to enable control and proper handling/disposal prior to its reaching the consumer as well as to assure consumers of the official guarantee of safety and wholesomeness of meat.

5.2 The size, shape, and wording of any brand, as well as the colour and composition of marking ink used for the branding of meat, should be laid down by the competent authority and should be uniform throughout the country. Consideration should be given at the design stage to the need to achieve legible impressions of brands under working conditions. Brands comprising suitable permitted ink shall be applied to the meat and the brand shall contain FSSAI License Number.

5.3 Carcasses, heads, organs and viscera that as a result of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection are passed as fit for human consumption without further restrictions should be legibly and appropriately branded.

5.4 Any meat (including heads, organs and viscera) that requires treatment by heat or by freezing to render it fit for human consumption should be suitably identified and, if necessary, branded as such and kept under the supervision of an inspector until the necessary treatment has been completed and the carcass and any parts can be passed as fit for human consumption.

5.5 All carcasses, parts of carcasses, organs and viscera that as a result of ante-mortem and post-mortem inspection are found to be unfit for human consumption, should be held securely to the satisfaction of the inspector until they are branded, stained, rendered, denatured or otherwise destroyed, so excluding them from the human food chain.

5.6 Brands and stamps used to apply the marks of inspection should be kept clean while in use. They should be held under the control of an inspector and used only under an inspector's supervision.

5.7 The stamping ink may be prepared based on the following procedures:

a) A solution containing 1 to 2 percent of fuchsine in acetic acid may be used. The fuchsine is dissolved in just enough acetic acid to bring about the solution and then glycerine is added to make up the required quantity.

b) Alternatively, a stamping ink prepared according to the following formula may be used:

Methyl violet	:	35 g
Cane sugar	:	450 g
Ethyl alcohol	:	1 363 ml
Water	:	1 636 ml

The sugar is dissolved in water, the alcohol, then-added and finally the methyl violet. The solution is stirred and allowed to stand for 12 h before use. Stamps preferably bearing heads of different animals should be used.

6 CHEMICAL RESIDUES

If there is any suspicion about the chemical residues during inspection, then the sample shall be sent for residue analysis to any NABL accredited laboratory.

7 UTILIZATION OF MEAT INSPECTION FINDINGS

7.1 The controlling authority should make meat inspection findings available to assist other agencies involved in human health and animal health.

7.2 In meeting this objective, the controlling authority should ensure that surveillance activities are distinguished from normal meat inspection activities, and do not jeopardize the efficient delivery of meat inspection services or the efficient operation of the meat industry.

7.3 Where possible the controlling authority should take an active role in animal health management programmes that assure a safe and wholesome food supply and information on zoonotic disease should be provided to the appropriate agencies.

7.4 The controlling authority should closely collaborate with the authorities responsible for animal disease control and with public health authorities so that the greatest possible use can be made of meat inspection findings.

7.5 Research and surveillance activities should be distinguished from routine meat inspection and from those laboratory examinations that may be required for the immediate purpose of decision making, and should have no delaying effect upon the normal course of post-mortem judgement.

7.6 Notifiable animal disease detected at ante-mortem or post-mortem inspection should be reported directly to the veterinary authority responsible for animal disease control.

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ANNEX A

(*Clause* 3.8)

ANTE-MORTEM INSPECTION REPORT

Sl No.	Examination	Report
1.	Owners name and address	
2.	No. of animals in the lot and arrival time	
3.	Species and sex of the animal	
4.	Diseases and treatment history	
5.	Time and date of ante-mortem inspection	
6.	Clinical signs and body temperature (if relevant)	
7.	Reasons why the animal was held	
8.	Ante-mortem inspection of animal at rest and motion (Individual and collective)	
8.1	Nutritional status	
8.2	Cleanliness	
8.3	Signs of diseases and abnormalities	
8.4	Abnormalities found in	
	a) Respiration	
	b) Behaviour	
	c) Gait	
	d) Posture	
	e) Structure and conformation	
	f) Discharge or protrusion from body opening	
	g) Abnormal color	
	h) Abnormal odour	
9.	Judgement	
10.	Remarks (if any)	

Place:

Date:

Signature of veterinarian (with office seal)

Name and registration number

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ANNEX B

(*Clause* 4.3.4)

POST-MORTEM INSPECTION REPORT

Sl No.	Examination	Report
1.	Owners name and FSSAI License No.	
2.	Time and date of post-mortem Inspection	
3.	Identity of the carcass (age and tag number)	
4.	Condition of the carcass	
5.	Status of rigor mortis	
6.	Serous infiltration	
7.	Colour of the carcass	
8.	Presence of off-odours	
9.	Presence of external wounds	
10.	Examination of head and tongue	
11.	Examination of lungs	
12.	Examination of spleen	
13.	Examination of heart	
14.	Examination of stomach	
15.	Examination of liver	
16.	Examination of mesentery	
17.	Examination of mammary glands	
18.	Examination of kidneys	
19.	Examination of uterus	
20.	Examination of bladder	
21.	Examination of lymph nodes	
22.	Judgement	

Place:

Date:

Signature of meat inspector (with office seal):

Name and registration number:

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ANNEX C

(*Clause* 4.3.5)

(A) GUIDELINE POST-MORTEM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS — HEADS

These are guideline inspection requirements. Inspection can be made more intensive or less intensive depending upon the outcome of risk analysis.

	Cattle (Includes Calves)	**Sheep and Goat** (Includes Lambs)	**Pigs**
General	View external surfaces. For cattle and pigs view the oral and nasal cavities.		
Lymph nodes			
Submaxillary	Incise (a)	—	Incise
Parotid	Incise (a)	—	—
Retropharyngeal	Incise (a)	—	—
Tongue	Palpate (a)	—	—
Other	Inspection for *C. bovis* (b)		Inspection for *C. cellulosae* (c)

NOTES

1 'incise' as used above means to examine by viewing and multiple incision or slicing.

2 'palpate' as used above means to view and palpate.

3 (a) means inspection is view only in calves up to 6 weeks of age.

4 except in calves up to 6 weeks of age, the oesophagus of all cattle and calves should be separated from its attachment to the trachea, and viewed.

5 (b) the muscles and the lymph nodes (lymphonodi sub-rhomboidei) beneath one of the two scapular cartilages of all grey or white horses should be examined for melanosis after loosening the attachment of that one shoulder.

(B) GUIDELINE POST-MORTEM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS — VISCERA

These are guideline inspection requirements. Inspection can be made more intensive or less intensive depending upon the outcome of risk analysis.

	Cattle (Includes calves)	**Sheep and Goats** (Includes lambs)	**Pigs**
Lymph Nodes			
mesenteric	View	View	Palpate (b)
portal	Incise (a)	Palpate	Palpate
bronchial and mediastinal	Incise (a)	Palpate	Incise
Gastro-intestinal tract	View (a)	View	View
Spleen	Palpate	View	View
Liver	Palpate. View the gall bladder (does not apply to horses). For cattle over 6 weeks of age, incision as deemed appropriate to detect liver fluke.		
Lungs	Palpate. Except in sheep and goats, the bronchi should be opened up by a transverse incision across the diaphragmatic lobe. For horses, the larynx, trachea and main bronchi should be incised.		
Heart	View after removal of the pericardium. Additional inspection requirements for cattle over 6 weeks of age are in (b). Conditional additional inspection requirements for pigs are set out in (c).		
Kidney	View after enucleation.		
Uterus (Adults)	Palpate	View	View	View

NOTES

1 'incise' as used above means to examine by viewing and multiple incision or slicing.

2 'palpate' as used above means to view and palpate.

3 (a) means inspection is view only in calves up to 6 weeks of age.

4 (b) means incise if any lesions were observed in the submaxillary lymph nodes.

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5 (c) the hearts of all cattle and calves over the age of 6 weeks should be inspected for *Cysticercus bovis* either by making one or more incisions from base to apex or by everting the heart and making shallow incisions that enable the cardiac valves and muscle tissue to be inspected — this inspection of the heart should also be undertaken in calves up to 6 weeks of age from areas where *Cysticercus bovis* is a common post-mortem inspection finding.

6 (c) the heart of all pigs derived from areas where there is a risk of *Cysticercus cellulosae* being present should be opened up and a deep incision made into the septum.

(C) GUIDELINE POST-MORTEM INSPECTION REQUIREMENTS — CARCASSES

These are guideline inspection requirements. Inspection can be made more intensive or less intensive depending upon the outcome of risk analysis.

	Cattle (Includes calves)	**Sheep and Goats** (Includes lambs)	**Pigs**
General	Examine carcases (including musculature, exposed bone, joints, tendon sheaths etc) to determine any disease or defect. Attention should be paid to bodily condition, efficiency of bleeding, colour, condition of serous membranes (pleura and peritoneum), cleanliness and presence of any unusual odours.		
Lymph nodes			
superficial inguinal	Palpate (a)	Palpate	Palpate
external and internal	Palpate	Palpate	Palpate (b)
Iliac	Palpate	Palpate	—
Pre-pectoral	—	Palpate	—
Popliteal	Palpate	—	Palpate
Renal			
Others			Palpate castration site.

NOTES

1 (a) means incise as a routine when udder is, or has been, in lactation.

2 (b) means iliac nodes in pigs.

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ANNEXURE - R12

A SINE VIEW - INFORMATION IN RESPECT OF ABETTOIRS / SLAUGHTER HOUSES

Information in respect of Abettoirs / Slaughter Houses in the State of Maharashtra with reference to the order passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the Writ Petiton (Civil) No.309/2003 filed by Laxmi Narayan Modi V/s Union of India & Ors. as on 31/10/2004

Laxmi Narayan Modi has filed writ petition (Civil) No.309/2003 against the Union of India & Ors. before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India seeking directions from Hon'ble Supreme Court that the incineration of all animal waste to be made compulsory in all abattoirs, slaughter houses, meat processing units in India. Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed on 26/7/2004 the Central Pollution Control Board to collect information from various State Pollution Control Boards / Committees as to the modes adopted in their respective areas for the disposal of their waste. The State Pollution Control Boards / Committees are directed to co-operate with the Central Pollution Control Board and supply the requisite information to it within stipulated time for filing of an Affidavit compiling the above information in a chart.

Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has compiled the information from all the Regional Offices and submitted the requisite information to the Ministry of Environment & Forests, Govt.of India.

After compiling information about the slaughter houses / abattoirs & meat processing units as per directions of the Central Pollution Control Board, the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has directed its Regional Officers to intiate appropriate legal action against the defaulting slaughter houses / abattoirs & meat processing units on the basis of the seriousness of pollution problem exist there. A statement showing the status of the directions issued against the defaulting slaughter houses /abattoirs & meat processing units is reproduced hereunder.

MPCB had issued show cause notices to 7 units of slaughter houses in Kolhapur Region; and issued proposed directions to 4 units in Nashik Region; 31 units in Nagpur region & 7 Units in Kalyan Region. Further MPCB had also issued directions of closure to 4 units in Thane, one unit in Nashik, 2 units in Pune, one unit in Raigad and restarted one unit each in Thane, Pune and Raigad respectively.

The slaughter houses /abattoirs & meat processing units which have submitted concrete proposal for providing adequate and suitable treatment and disposal facilities for their liquid and solid waste are allowed to restart their manufacturing activities subject to stringent conditions to secure compliance of the consent conditions in a time bound manner. In appropriate cases, the Board has procured appropriate Bank guarantees ensuring the compliance of directions.

The Board has also file prosecution against one slaughter house, namely ASC Abattoirs, 58th Company Supply Depot , Khadki, Pune in the court of Chief Judicial Magistrate, Pune on 3/12/2004, which has not complied with the directions of closure and obstructed the Officer of the Board from executing the said directions.

Present status in respect of directions issued to the Slaughter Houses.

In pursuance to the order passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition No.309/2003 filed by Laxmi Narain Modi V/s Union of India & Ors., the Regional Officer of the Board at Kalyan had issued directions of closure to the following non-complied slaughter houses in his jurisdiction with the directions to the Executive Engineer, MSEB/Water Supply, Bhiwandi Municipal Corpn. & Bhiwandi Nizampur Municipal Coprn., Bhiwandi to disconnect electricity/water supply. However, the said defaulting units have not closed down their operations, which was observed during the visit of Field Officer, MPCB, Kalyan dt.21/6/2005 & 23/6/2005. Since the electricity is not required on account of process being carried out manually, the slaughter houses are in operation without ETP & pollution control devices and causing severe pollution in the surrounding area.

Therefore, the MPCB has directed the Municipal Commissioners, Kalyan Dombivli Municipal Corpn. & Bhiwandi Nizampur Municipal Corpn. respectively vide its letter dt.12/8/2005, to seal the activities of the following defaulting slaughter houses as per their jurisdiction with a request to SDOs, Bhiwandi/ Kalyan , in case of failure of directions of sealing, to take steps to seal the said defaulting slaughter houses, in case of failure to voluntarily close down their units within 72 hrs. from the date of issue of above directions.

Slaughter houses of Bhiwandi Nizampur Municipal Corporation.

1. Big Slaughter House, Idgha Road Bhag, Bunder.

2. Slaughter House, Teen Bhatti, Meat Market.

3. Slaughter House, Bhusar Mohalla.

4. Slaughter House, Padma Nagar.

Slaughter houses of Kalyan Dombivali Municipal Corporation.

1. M/s.Beef Slaughter House, Near Patri Pool, Kalyan –Shil Road, Kalyan.

2. Kalyan Dombivali, Municipal Corporation, West Dombivali.

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3. Mahatma Fule Mitten, Market Slaughter House, Kalyan (W).

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As per the directives of the Board, the Regional Officer of the Board at Nashik has issued closure directions to the Slaughter House of Kopergaon Municipal Council w.e.f. 17/8/2005 and accordingly, the slaughter house has been stopped w.e.f. 17/8/2005 as per the report of Regional Officer-Nashik.

Regional Officer, MPCB, Aurangabad has issued directions to all the slaughter houses in his jurisdiction to apply for consent and submit time bound proposal to upgrade its effluent treatment plant and disposal arrangements by 22/8/2005. Accordingly, the status of compliance is reproduced as under.

1) M/s.Frigorifico Allana Ltd., Aurangabad : The bank guarantee of Rs.1,00,000/- is submitted by the industry towards ensuring the compliance of the conditional directions. The industry has mentioned in its reply that they have taken steps for achieving the standards of treated effluent as the BOD – 30 mg/l. and COD-100 mg/l. The consent to operate is valid upto 30/11/2005.

2) M/s.Mafco Ltd., Nanded : The payment of cess has been paid upto June, 2005. The work of improvement / modification and upgradation in the existing effluent treatment plant is being examined. It will take some time to get necessary reports and proposal in this regard. The upgradation of existing effluent treatment plant and solid waste management system will be commissioned within a six months period so as to achieve the norms of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and to avoid any damage to the environment. The consent to operate is valid upto 31/12/2005.

3) Aurangabad Municipal Corporation, Aurangabad : The application for consent to operate with consent fees of Rs.1,30,000/- is submitted in this office. The Municipal Corporation Authority has obtained the details about the Action Plan for the erection of the effluent treatment plant from the NEERI, Nagpur and accordingly, the modernisation work of effluent treatment plant will be started only after getting the funds from the Government of India.

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केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE GOVT. OF INDIA

Speed Post

No. IPC-IV/Slaughter House/Complaints/2017 January 09, 2018

To:

The Member Secretary (All SPCBs/ PCCs),
(List Enclosed)

Sub: Compliance Status of Slaughter Houses operating in the State/ Union Territory.

Sir,

As you are aware that :

1. CPCB has issued directions under Section 18 (1) (b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974 vide letter dated July 12, 2012 to the SPCBs/ PCCs to submit six-monthly status reports to CPCB indicating no. of slaughter houses in operation with status of ETP and consent status action taken against the defaulting units.

2. Further, Hon'ble Supreme Court vide order dated 23.8.2012 directed CPCB to initiate action against all slaughter houses which are not meeting norms and implementing the abattoir rules through State Pollution Control Board.

3. CPCB vide letters dated November 3, 2015 and June 24, 2016 again requested SPCBs/ PCCs to provide detailed compliance status of slaughter houses, action taken against defaulting units and status report of State Level Committee constituted in compliance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Shri Laxmi Narayan Modi Vs Union of India to check overall working and compliance of Slaughter Houses.

4. In this context, a number of reminders are issued from time to time by MoEFCC to SPCBs / PCCs. 'Compendium of Indian Standards on Slaughter Houses 'has also been prepared by MoEFCC and circulated among all the Regulating Agencies including SPCBs / PCCs.

5. Copies of the letters issued by CPCB as referred above and ' Compendium of Indian Standards on Slaughter House' are available on the website of CPCB at the web-link **http://www.cpcb.nic.in/legal.php** for information and compliance by the concerned stake-holders.

The desired information is still awaited from SPCB inspite of lapse of considerable time. Meanwhile, several complaints are also received regarding pollution created by slaughter houses and requests are made for compliance of the Orders issued by Hon'ble Supreme Court on 23.8.2012.

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Being Hon'ble Supreme Court matter, it is again requested to send the updated information as follows:

(a) Details of consented/illegal status of slaughter houses / meat processing plants / Rendering Plants, including ETP details, consent status, no. of animals slaughtered per day (six monthly status report).
(b) Details of meetings held by State Level Committees formed as per direction of Hon'ble Supreme court since its inception.
(c) Action taken against defaulters /illegal slaughter houses.
(d) Any action plan prepared for streamlining the sector by SPCBs/ State Animal Welfare Board.

An early action in the matter is requested. The updated status may please be provided before January 15, 2018 by e-mail to **nkgupta.cpcb@nic.in** / **ankush.cpcb@nic.in**

Yours faithfully

[N.K. Gupta]
Divisional Head – IPC-IV
o/c

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To:

1. **Member Secretary**
Andhra Pradesh Pollution Control Board
Paryavaran Bhawan,A-III
Institutional Estate,Sanathnagar
Hyderabad – 500018.

2. **Member Secretary**
Arunachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board
Department of Environment & Forests Office Complex, P-Sector,
Itanagar - 791111.

3. **Member Secretary**
Assam Pollution Control Board
Bamunimaiden,
Guwahati – 781 021

4. **Member Secretary**
Bihar Pollution Control Board
Beltron Bhawan, IInd floor
Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg
Shastri Nagar, Patna – 800 023

5. **Member Secretary**
Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board
H.No.1, Tilak Nagar, Shiv Mandir Chowk,
Main Road, Avanti Vihar,
Raipur, Chhattisgarh – 492001

6. **Member Secretary**
Goa Pollution Control Board
Dempo Tower, 1st Floor,
EDC Patto Plaza,
Panaji, Goa - 403 001.

7. **Member Secretary**
Gujarat Pollution Control Board
Paryavaran Bhawan, Sector 10-A,
Gandhi Nagar – 382010

8. **Member Secretary**
Haryana Pollution Control Board
C-11, Sector-6
Panchkula
Haryana-134 109

9. **Member Secretary**
Himachal Pradesh Pollution Control Board
Paryavaran Bhawan, Phase-III, Below BCS,
New Simla – 171 009.

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10. **Member Secretary**
J&K State Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan,
Forest Complex, Gladni, Narwal,
Transport Nagar, Jammu (J&K)

11. **Member Secretary**
Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board
T.A. Building, HEC, P.O. Dhurwa,
Ranchi-834 004

12. **Member Secretary**
Karnataka State Pollution Control Board,
Parisara Bhavana, 1st to 5th Floor
49, Church Street,
Bengaluru – 560 001, Karnataka.

13. **Member Secretary**
Kerala Pollution Control Board
Plamoodu Junction, Pattom Palace, P.O.
Thiruvanathapuram – 695 004

14. **Member Secretary**
Maharashtra Pollution Control Board
Kalptaru Point, 2nd - 4th floor,
Opp. Cine Planet, Sion Circle, Sion (E),
Mumbai – 400 022

15. **Member Secretary**
Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board
Paryavaran Parisar, Sector E-5,
Arera Colony, Bhopal – 462 016

16. **Member Secretary**
Manipur Pollution Control Board
Near Imphal West D.C. Office Complex,
Lamphelpat, Imphal – 795 004.

17. **Member Secretary**
Meghalaya Pollution Control Board
Arden, Lumpyngngad,
Shillong – 793 014

18. **Member Secretary**
Mizoram Pollution Control Board
Silver House, Tuikhuahtlang,
Aizwal - 796001.

19. **Member Secretary**
Nagaland Pollution Control Board Signal Point,
Dimapur, Nagaland - 797112.

20. **Member Secretary**
State Pollution Control Board, Odisha
(Department of Forest & Environment)
Paribesh Bhawan, A-118, Nilakantha Nagar, Unit-VIII,

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21. **Member Secretary**
Punjab Pollution Control Board
Vatavaran Bhawan, Nabha Road
Patiala – 147 001

22. **Member Secretary**
Rajasthan Pollution Control Board
A-4, Jalane Dungri Institutional Area
Jaipur – 302 004

23. **Member Secretary**
State Pollution Control Board - Sikkim
Department of Forests Env. & W/L Management
Government of Sikkim, Forests Sectretariat,
Annex – I Building,
Deorali - 737102.

24. **Member Secretary**
Tamil Nadu Pollution Control Board
No. 76, Anna Salai
Guindy, Chennai – 600 032

25. **Member Secretary,**
Telangana State Pollution Control Board,
A-3, Industrial Estate, Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad

26. **Member Secretary**
Tripura Pollution Control Board,
Parivesh Bhawan, Pandit Nehru Complex,
Gorkhabasti P.O. Kunjaban,
Agartala (W) – 799 006, Tripura.

27. **Member Secretary**
Uttar Pradesh Pollution Control Board
IIIrd floor, PICUP Bhawan
Vibhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar
Lucknow – 226 020

28. **Member Secretary**
Uttarakhand Environment Protection &
Pollution Control Board
29/290, Nemi Road, Dalanwala, Dehradun - 248001.

29. **Member Secretary**
West Bengal Pollution Control Board
No. 10A, Block - LA, Sector III,
Bidhan Nagar, Kolkata - 700 091.

30. **Member Secretary**
Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee
Additional Town Hall Building
(2nd Floor) Sector-17C
Chandigarh – 160 017

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31. **Member Secretary**
Delhi Pollution Control Committee
4th & 5th Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate,
Delhi – 110006

32. **Member Secretary**
Daman, Diu & Dadra & Nagar Haveli
Pollution Control Committee
Office of the Dy. Conservator of Forests
Fort Area, Moti Daman,
Daman – 396 220

33. **Member Secretary**
Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee,
Lakshadeweep Administration, Dept. Of Sc.,
Technology & Environment
Kavarati-682 555

34. **Member Secretary**
Andaman & Nicobar Pollution Control Committee
Van Sadan, Haddo P.O.
Port Blair – 744 102

35. **Member Secretary**
Puducherry Pollution Control Committee
IIIrd floor, Housing Board Complex, Anna Nagar,
Puducherry – 600 005

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Item No. 03 Court No. 1

BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

Original Application No. 639/2018

(With report dated10.10.2019)

Shailesh Singh Applicant(s)

Versus

State of Haryana & Ors. Respondent(s)

Date of hearing: 05.11.2019

CORAM: **HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE ADARSH KUMAR GOEL, CHAIRPERSON**
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE S.P WANGDI, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K. RAMAKRISHNAN, JUDICIAL MEMBER
HON'BLE DR. NAGIN NANDA, EXPERT MEMBER
HON'BLE MR. SAIBAL DASGUPTA, EXPERT MEMBER

For Applicant(s): Mr. Shlok Chandra, Advocate

For Respondent(s): Mr. Anil Grover, AAG with Mr. Rahul Khurana, Advocate, Mr. Bhupinder Chahal, R.O, Sonipat and Ms. Monika Punia, AEE, Faridabad

ORDER

1. The need for revision of existing monitoring mechanism to oversee compliance of environmental norms by the State PCBs including duration for mandatory inspections of 'highly polluting 17 category', 'red' and 'orange' and 'green' category industries and policy of auto renewals of Consent to Operate under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as well as the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981is the question for consideration.

2. The Tribunal sought a report from a joint Committee of the CPCB, Haryana State PCB, CGWA and District Administration with reference to the allegation of deterioration of ground water quality in major part of the State of Haryana on account of non-compliance of direction of

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the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti v. Union of India (2017) 5 SCC 326* that no untreated effluents be discharged and requisite ETPs, STPs and CETPs be installed. The applicant pointed out that an earlier report of the CGWB established deterioration of the ground water in Haryana. The CAG report in the year 2016 also recorded that several projects were operating without obtaining valid CTE/CTO showing ineffectiveness of monitoring mechanism.

3. In pursuance of the above, report dated 10.12.2018 was filed by the joint Committee pointing out that the Inspection Policy of the State PCB provided for inspection of 'highly polluting 17 category', 'red' and 'orange' category industries in 3, 5 and 7 years respectively and auto renewal of consent to operate. The report also found large scale violation of environmental norms which had remained unchecked on account of such unsatisfactory policies.

4. This Tribunal vide order dated 08.03.2019 observed that policy followed by the State of Haryana was hit by the mandate of 'Precautionary' and 'Sustainable Development' principles of environmental law. Since there was large scale violation of environmental norms by 'highly polluting 17 category' 'red' and 'orange' category industries, meaningful environmental regulatory regime was imperative which required revision of the existing policy framework. The Tribunal also directed remedial directions against violation of environmental norms mentioned in the reports furnished to the Tribunal.

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5. Further report was submitted by the CPCB on 23.05.2019 giving unsatisfactory ground situation and making recommendations as follows:

> *"(i) HSPCB shall verify compliance to the conditions of consent issued under Water Act, 1974 in the remaining 08 industrial units within 15 days and ensure follow up action against all non-complying units within 15 days thereafter.*
>
> *(ii) The Industries which were observed to be closed by self (six units as indicated at Sl. No. 9, 14, 26, 27, 55 and 77) or sealed (eight units at Sl. No. 49, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70 (dismantled), 84 and 95 as well as 23 units (at S. No. 10, 11, 15, 17, 20, 21, 22, 25, 31, 32, 35, 37, 38, 43, 47, 50, 51, 56, 59, 60, 73, 86, and 93 as per Annexure-IIJ were found not in operation. Such industrial units should not be allowed to operate till compliance to the conditions of consent or directions issued under Section 5 of the E (P) Act, 1986 is ensured.*
>
> *(iii) HSPCB should consider disposal of effluent of all the industries located in Sonipat and Panipat areas through dedicated conveyance system to the nearby existing CETP. In case, existing CETP capacity is not adequate, HSIDC may upgrade the existing CETP to adequate capacity for ensuring treatment of all industrial effluents generated from Sonipat and Panipat areas, in a time bound manner.*
>
> *(iv) As per CGWB, 47 out of 55 units and 13 out of 34 units in Panipat area and Sonipat area respectively drawing ground water have not even applied for obtaining NOC (List of such industries are annexed as Annexure-IV). HSPCB shall ensure action against all defaulter units by imposing deterrent environmental compensation from the date of commissioning for illegal drawl of water within 15 days in addition to the action being taken by CGWB through DCs.*
>
> *(v) HSPCB shall review its present Policy for renewal of consents as well as periodic inspection of the industries as directed by Hon'ble NGT order dated 08.03.2019 in the matter of O.A. No. 639 of2018 and O.A. No. 624 of 2018 to ensure regular operation of ETPs by respond industries as well as other industries in the state.*
>
> *(vi) HSPCB shall direct Municipal authorities in Sonipat and Panipat areas shall be directed to*

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reassess water quality of ground water used for water supply through a reputed organization and in case the water quality of ground water is not complying to the drinking water specifications of IS: 10500- 2012, then action be taken for sealing or capping of such tube wells immediately."

6. The Tribunal, vide order dated 30.07.2019, reiterated that the Policy of Inspection must be realistic and adequate to ensure effective enforcement of law. The CPCB as well as the State of Haryana were required to furnish a compliance report on the subject.

7. Accordingly, report dated 10.10.2019 has been filed by the Chief Secretary, Haryana on the subject of re-visiting the Policy and report dated 04.10.2019 has been filed by the CPCB on the subject of non-compliance of norms in the State of Haryana.

8. We may notice the report of the CPCB first which is *inter alia* as follows:

"3. Action Taken Report submitted by HSPCB against industries: -

Thereafter, HSPCB has provided an updated ATR on CPCB's direction dated 22.05.2019 vide letter No. HSPCB/ PC/ 2019/219 dated 21.08.2019 as well as ATR as per minutes of the meeting held on 08.08.2019 vide letter No. HSPCB/PC/2019/ 162 dated 18.09.2019 ***(Annexure-W)***

Industries covered under OA No. 639 of 2018:-

Panipat: *- Out of 55 industries covered under OA No. 639 of 2018, 31 industries were reported to be non-complying and HSPCB has confirmed their closure under closure directions issued by HSPCB/CPCB. List of these industries is enclosed as* ***Annexure-V***

Sonepat:-Out *of 33 industries covered under OA No. 639 of 2018, 11 industries were reported to be non-complying and HSPCB has confirmed their closure either under closure directions issued by HSPCB/CPCB or due to permanent self-*

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closure/dismantling. List of these industries Is enclosed as ***Annexure-VI.***

02 out of 02 industries in Rewadi and 01 out of 01 industry located in Bahadurgarh are reported to be complying to the discharge norms.
Industries covered under OA No. 624 of 2018:-

Faridabad: - Out of 55 industries covered under OA No. 624 of 2018, 04 industries were reported to be non-complying and HSPCB informed that process for prosecution of these units has been initiated. List of these industries is enclosed as ***Annexure-VII.***

HSPCB may keep a regular vigilance on the units for ensuring compliance to the norms and in case found any violations action should be taken by HSPCB as per provisions of Water Act, 1974 or Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

4. ***Action Taken Report submitted by CGWA w.r.t GW abstraction: -***

Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA), Chandigarh has provided ATR as per minutes of the meeting held on 08.08.2019 vide letter No. 4 (172)A-CGWA/NWR/S 86 1/2019-895 dated 21.08.2019 is enclosed as ***Annexure-VIII.***

In Sonepat district, out of 33 industries 17 have applied for NOC and the same are under examination.16 Industrial units have not applied till date.

In Panipat district, out of 54 industries 20 have applied for NOC and the same are under examination. 34 industrial units have not applied till date.

Regarding industries which draw ground water in Panipat and Sonepat areas ***(in O A No. 639/2019),*** *Deputy Commissioners have been advised to get the bore wells sealed which have not obtained NOC from CGWA vide letter dated 09-08-2019. Chief Secretary to Government of Haryana has also written letters dated 19.08.2019 to DC, Panipat and DC, Sonepat to take action in this regard. Subsequently, DC, Panipat has constituted a team for taking action against the industries involved in abstraction of ground water and assured CS, Govt. of Haryana vide letter dated 20.08.2019 that action shall be taken against such industries after expiry of the last date for applying i.e., 30.09.2019.*

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- *The industries withdrawing water without NOC and which have not applied for NOC in Faridabad district* ***(in O.A. 624/2018)*** *have been sealed by D.C. Faridabad.*

Imposition of Environmental Compensation (EC) on industries for illegal abstraction of ground water:-

CGWA vide letter dated 21.08.2019 informed that rates of EC is not yet decided by CGWA.

CGWA may levy EC on the concerned industries which are indulged in abstraction of ground water without obtaining WOC' from CGWA in light of the order passed by Hon'ble National Green Tribunal in OA No. 176/2015 filed by Shailesh Singh Applicant (s) Versus Hotel Holiday Regency, Moradabad & Ors. Respondent(s) (Date of hearing: 23.08.2019, Date of uploading of order: 11.09.2019).

As regards increase in ground water monitoring in Haryana, CGWA vide letter dated 21.08.2019 informed that CGWA is monitoring the ground water levels and quality through its National Hydrograph Monitoring Stations. During 2015, 351 Samples, in 2016, 414 samples, in 2017, 400 samples, in 2018, 453 samples and 2019, 447 samples were collected (thus) CGWB is making efforts to increase the number of samples collected every year.

5. *Ground Water Quality in Haryana State:-*

CGWA has provided ground water quality in Haryana State for the year 2017. As per the information received, in the year 2017, CGWA carried out monitoring of ground water quality at 401 locations in the districts of Yamuna Nagar, Sonepat, Sirsa, Rohtak, Panipat, Panchkula, Palwal, Mewat, Mahendragarh, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Khaital, Jind, Jhajjar, Hissar, Gurgaon, Fatehabad, Bhawani and Ambala.

Analysis results of ground water reveals that 224 out of 401 locations monitored are not complying to the BIS drinking water specifications (IS:10500-2012) with respect to one or more TDS parameters such as pH, EC, Cl, SO4, NO3*, PO4, Ca*, Mg*, Total Hardness (as CaCO3) and Fe', Data also reveals that Fluoride content is exceeding the limit of 1.5 mg/1 at 86 locations and minimum fluoride content is BDL and maximum observed as 11.61 mg/ 1. Details of ground water monitoring locations which are non-complying to the drinking water norms is given as* ***Annexure-IX.***

Ground water locations where fluoride content is exceeding the drinking water specification (i.e., BIS 10500-2012), all such sources should be prohibited for drinking water purposes and a

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display board should be provided at all such contaminated tube wells indicating 'Not Fit for Drinking' by CGWA.

6. ***Air Quality in Sonepat, Panipat and Faridabad areas: -***

Haryana State Pollution Control Board is monitoring air quality using continuous ambient air quality monitoring station (CAAQMS) at Sonepat, Panipat and Faridabad for the parameters such as NOx, NH3, S02, CO, 03, PM2.5 and PM 10. Ambient air quality measured values for the months of July and August 2019 are enclosed as ***Annexure-X.***

Panipat:-

The 24 hours average values of PM $_{10}$ in the months of July 2019 and August 2019 are exceeding the limit for 7 days and 6 days respectively and the 24 hours average values of $PM_{2.5}$ in the month of July 2019 is exceeding the limit for 4 days.

Sonepat:-

The 24 hours average values of PM 10 in the months of July 2019 and August 2019 are exceeding the limit for 14 days and 10 days respectively and the 24 hours average values of PM2.5 in the months of July 2019 and August 2019 are exceeding the limit for 7 days and 5 days respectively."

9. The above data shows that there is rampant non-compliance of environmental norms by the industries resulting in contamination of ground water and deterioration of air quality. So much so, the source of drinking water is contaminated depriving the citizens of right to access potable water. Such unsatisfactory state of affairs needs to be factored in the policy framework for remedial action. Revised policy must match the gap in violations and remedial measures by the Regulators. We find it difficult to accept that the proposed revised policy will bridge this gap. While the policy now proposed rightly acknowledges the need for increasing frequency of inspections and need for pre-verification of documents instead of mechanical auto-renewal, there is need for further safeguards by shortening the

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duration of mandatory inspections and requiring ground verification before renewal and not mere pre verification of documents as proposed. There is also need to take remedial steps against deficiencies noticed in the report of CPCB, especially providing drinking water to the affected inhabitants.

10. The report of the Chief Secretary refers to ease of doing business initiatives to encourage industrial development. Needless to say that while industrial development in sustainable manner is necessary, it cannot be at the cost of air and water quality which are the means of sustenance of life. The industrial development cannot be on the graves of human beings. There can be no objection to bureaucratic procedures and hassles being relaxed, simplified and shortened and industrial growth and employment generation programmes being encouraged but at the same time, such initiatives are to be balanced against deterioration of air and water quality which must be protected.

11. Having considered the material on record, we are of the view that there is need for further reduction of period of inspections and increase in frequency with regard to 'highly polluting 17 category', 'red category' and 'orange category'. Vigilance is also required on 'green category' to verify that 'green' status is being genuinely used. Since the report of the Chief Secretary states that similar policies are operating in 19 States, there is need for the CPCB to ensure revision of such policies in all the States having regard to the data of air and water quality, CEPI, non-attainment cities and polluted water stretches, etc. in said States. The policy should cover inspections with reference to the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act,

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1974 as well as the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Further action taken report may be filed by the CPCB before the next date by email at judicial-ngt@gov.in.

12. Accordingly, we direct:

i) The State of Haryana may shorten the period of inspection at higher frequencies preferably as follows:

Period of mandatory inspections:

a)	Highly polluting 17 Category:	3 months
b)	Other Red Category:	6 months
c)	Orange Category	1 year
d)	Green Category	2 years
e)	CBWTF/CHWSRDF/ CMSWTDF/CETP/STP:	3 months

This will not dispense with inspections wherever situations so require in the wisdom of the Board and environmental exigencies. The conditions for grant/renewal of consents may be placed in public domain consistent with the spirit of Section 25(6) of the Water Act and corresponding provision of the Air Act. Revised norms for inspections may be placed on record before the next date.

ii) These timelines and other changes may be followed by the CPCB for other States under Section 18 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974/Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 unless there are reasons for exception for any particular State.

iii) The Chief Secretary, State of Haryana may also ensure remedial action against the deficiencies pointed out in the

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report of the CPCB especially with regard to fluoride in ground water which requires making potable water available to the concerned inhabitants in a time bound manner. Compliance report in this regard may be filed before the next date.

iv) Since the CGWA has still not evolved any compensation regime, compensation regime laid down by CPCB may be utilized as a guideline an interim measure till any further policy is framed.

v) To meet the increased frequency of inspections, the SPCBs/PCCs may undertake capacity enhancement out of consent funds by procuring requisite equipments, setting up of modern labs and recruiting/engaging staff and experts. All vacancies must be filled up as already directed by this Tribunal in *O.A No. 95/2018, Aryavart Foundation v. M/s Vapi Green Environ Ltd & Ors* vide order dated 28.08.2019 which may be ensured by the Chief Secretary. Compliance report may be filed before the next date.

vi) The CPCB may also undertake capacity enhancement including procurement of requisite equipment, setting up of labs, recruiting/engaging staff and experts on above lines utilising environment compensation funds. No authority in the Government will obstruct such exercise so that requisite steps for protection of environment and public health are not hampered. Compliance report may be filed before the next date.

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13. A copy of this order be sent to all the Chief Secretaries of the States/UTs, CPCB and the State PCBs/PCCs by email.

List for further consideration on 11.02.2020.

Adarsh Kumar Goel, CP

S.P Wangdi, JM

K. Ramakrishnan, JM

Dr. Nagin Nanda, EM

Saibal Dasgupta, EM

November 05, 2019
Original Application No. 639/2018
AK

NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI

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केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण बोर्ड
CENTRAL POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST & CLIMATE CHANGE, GOVT. OF INDIA

SPEED POST

B-29012/Inspection-Policy/IPC-VI/2019-20/

December 12, 2019

To

The Chairman
All SPCBs/PCCs
(as per the list)

SUB: DIRECTIONS UNDER SECTION 18(1)(b) OF THE WATER (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1974 AND THE AIR (PREVENTION & CONTROL OF POLLUTION) ACT, 1981 REGARDING INSPECTION FREQUENCY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEILLANCE OF INDUSTRIES.

WHEREAS, under Section 17 of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and under Section 17 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, one of the functions of State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/Pollution Control Committees (PCCs) is to plan a comprehensive programme for the prevention, control or abatement of pollution of streams, wells and air pollution in the States/ Union Territory and to secure the execution thereof, and;

WHEREAS, under Section 16 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and under Section 16 of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, one of the functions of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), constituted under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 is to coordinate activities of the State Pollution Control Boards and Pollution Control Committees and to provide technical assistance and guidance to SPCBs / PCCs, and;

WHEREAS, CPCB has categorized industrial sectors into red, orange, green and white category and accordingly directions were issued to all the SPCBs / PPCs on March 07, 2016 u/s 18(1)(b) of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution), Act, 1981 for adoption of revised criteria of categorization of industries, and;

WHEREAS, Hon'ble NGT in the matter of OA No. 639 of 2018, Shailesh Singh Vs State of Haryana & Ors., sought a report from a joint Committee of the CPCB, Haryana State PCB, CGWA and District Administration with reference to the allegation of deterioration of ground water quality in major part of the State of Haryana on account of non-compliance of direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the matter of Writ Petition (Civil) 375/2012, Paryavaran Suraksha Samiti & Anr. Vs Union of India & Ors, that no untreated effluents be discharged and requisite ETPs, STPs and CETPs be installed, and;

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'परिवेश भवन' पूर्वी अर्जुन नगर, दिल्ली-110032
Parivesh Bhawan, East Arjun Nagar, Delhi-110032
दूरभाष/Tel : 43102030, 22305792, वेबसाईट/Website : www.cpcb.nic.in

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WHEREAS, the report dated December 10, 2018 was filed by the joint Committee pointing out that the Inspection Policy of the State PCB provided for inspection of 'highly polluting 17 categories', 'red' and 'orange' category industries in 3, 5 and 7 years respectively and auto renewal of consent to operate. The report also found large scale violation of environmental norms which had remained unchecked on account of such unsatisfactory policies, and;

WHEREAS, Hon'ble NGT vide order dated March 08, 2019, in the matter of OA No. 639 of 2018, Shailesh Singh Vs State of Haryana & Ors., highlighted that policy followed by the State of Haryana was hit by the mandate of 'Precautionary' and 'Sustainable Development' principles of environmental law. Since there was large scale violation of environmental norms by 'highly polluting 17 categories', 'red' and 'orange' category industries, meaningful environmental regulatory regime was imperative which require revision of the existing policy framework. Further, the Hon'ble NGT also stated that 'auto renewal policy results in pollution remaining unchecked', and;

WHEREAS, Hon'ble NGT stated that there is need for further reduction of period of inspections and increase in frequency with regard to 'highly polluting 17 categories', 'red category' and 'orange category' industries. Vigilance is also required on 'green category' to verify that 'green' status is being genuinely used. The Hon'ble NGT directed that there is need for the CPCB to ensure revision of such policies in all the States having regard to the data of air and water quality, CEPI, non-attainment cities and polluted water stretches, etc. in said States. The policy should cover inspections with reference to the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 9 1974 as well as the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, and;

WHEREAS, the Hon'ble NGT in the aforesaid matter directed that the State of Haryana may shorten the period of inspection at higher frequencies preferably as follows:

Period of mandatory inspections:

a) Highly polluting 17 Category	:	3 months
b) Other Red Category	:	6 months
c) Orange Category	:	1 year
d) Green Category	:	2 years
e) CBWTF/CHWSRDF/ CMSWTDF/CETP/STP:		3 months, and;

WHEREAS, the Hon'ble NGT also directed that these timelines and other changes may be followed by the CPCB for other States under Section 18 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974/Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 unless there are reasons for exception for any particular State, and;

NOW THEREFORE, in a view of the above and in exercise of the powers delegated to the CPCB under section 18(1)(b) of Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and 18(1)(b) of the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, all SPCBs/

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PCCs are directed to ensure that for environmental surveillance, industries are inspected preferably at the frequency as mentioned below, unless there are reasons for exception for any particular State:

Sl. No.	Industrial Category/Facility	Frequency of Mandatory Inspection for Environmental Surveillance*
1.	Highly Polluting 17 Category Industries	3 months
2.	Red Category (Other than 17 category industries)	6 months
3.	Orange Category Industries	1 year
4.	Green Category Industries	2 years
5.	CBWTF/ CHWSRDF/ CMSWTDF/ CETP/ STP	3 months

*(*States/UTs following more aggressive timelines can continue to do so)*

The SPCBs/PCCs shall acknowledge receipt of these directions and submit action taken report (ATR) in compliance of these directions to CPCB within 15 days from receipt of directions.

(S. P. Singh Parihar)
Chairman

Copy to:

1. The Joint Secretary
   (CP Division)
   Ministry of Environment, Forests
   & Climate Change
   Indira Paryavaran Bhawan
   3rd Floor, Prithivi, Aliganj,
   Jor Bagh Road
   New Delhi -110 003
2. All Regional Directors, CPCB
3. Divisional Head,
   IT Division, CPCB : *(with a request to upload the copy of Directions on CPCB website)*

(Prashant Gargava)

o/c

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Address List of SPCBs/PCCs			
1.	The Chairman Andhra Pradesh State Pollution Control Board D.No. 33-26-14 D/2, Near Sunrise Hospital, Pushpa Hotel Centre, Chalmvari Street, Kasturibaipet, Vijayawada- 520010 Andhra Pradesh	2.	The Chairman Arunachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board 'ParyavaranBhavan', Yupla Road, PappuNallah, Naharlagun – 791110 Arunachal Pradesh
3.	The Chairman Assam State Pollution Control Board Bamunimaidan, Guwahati – 781021 Assam	4.	The Chairman Bihar State Pollution Control Board PariveshBhawan, Plot No.N-B/2, Patliputra Industrial Area Patna-800023
5.	The Chairman Chhattisgarh Environment Conservation Board ParyavasBhawan, North Block Sector-19 NayaRaipur – 492 099 Chhattisgarh	6.	The Chairman Goa State Pollution Control Board Dempo Tower, EDC Plaza, 1st floor Patto Plaza, Panaji, Goa – 403001
7.	The Chairman Gujarat State Pollution Control Board Sector 10-A, Gandhi Nagar – 382043 Gujarat	8.	The Chairman Haryana State Pollution Control Board C-11, Sector 6, Panchkula, Haryana 134109
9.	The Chairman Himachal Pradesh State Pollution Control Board ParyavaranBhavan, Phase III, New Shimla – 171009 Himachal Pradesh	10.	The Chairman J&K State Pollution Control Board, Parivesh Bhawan, Forest Complex Gladni, Narwal, transport Nagar, Jammu-180004 Jammu and Kashmir
11.	The Chairman Jharkhand State Pollution Control Board T.A Building, HEC Campus, P.O. Dhurwa Ranchi – 834004 Jharkhand	12.	The Chairman Karnataka State Pollution Control Board ParisaraBhavan, 4th& 5th floors, Church Street, Bangalore – 560 001 Karnataka
13.	The Chairman Kerala State Pollution Control Board Plamoodu Junction, Pattam Palace P.O. Thiruvanathapuram – 695004 Kerala	14.	The Chairman Maharashtra State Pollution Control Board Kalpataru Point, 3rd& 4th floors Sion Matunga Scheme Road No. 6 Opp. Cine Planet, Sion Circle, Sion (E), Mumbai 400 022 Maharashtra
15.	The Chairman Madhya Pradesh State Pollution Control Board ParyavaranParisar, E-5 Arera Colony Bhopal – 462016 Madhya Pradesh	16.	The Chairman Manipur State Pollution Control Board Lamphelpat, Imphal West D.C. Office Complex – 795004 Manipur
17.	The Chairman Meghalaya State Pollution Control Board Arden, Lumpyngngad, Shillong – 793014 Meghalaya	18.	The Chairman Mizoram State Pollution Control Board New Secretariat Complex, Khatla, Thlanmual Peng, Aizwal Mizoram- 796001
19.	The Chairman Nagaland State Pollution Control Board Signal Point, Dimapur, Nagaland – 797112 Nagaland	20.	The Chairman Odisha State Pollution Control Board ParibeshBhawan A-118, Nilakanta Nagar, Unit –VIII, Bhubaneshwar – 751012. Odisha

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21.	The Chairman Punjab State Pollution Control Board Nabha Road, ITI Rd, Adarsh Nagar, Prem Nagar, Patiala - 147001. Punjab	22.	The Chairman Rajasthan State Pollution Control Board A-4 Institutional Area, JhalaneDungri Jaipur – 302004. Rajasthan
23.	The Chairman Sikkim State Pollution Control Board State land Use & Environment Cell Govt. of Sikkim, Deorali, Gangtok. Sikkim	24.	The Chairman Tamil Nadu State Pollution Control Board No. 76, Mount Salai, Guindy, Chennai - 600032. Tamil Nadu
25.	The Chairman Telangana State Pollution Control Board ParyavaranBhavan A-3, Industrial Estate, Sanath Nagar, Hyderabad – 500 018. Telangana	26.	The Chairman Tripura State Pollution Control Board PariveshBhawan, Pt. Nehru Complex, Gorkhabasti P.O., Kunjaban, Agartala, West Tripura - 799 006. Tripura
27.	The Chairman Uttarakhand Environment Protection & Pollution Control Board 29/20, Nemi Road, Dehradun – 248001. Uttarakhand	28.	The Chairman Uttar Pradesh State Pollution Control Board Building.No. TC-12V VibhutiKhand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow– 226010. Uttar Pradesh
29.	The Chairman West Bengal State Pollution Control Board ParibeshBhavan Building, No.10-A, Block –LA, Sector 3, Salt Lake City, Kolkata – 700 091. West Bengal		
30.	The Chairman Andaman & Nicobar Islands Pollution Control Committee Department of Science & Technology Dollyganj Van Sadan, Haddo P.O., Port Blair-744102 Andaman & Nicobar	31.	The Chairman Chandigarh Pollution Control Committee ParyavaranBhawan Madhya Marg, Sector - 19 B, Chandigarh – 160019. Chandigarh
32.	The Chairman Daman, Diu & Dadra Nagar Haveli Pollution Control Committee Office of the Deputy Conservator of Forests Moti Daman, Daman – 396220. Daman & Diu	33.	The Chairman Delhi Pollution Control Committee 4th floor, ISBT Building, Kashmeri Gate, Delhi - 110006. Delhi
34.	The Chairman Lakshadweep Pollution Control Committee Lakshadeweep Administration Department of Science, Technology & Environment Kavarati – 682555. Lakshadweep	35.	The Chairman Puducherry Pollution Control Committee Department of Science, Technology & Environment Housing Board Complex, 3rd floor, Anna Nagar, Pondichery – 600 005

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Status of Implementation of CPCB Directions issued u/s 18(1)(b) regarding Inspection Frequency for Environmental Surveillance of Industries (status as on 04.02.2021)

Sl. No	SPCBs/PCCs	Status of implementation of CPCB directions
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh SPCB vide letter dated 26.08.2020, informed that the Board has adopted the CPCB directions.
2	Assam	Assam Board vide letter dated 03.01.2020, has informed about the implementation of CPCB directions.
3	Bihar	Bihar SPCB vide letter dated 20.03.2020, submitted that they have directed their Regional Officers to inspect the industries as per CPCB directions.
4	Chandigarh	Chandigarh PCC vide letter dated 31.01.2020, informed that they will follow the CPCB directions.
5	Daman, Diu and Dadra Nagar Haveli	DD & DNH PCC vide letter dated 21.01.2020, informed that they have issued the circular to comply with the CPCB directions.
6	Goa	Goa SPCB vide letter dated 06.07.2020, informed that the Board has adopted the CPCB directions.
7	Gujarat	Gujarat SPCB vide letter dated 07.08.2020, submitted that they have adopted the CPCB directions.
8	Haryana	Haryana SPCB vide e-mail dated 12.02.2020, informed that they have issued the office order dated 11.02.2020 to implement the CPCB directions.
9	Himachal Pradesh	HPPCB vide letter dated 07.02.2020, informed that they have adopted and notified the CPCB directions.
10	Jammu & Kashmir	J & K SPCB vide letter dated 04.02.2020, adopted the directions of inspection frequency for environmental surveillance of industries.
11	Jharkhand	Jharkhand SPCB vide letter dated 26.06.2020, submitted that they have adopted the CPCB directions.
12	Karnataka	Karnataka SPCB vide letter dated 07.07.2020, informed that they have adopted the CPCB directions.
13	Kerala	Kerala SPCB vide letter dated 29.12.2019 reported that frequency of inspection is more stringent than CPCB directions, which are as follows:

	Large	Medium	Small
Red	Once in a month	Once in 3 months	Once in six months
Orange	Once in three month	Once in six months	Once in a year
Green	Once in six month	Once in a year	Once in two years

14	Manipur	Manipur SPCB vide letter dated 05.12.2020, submitted that they have adopted the CPCB directions. They have also mentioned that inspection team my increase the frequency of inspection if situation so require in the wisdom of the inspection team with approval of the authority.
15	Meghalaya	Meghalaya SPCB vide letter dated 16.09.2020, informed that Meghalaya SPCB in its 76th Board meeting dated 06.07.2020 has adopted the CPCB directions.
16	Mizoram	Mizoram vide letter dated 16.03.2020, informed that they have adopted the CPCB directions.
17	Nagaland	Nagaland SPCB vide letter dated 30.01.2020, informed that they have followed the timelines of CPCB directions.
18	Odisha	Odisha vide letter dated 10.01.2020, informed that they have taken necessary steps to comply with the directions.

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<table>
<tr><td>19</td><td>Punjab</td><td colspan="3">Punjab SPCB vide letter dated 12.02.2020, submitted that PPCB vide office order no. SEE(HQ-2)/2020/56 dated 24.01.2020 has issued the order for implementation of CPCB directions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>20</td><td>Puducherry</td><td colspan="3">Puducherry PCC vide letter dated 21.12.2019, informed that PCC has adopted the CPCB directions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>21</td><td>Sikkim</td><td colspan="3">Sikkim SPCB vide letter dated 25.02.2020, has informed that they are following the inspection frequency as per the CPCB directions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>22</td><td>Tamil nadu</td><td colspan="3">Tamil Nadu SPCB vide letter dated 08.06.2020, submitted that necessary instructions have been issued to all the District Officers of TNPCB to take necessary action in this regard.</td></tr>
<tr><td>23</td><td>Telangana</td><td colspan="3">Telangana SPCB vide letter dated 28.01.2020, informed that the Board has issued the circular for compliance of the CPCB directions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>24</td><td>Tripura</td><td colspan="3">Tripura SPCB vide letter dated 10.01.2020 informed that the Board has taken necessary steps to comply with the CPCB directions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>25</td><td>Uttar Pradesh</td><td colspan="3">Uttar Pradesh SPCB vide letter dated 05.07.2020, submitted that UPPCB has adopted the CPCB directions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>26</td><td>Uttarakhand</td><td colspan="3">Uttarakhand SPCB vide letter dated 20.03.2020, submitted that the Board has adopted the CPCB directions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>27</td><td>West Bengal</td><td colspan="3">West Bengal PCB vide letter dated 07.02.2020, informed that the Board has implemented the CPCB directions.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="8">28</td><td rowspan="8">Chhattisgarh</td><td colspan="3">Chhattisgarh SPCB vide letter dated 17.02.2020, submitted that they have issued the office order for implementation of CPCB directions, which are as follows:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sl. No.</td><td>Industrial category/Facility</td><td>Frequency of Inspection</td></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>17 category industries</td><td>Small/Medium/large Scale-03 Months</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">2</td><td rowspan="2">Red category (other than 17 category)</td><td>Medium/large Scale-06 Months</td></tr>
<tr><td>Small Scale-09 Months</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">3</td><td rowspan="2">Orange Category Industries</td><td>Medium/large Scale-06 Months</td></tr>
<tr><td>Small Scale-01 Year</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>Green Category Industries</td><td>Small/Medium/Large Scale -02 Years</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>CBWTF/CHWSRDF/CMS WTDF/CETP/STP</td><td>03 Months</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">29</td><td rowspan="5">Maharashtra</td><td colspan="3">Maharashtra SPCB vide letter dated 25.02.2020, submitted that the inspection frequency of industries, are as follows:</td></tr>
<tr><td>Duration</td><td colspan="2">Type</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monthly</td><td colspan="2">17 Categories, CHWTSDF, CBMWATDF, CETP, Red (large scale)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Three Monthly</td><td colspan="2">Red (Medium Scale), Orange (Large Scale), Healthcare establishments (HCE)>200</td></tr>
<tr><td>Half-Yearly</td><td colspan="2">Red (Small Scale), Orange (Medium scale), Healthcare establishments 100-200</td></tr>
<tr><td>Yearly</td><td colspan="2">Orange (Small scale), Hotels (5 star & above)</td></tr>
<tr><td>30</td><td>Andaman & Nicobar Islands</td><td colspan="3">There is no 17 category highly polluting industries in A & N. Other three categories mostly are hotels which are still closed, however the other industries have started opening slowly for which the ANPCC will carry out environmental surveillance in complaince order of CPCB directions</td></tr>
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<tr><td>31</td><td>Andhra Pradesh</td><td colspan="3">Andhra Pradesh SPCB vide email dated 18.08.2020, informed that the Board is working with less than 50% of the sanctioned post. Orders for the recruitment of the staff are awaited from the Government. Meanwhile Board is following frequency inspection policy as below:<table><tr><td>Sl. No.</td><td>Industrial category/Facility</td><td>Frequency of Inspection</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>Highly Polluting 17 Category Industries</td><td>06 months</td></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>Red category (Other than 17 category industries and common facilities)</td><td>1 year</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Orange Category Industries</td><td>2 year</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Green Category Industries</td><td>3 year</td></tr><tr><td>5</td><td>Sewage Treatment Plants</td><td>06 months</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>CBWTF/CHWSRDF/CMS WTDF/CETP)</td><td>06 months</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>32</td><td>Madhya Pradesh</td><td colspan="3">MPPCB vide letter dated 28.08.2020, informed that as per MPPCB Board meeting dated 22.06.2020, they have adopted the following inspection frequency of industries:<table><tr><td>Sl. No.</td><td>Type</td><td>Frequency</td></tr><tr><td>1</td><td>17 category of industries, Common waste treatment facilities like CBWTF, CETP, STP etc.</td><td>Every six months</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="2">2</td><td>Red category (large/medium)</td><td>Once a year</td></tr><tr><td>Red category (small scale)</td><td>Every 2 years</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Orange</td><td>Every 2 years</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Green category</td><td>As required</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>33</td><td>Rajasthan</td><td colspan="3">RSPCB vide letter dated 20.10.2020, informed that they are in the process of recruitment of additional scientific and engineering officials and necessary actions on the desired inspection frequency will be taken once the recruitment process is completed.</td></tr>
<tr><td>34</td><td>Delhi</td><td colspan="3">Action Taken Report is not received</td></tr>
<tr><td>35</td><td>Lakshadweep</td><td colspan="3">Action Taken Report is not received</td></tr>
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SPEED POST/REMINDER

No. B-400/General/(SH)/PCI-III/2016-17/ 2482 - 2507. Dated : 24.06.2016

To,

The Member Secretary
SPCB's/PCC's as per list enclosed

Sub: Modernization of slaughter houses and data submission

Ref: 1. In the matter of WP (Civil) No. 330/2001, Common Cause Vs Union of India & Ors. and in W.P. (C) No. 309/2003, Laxmi Narayan Modi Vs UOI & Ors. (Disposed on 06.02.2015) pending before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
2. CPCB letter No. B-400/General/ (SH)/PCI-III/2015-16/ 3933 dated 03.11.2015 & a reminderdated 29.04.2016

Sir,

This has reference to the earlier direction U/s 18 (1) (b) of Water(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 dated 12.07.2012 issued for compliance of orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court and subsequent reminders by CPCB and MoEF & CC related to non-submission of data on working of slaughter houses in the country.

Although, due to intervention of Hon'ble Supreme Court most of the SPCBs and PCCs have constituted State Level Committees for monitoring of slaughter houses with retired District Judge as the Convener for periodic review, but it has been observed that even after repeated reminders from CPCB and MoEF & CC (Animal welfare Division), most of the SPCBs/PCCs are still reluctant to share the desired information. In this regard MoEF & CC had written letter to States and UTs (SPCBs/Animal Welfare Divisions of States/UTs) on 08.02.2016, 02.03.2016, 17.03.2016, 18.08.2016, 04.04.2016 and conducted a review meeting on 18.03.2016 as follow up of WP No. 309 of 2003 and 330 of 2001 (Laxmi Narain Modi Vs Union of India and Common cause Vs union of India and others). The Hon'ble Supreme Court has imposed hefty fine on MoEF & CC for non-submission of data and next hearing is scheduled on 18th July, 2016.

Being court matter once again SPCBs/ PCCs are requested to share the updated data as below:-

(e) Details of consented/ illegal status of slaughter houses, including ETP details, consent status, no. of animals slaughtered per day (six monthly status report).
(f) Details of meetings held by State Level Committees formed as per direction of Hon'ble Supreme court since its inception.
(g) Action taken on defaulters / illegal slaughter houses.
(h) Any action plan prepared for streamlining the sector by SPCBs/State Animal Welfare Board.

It is once again requested that the reply may be mailed to madhu1960@gmail.com.

Yours faithfully,

(M Madusudanan)
Sc."E" PCI-III Division

दिनांक 27/06/16.

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Speed Post

B-400/General/SH/PCI-III/2015-16 November 03, 2015

To

(Member Secretaries of all States)

Sub: Modernization of Slaughter Houses in the country, creating infrastructure-reg.

Sir,

The studies of National Meat and Poultry Processing Board (NMPPB) and investigations of Pollution Control Boards have reported that only a few Slaughter Houses are built on scientific lines and complying all pollution control norms in the country. In most of the States, abattoirs mostly under Local/Municipal Bodies are antiquated in technology, hygiene and management. It is imperative that Slaughter Houses have to adhere basic requirements as per established pollution control norms and also to follow Quality Adherence Practices (QAP). The intervention of Hon'ble Supreme Court and follow up actions of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) most of the State PCBs/PCCs have constituted State Level Committees for monitoring of Slaughter Houses with retired District Judge as the Convener, for periodic review. Central pollution Control board engaged Central Leather Research Institute, Chennai for a comprehensive study and based on the above, the standards are being reviewed and draft is being notified in the MOEF&CC web site inviting comments. The sector being important it is requested to provide following details:

1.0 Details of slaughter houses operating in the state with valid consent and its details including ETP, No of animals slaughtered per day etc. The updated status may be provided.
2.0 Six monthly status report on each slaughter houses based on the working of the State Level Committees formed as per direction of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Sri Laxmi Narayan Modi Vs Union of India.
3.0 Details of illegal slaughter houses and action taken by SPCBs/PCCs on each cases.
4.0 Comments on draft standards notified for revision of Slaughter Houses and meat processing plants.(Home page, MOEF & CC)

The data available with CPCB is enclosed as annexure -1. It is requested that the updated details on each point is to be forwarded to this office within 20 days for further process please. The content may be e-mailed to adaba.cpcb@nic.in or madhu1960@gmail.com for ready reference in advance.

Yours faithfully

(A.B. Akolkar)
Member Secretary

Encl: As above

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ANNEXURE-23 IN W.P. 16 (Colly.)

MSME SCHEMES



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA



National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (ni-msme)
(An organisation of the Ministry of MSME, Govt. of India)
Yousufguda, Hyderabad – 500 045

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MSME SCHEMES

Introduction

In India like other developing nations, the business climate is more informal in nature. The entrepreneurs are not interested to register their businesses, the society is conservative and never "doing business" had been seen with a great value, though culturally we had been rich for several hundred years with many intellectual capabilities. We always preferred doing jobs over businesses, India is burgeoning as the neo youth power which needs lots of job opportunities. By 2020 the median of the age of India would be 27, hence young India needs enough jobs to feed this aspiring youth to maintain their living as well as a healthy family life. To take the advantage of the age dividend, India needs to promote a better business climate. However, presently India ranks 137 as per World Bank to do businesses whereas, New Zealand stood third and China stood 37 in the ranking in 2014. To evolve the businesses as part of culture, Indian Government already has taken many steps, including giving many incentives and subsidies to encourage youth to opt for business as another career option which would be a better/stable career option compared to doing jobs for others. Several schemes, assistance and many benefits are being provided to entrepreneurs through different ministries, this is a pioneering effort to consolidate all the MSME related schemes under one umbrella, thus conceptualised.

Objectives

Entrepreneurs are to be given information that would facilitate to take best advantage of the schemes. This would give them encouragement, enhancement and handholding resulting in improving productivity of the enterprises. Development of enterprises in terms of establishment, expansion, modernisation, acquisitions and mergers can take place. Organisation structure in terms of proprietary, partnership, cooperatives, corporations, etc., can be planned. Issues like state development, infrastructure, fiscal issues, export prospects, etc., paves way for economic prospects.

Methodology

Both primary and secondary sources of information are obtained. The pointers are in respect to each ministry with the focus in terms of purpose, nature of assistance, etc.

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Nature of assistance	Unit cost (unit size 1,500 chicks per batch): Rs.1.36 lakh
Who can apply?	Individuals
How to apply?	Banks

4. Scheme for Establishment/Modernisation of Rural Slaughter Houses

Related Scheme	**Establishment/Modernisation of Rural Slaughter Houses**
Description	The schemes is a subsidy based credit linked scheme for establishment/modernisation of Rural Slaughter Houses
Nature of assistance	Capital subsidy - 50% of the total financial outlay
Who can apply?	Any company, partnership firm, NGO and individual entrepreneurs
How to apply?	Bank

5. Scheme for Commercial Production Units of Organic Inputs

Related Scheme	**Commercial Production Units of Organic Inputs**
Description	The scheme includes two components: Fruit and vegetable market waste compost and bio-fertitizers - Bio-pesticides production units
Nature of assistance	Subsidy @ 25% of the capital cost of the project
Who can apply?	Individuals
How to apply?	Banks

6. Poultry Venture Capital Fund

Related Scheme	**Poultry Venture Capital Fund**
Description	The objectives of the scheme are: • Encourage poultry farming activity especially in non-traditional states and provide employment opportunities in backward areas. • Improve production of poultry products which have ready market all over country • Improve productivity of unscientifically run units through technology up-gradation • Provide quality meat to consumers in hygienic conditions, and improve hygienic sale of poultry meat and products in urban areas and neighbourhood societies through poultry dressing and marketing outlets. • Improve productivity and facilitate rearing of other poultry species like quails, ducks, turkeys, etc., which have good potential.
Nature of	• Entrepreneur contribution (margin) - For loans upto Rs.1 lakh, banks

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assistance	may not insist on margin as per RBI guidelines. For loans above Rs.1.00 lakh: 10% (minimum) • Back ended capital subsidy - 25% of outlay (33.33 % for SC/ST farmers and NE states including Sikkim) • Effective bank loan (excluding eligible subsidy as above) - Balance portion, Minimum 40% of outlay
Who can apply?	• Farmers, individual entrepreneurs, NGOs, companies, cooperatives, groups of unorganised and organised sector which include Self Help Groups (SHGS), Joint Liability Groups (JLGs), etc.
How to apply?	*Please visit http://dahd.nic.in/dahd/upload/schemes/PoultryVentureCapitalFund.pdf*

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IX. MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Related scheme	**Mega Food Park**
Description	Providing mechanism to link agricultural production market by bringing together farmers, processors and retailers to ensure maximising value addition, minimising wastages, increasing farmers' income and creating employment opportunities particularly in the rural sector. This is based on "Cluster" approach and envisages a well-defined agri/horticultural-processing zone containing state-of-the art processing facilities with support infrastructure and well-established supply chain. These include Collection Centers, Primary Processing Centers (PPC), Central Processing Center (CPC) and Cold Chain infrastructure.
Nature of assistance	One time capital grant of 50% of project cost (excluding land cost) subject to a maximum of Rs.50 crore in general areas and 75% of project cost (excluding land cost) subject to a ceiling of Rs.50 crore in difficult and hilly areas i.e. North East Region including Sikkim, J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and ITDP notified areas of the states. Programme Management Agency (PMA) is appointed by the Ministry to provide management, capacity building, coordination and monitoring support. Separate amount to the extent of 5% of overall grants available, is earmarked.
Who can apply?	Farmer groups, Self Help Groups, Individual farmers
How to apply?	For seeking assistance contact: Cluster Development Initiatives, Project Management Consultants (PMC), SPV or Director, Ministry of Food Processing.

Related scheme	**Cold chain**
Description	The objective of cold chain, value addition and preservation infrastructure is to provide integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure facilities without any break from farm gate to consumer. It covers pre-cooling facilities at production sites, reefer vans, mobile cooling units as well as value addition centres which include infrastructural facilities like processing/multi-line processing/collection centres, etc., for horticulture, organic produce, marine, dairy, meat and poultry, etc. The scheme aims to facilitate establishment of a strong cold chain facility for agricultural, horticultural, dairy, fish & marine, poultry & meat products by establishing linkage from farm gate to consumer, end to end, to reduce losses through efficient storage, transportation and minimal processing. The different components of the cold chain projects are as under: Minimal processing centre at the farm level and centres is to have facility for weighing, sorting, grading waxing, packing, pre-cooling, control atmosphere (CA)/modified atmosphere (MA) cold storage, normal storage and individual quick freezing (IQF).

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	Mobile pre-cooling vans and reefer trucks. Distribution hubs with multi products and multi control atmosphere (CA)/modified atmosphere (MA) chambers/cold storage/variable humidity chambers, packing facility, cleaning in process (CIP) fog treatment, individual quick freezing (IQF) and blast freezing. Irradiation facility
Nature of assistance	Cold chain for non-horticulture products is also being funded under the National Mission on Food Processing. NABARD provides concessional finance for construction of warehouses, godowns, silos and cold storage units designed to store agricultural produce, both in public and private sectors. Financial assistance (grant-in-aid) of 50% total cost of plant and machinery and technical civil works in general areas and 75% for NE region, including Sikkim and difficult areas (J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) subject to a maximum of Rs.10 crore.
Who can apply?	Individual, groups of entrepreneurs, cooperative societies, Self Help Groups (SHGs), Farmers Producer Organisations (FPOs), NGOs, Central/State PSUs, etc., with business interest in cold chain solutions are eligible to set up integrated cold chain and preservation infrastructure and avail grant under the scheme. Cold Chain for Non-Horticulture Products are also being funded under the National Mission on Food Processing
How to apply?	NABARD provides concessional finance for construction of warehouses, godowns, silos and cold storage units. Applications under this scheme will be invited through 'Expression of Interest' by the Ministry.

Related scheme	**Modernisation of Abattoirs**
Description	This is a comprehensive scheme, which includes establishment of modern abattoirs and modernisation of existing abattoirs. Modernisation of abattoirs will also include up-scaling of infrastructure of existing abattoirs. For modernisation of meat shop, grant in aid is extended
Nature of assistance	The scheme envisages a grant of 50% of cost of plant and machinery and technical civil work and other eligible items subject to a maximum of Rs.15 crores in general areas and 75% of cost of plant and machinery and technical civil work and other eligible items subject to a maximum of Rs.15 crores in difficult areas (NE states including Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Integrated Tribal Development [ITDP] notified areas of the States) per abattoir
Who can apply?	The scheme is implemented with the involvement of local bodies (Municipal Corporations and Panchayats)/Public Sector Undertakings/Co-Operatives/Boards under Government and has flexibility for involvement of private investors on Public Private Partnership basis.
How to apply?	In the prescribed application format given in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries

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Related scheme	**Research & development, Quality assurance, codex and promotional activities**
Description	Quality and food safety have become a competitive edge in global market. Total Quality Management (TQM) such as quality control, quality system and quality assurance should function in a horizontal fashion for total success. R&D is an important area where focused attention is related to improvement of production, quality, consumer safety and public health. R&D for development and up-gradation of products, processes and technologies is required in processed food sector
Nature of assistance	Central/State Government and its organisations/Universities (including deemed universities) are eligible for grant-in-aid of entire cost of laboratory equipments required for labs and 25% of cost of technical civil works to house the equipments and furniture and fixtures associated with the equipments for general areas and 33% for difficult areas (J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttaranchal, Sikkim, North-Eastern States, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP) area). All other implementing agencies/private sector organisations are eligible for grant-in-aid of 50% of cost of laboratory equipments and 25% of cost of technical civil works to house the equipments and furniture and fixtures associated with the equipment for general areas and 70% of cost of lab equipment and 33% of technical civil works for difficult areas. This includes 5% of grant amount as professional fees for the Programme Management Agency (PMA) engaged in providing advisory and implementation services to food testing/quality control laboratories and follow up actions. When the Ministry establishes/sponsors such food testing laboratories, there would be no ceiling to financial assistance and the amount to be approved is decided on a case to case basis with the approval of Competent Authority. The food testing facilities so created should be accessible to public and made available to the food processing units for testing their products in and around the area at specified rates.
Who can apply?	Central/State Government and its organisations/Universities (including deemed universities)
How to apply?	In the prescribed application format given in website http://www.mofpi.nic.in/

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Related scheme	**National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP)**
Description	Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for implementation through State/UT Governments. A number of schemes which were implemented by MoFPI were subsumed with the Mission. This envisages establishment of a National Mission as well as corresponding Missions in State and District level. The objective is decentralisation of implementation of food processing related schemes for ensuring substantial participation of State/UT Governments. The mission is expected to improve the Ministry's outreach significantly in terms of planning, supervision, monitoring of various schemes apart from playing a more meaningful role in policy formation
Nature of assistance	It is a centrally sponsored scheme in all the states in the ratio of 75:25 (Govt. of India and states) except for North Eastern states, where the ratio is 90:10. All the UTs are funded on 100% grant basis.
Who can apply?	Food processing industries
How to apply?	Submit a Proposal in prescribed format given in website http://www.mofpi.nic.in/

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State Wise Details of Abattoirs Project Assisted by MoFPI

As on 30.05.2016

Rs. In Crore

Sr. No.	Name of Promoter	State	Type of the project	Capacity	Date of Approval	Total Project Cost	Total grant-in-aid Sanctioned	Total grant-in-aid released	Status of the project.
1.	Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation under PPP mode with Vizag Food Pvt. Ltd, Vishkhapatnam.	Andhra Pradesh	Setting up	Large animal:500 per day Sheep/Goat: 2000 per day	08.04.2013	35.74	15.00	15.00	Completed on 09.12.2015
2.	Itanagar Municipal Council (IMC), Neharlagun.	Arunachal Pradesh	Setting up	Large animal: 50 per day Sheep/Goat: 50 per day Pig: 50 per day	21.11.2013	16.32	10.20	1.02	1st installment was released in parts on 28.02.2014 & 25.03.2014.
3.	Municipal Corporation Raipur, Raipur.	Chhattisgarh	Modernization	Goat: 1320 per day	04.03.2014 & 15.07.2014	17.29	7.58	0.00	Deficient documents are awaited from Municipal Corporation/State Government.
4.	Bhilai Municipal	Chhattisgarh	Modernisation	Large animal: 150 per day	22.01.2016	18.95	8.38	0.00	All documents are received

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As on 30.05.2016

Rs. In Crore

Sr. No.	Name of Promoter	State	Type of the project	Capacity	Date of Approval	Total Project Cost	Total grant-in-aid Sanctioned	Total grant-in-aid released	Status of the project.
	Corporation, Bhilai			Sheep/Goat (Halal): 350 per day Sheep/Goa (Jhatka): 50 per day					for release of 1st instalment. File under examination.
5.	Goa Meat Complex Ltd (Govt. of Goa Undertaking), Usgaon, Ponda, Goa	Goa	Modernization	Large animal: 300	08.04.2013	13.00	6.17	4.94	1st installment was released on 13.08.2013. 2nd instalment released on 15.02.2016. 3rd instalment released on 26.04.2016. Revised project period is up to 31.05.2016.
6.	Faridabad Municipal Corporation, Faridabad.	Haryana	Setting up	Sheep/Goat: 2000 Poultry: 2000	18.12.2013	22.00	8.91	0.00	Alternate site identified. All documents are received for approval of change in site and release of

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									As on 30.05.2016
									Rs. In Crore
Sr. No.	**Name of Promoter**	**State**	**Type of the project**	**Capacity**	**Date of Approval**	**Total Project Cost**	**Total grant-in-aid Sanctioned**	**Total grant-in-aid released**	**Status of the project.**
									1st instalment. File under examination. After release of 1st instalment, it will have to be placed before Approval Committee afresh .
7.	Gurgaon Municipal Corporation, Gurgaon.	Haryana	Setting up	Sheep/Goat (Halal): 2000 per day Sheep/Goat (Halal): 2000 per day Poultry: 4000 per day Pig- 500 per day	16.02.2015	52.59	15.00	0.00	1. Land under dispute yet to be finalised; 1st installment yet to be released.
8.	Municipal Corporation Shimla, Shimla.	Himachal Pradesh	Setting up	Sheep/Goat (Jhatka)-200 per day, Sheep/Goat (Halal)-50 animal per day,	31.10.2008	28.45	15.00	15.00	Completed on 09.05.2014

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As on 30.05.2016

Rs. In Crore

Sr. No.	Name of Promoter	State	Type of the project	Capacity	Date of Approval	Total Project Cost	Total grant-in-aid Sanctioned	Total grant-in-aid released	Status of the project.
				Pig: 50 animal per day, Poultry: 2000 per day					
9.	Jammu Municipal Corporation, Jammu, J& K.	J&K	Setting up	Sheep/Goat (Halal): 250 per day Sheep/Goat (Jhatka): 250 per day	31.10.2008	23.00	15.00	1.50	1st installment released on 28-03-2009 ; project still facing land issues; yet to be finalised
10.	Jammu & Kashmir Sheep & Sheep Products Development Board (J&KSSPD), Srinagar.	J&K	Setting up	Sheep/Goat:5000 per day	26.03.2009	28.00	14.10	1.41	1st installment released on 10-08-2009. Project site, project cost and Project Implementing Agency changed and would require fresh approval of Approval Committee.

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									As on 30.05.2016
									Rs. In Crore
Sr. No.	**Name of Promoter**	**State**	**Type of the project**	**Capacity**	**Date of Approval**	**Total Project Cost**	**Total grant-in-aid Sanctioned**	**Total grant-in-aid released**	**Status of the project.**
									Deficient documents are awaited from Municipal Corporation/State Government.
11.	Municipal Corporation Ranchi, Ranchi.	Jharkhand	Setting up	Large animal: 1000 per day	31.10.2008	18.67	8.65	3.46	1st installment released in two installments on 31.03.2010 & 05.05.2010 (in part-payments). 2nd instalment released on 21.12.2015; extension of time limit given upto 31-03-2016. Project not completed. State Government yet to respond.

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As on 30.05.2016

Rs. In Crore

Sr. No.	Name of Promoter	State	Type of the project	Capacity	Date of Approval	Total Project Cost	Total grant-in-aid Sanctioned	Total grant-in-aid released	Status of the project.
12.	Hospet City Municipal Council, Hospet, Bellary District.	Karanataka	Setting up	Large animal: 75 per day. Sheep/Goat: 350 per day	07.01.2014	8.90	3.80	0.38	1st installment was released on 28.03.2014.
13.	Mysore City Corporation, New Sayyaji Rao Road, Mysore.	Karanataka	Setting up	Large animal: 75 per day Sheep/Goat: 350 per day	07.01.2014	39.90	15.00	1.50	1st installment released on 26-03-2014. Site under dispute and yet to be resolved by State Government.
14.	Chitradurga City Municipal Council Chitradurga City.	Karanataka	Setting up	Large animal: 200 per day Sheep/Goat: 1500 per day	07.01.2014	7.70.00	3.29	0.33	1st installment was released on 28.03.2014.
15.	City Municipal Council Chamrajnagar at Chamrajnagar.	Karnataka	Setting up	Large animal: 60 per day Sheep/Goat: 450 per day	22.09.2014	12.64	5.81	0.58	1st instalment released on 17.02.2015 and 16.04.2015 (in parts).
16.	Meat Products	Kerala	Setting up	Large animal: 200	08.04.2013	31.02	14.36	11.48	1st installment

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As on 30.05.2016

Rs. In Crore

Sr. No.	Name of Promoter	State	Type of the project	Capacity	Date of Approval	Total Project Cost	Total grant-in-aid Sanctioned	Total grant-in-aid released	Status of the project.
	of India Ltd (Govt. of Kerala Undertaking).			per day Pig: 200 per day					was released on 16.09.2013. 2nd instalment was released on 27.04.2015. 3rd installment was released in parts on 22.02.2016 and 13.05.2016.
17.	Ahmednagar Dist. Goat Rearing & Processing Co-operative Federation Ltd, Ahmednagar.	Maharashtra	Setting up	Sheep/Goat: 1600 per day	21.02.2009	23.52	8.51	8.51	Completed on 21.06.2011
18.	Aurangabad Municipal Corporation, Aurangabad. (PPP mode),	Maharashtra	Setting up	Large animal: 400 per day Sheep/Goat: 1000 per day	18.12.2013	36.49	0.00	0.00	The project was approved "in-principle" for GIA of Rs. 14.25 crore.

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As on 30.05.2016

Rs. In Crore

Sr. No.	Name of Promoter	State	Type of the project	Capacity	Date of Approval	Total Project Cost	Total grant-in-aid Sanctioned	Total grant-in-aid released	Status of the project.
									PPP partner selected and no grant-in-aid required from MoFPI.
19.	Industry Department & MIFCO, Mizoram, Aizawl.	Mizoram	Modernization	Large animal: 50 per day Pigs: 200 per day	18.12.2013	21.00	12.86	1.28	1st installment was released on 28.02.2014.
20.	Dimapur Municipal Council, Dimapur.	Nagaland	Setting up	Large animal: 250 per day, Sheep/Goat: 150 per day Pig: 250 pig per day.	26.03.2009	22.88	14.02	14.02	Completed on 26.05.2012
21.	Municipal Council Mokokchung at Mokokchung.	Nagaland	Setting up	Buffalo-200 per day Sheep/Goat: 300 per day	22.09.2014	17.08	11.07	4.43	1st instalment was released on 01.12.2014. 2nd instalment was released on 28.01.2016.
22.	Kohima Municipal Council,	Nagaland	Setting up	Sheep/Goat (Halal): 250 per day	22.01.2016	21.99	15.00	1.5	1st instalment of grant released on

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As on 30.05.2016

Rs. In Crore

Sr. No.	Name of Promoter	State	Type of the project	Capacity	Date of Approval	Total Project Cost	Total grant-in-aid Sanctioned	Total grant-in-aid released	Status of the project.
	Kohima.			Sheep/Goat (Jhatka): 250 per day Pig: 350 per day					23.03.2016
23.	Puducherry Municipality, at Attupati, Puducherry	Puducherry	Modernisation	Sheep/Goat: 600 per day	10.11.2014	05.10	2.45	0.25	1st instalment released on 28.08.2015.
24.	Municipal Corporation Mohali.	Punjab	Modernisation	Sheep/Goat : 100 per day Pig:10 per day Poultry:3600 per day.	22.09.2014	8.09	3.32	0.33	1st instalment was released on 02-02-2015.
25.	Municipal Corporation Ludhiana.	Punjab	Modernisation	Sheep/Goat (Halal): 250 per day Sheep/Goat (Jhatka): 250 per day Poultry: 2000 per day Pig: 150 per day	16.02.2015	19.50	7.93	0.79	1st instalment was released on 15.12.2015.
26.	Jaipur Nagar Nigam at Chainpura,	Rajasthan	Modernisation	Buffalo: 500 per day	10.11.2014	38.20	13.21	0.00	Land under dispute yet to be finalised;

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As on 30.05.2016

Rs. In Crore

Sr. No.	Name of Promoter	State	Type of the project	Capacity	Date of Approval	Total Project Cost	Total grant-in-aid Sanctioned	Total grant-in-aid released	Status of the project.
	Jaipur								1st installment yet to be released.
27.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Livestock Fisheries & Veterinary Services (AH, LF & VS) at Majhitar, East Sikkim	Sikkim	Setting up	Bullock: 60 per day, Buffalo: 60 per day, Pig: 1000 per day, Sheep/Goat (Halal):200 per day Sheep/Goat (Jhatka): 200 per day	17.11.2011 & 14.03.2014 (revised)	27.07	15.00	1.50	1st installment was released on 07-08-2014.
28.	SLP & DC, Krishi Bhawan, Tadong, Gangtok, Sikkim-737102 at Gyalzing, West Sikkim	Sikkim	Setting up	Buffalo: 25 per day, Bullocks: 25 per day, Sheep/Goat:50 per day and Pigs: 50 per day	10.11.2014	17.56	11.08	1.11	1st instalment was released on 09.07.2015.
29.	SLP & DC, Krishi Bhawan, Tadong,	Sikkim	Setting up	Poultry: 2400 per day	10.11.2014	4.33	2.26	0.23	1st instalment was released on 15.07.2015.

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As on 30.05.2016

Rs. In Crore

Sr. No.	Name of Promoter	State	Type of the project	Capacity	Date of Approval	Total Project Cost	Total grant-in-aid Sanctioned	Total grant-in-aid released	Status of the project.
	Gangtok, Sikkim-737102 at Melli South Sikkim								
30.	Tiruchirappalli City Corporation (TCC) at Gandhi Market, Tiruchirappalli.	Tamil Nadu	Modernization	Sheep/Goat: 500 per day	18.12.2013	3.06	1.46	0.146	1st installment was released on 20.11.2014.
31.	TCC at Panchappur, TiruchirappallI	Tamil Nadu	Setting up	Sheep/Goat: 500 per day	18.12.2013	6.79	3.22	0.32	1st instalment was released on 09.05.2016.
32.	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation(GHMC), Hyderabad.	Telangana	Modernization	Large animal: 600 per day Sheep:2000 per day	31.10.2008	32.84	14.55	14.55	Completed on 28.01.2015.
33.	Nagar Nigam Bareilly Bareilly.	UP	Setting up	Large animal: 200 per day	18.12.2013	23.62	0.00	0.00	The project was approved “in-principle”

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As on 30.05.2016

Rs. In Crore

Sr. No.	Name of Promoter	State	Type of the project	Capacity	Date of Approval	Total Project Cost	Total grant-in-aid Sanctioned	Total grant-in-aid released	Status of the project.
	(PPP mode),			Sheep/Goat: 550 per day					for grant-in-aid of Rs. 10.10 crore. PPP partner selected and no grant-in-aid required from MoFPI.
34.	Kolkata Municipal Corporation (kmc) (74, D C Dey Road), Kolkata.	West Bengal	Setting up	Large animal: 400-450 per day.	31.10.2008	26.42	10.16	10.16	Completed on 01.09.2014.
35.	KMC (25 D C Dey Road), Kolkata	West Bengal	Setting up	Goat: 1000 per day	14.03.2014	14.60	5.29	0.00	1st installment yet to be released as utilization certificate of previous grant given for 400 Rabindra Sarani, Kolkata not yet received.
36.	KMC, 400 Rabindra Sarani,	West Berngal	Modernization	Sheep/Goat: 400 per day	21.11.2013	13.30	5.80	0.58	1st installment was released on

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As on 30.05.2016

Rs. In Crore

Sr. No.	Name of Promoter	State	Type of the project	Capacity	Date of Approval	Total Project Cost	Total grant-in-aid Sanctioned	Total grant-in-aid released	Status of the project.
	Kolkata.								28.02.2014.
37.	Nabadwip Municipality at Nabadwip	West Bengal	Setting up	Sheep/Goat- 100 per day	22.09.2014	3.90	1.50	0.15	1st instalment was released on 15.07.2015.
38.	Contai Municipality at Contai.	West Bengal	Setting up	Sheep/Goat: 100 per day Large animal:50 per day	22.09.2014	8.28	3.48	0.35	1st instalment was released on 04.08.2015.
39.	Birnagar Municipality at Birnagar.	West Bengal	Setting up	Sheep/Goat : 100 per day	22.09.2014	2.93	1.13	0.11	1st instalment was released on 04.08.2015.
40.	Bhatpara Municipality at Bhatpara.	West Bengal	Setting up	Large animal- 25	22.09.2014	7.98	3.26	0.33	1st instalment of Rs. 33 lakh released on 11.08.2015.
41.	Ranaghat Municipality at Ranaghat.	West Bengal	Setting up	Sheep/Goat : 100 per day	22.09.2014	2.94	1.13	0.11	1st instalment was released on 11.08.2015.
				Total		**783.64**	**333.94**	**117.356**	

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Government of India
Ministry of Food Processing Industries

15-March-2016 18:10 IST

Modernization of Abattoirs

Ministry of Food Processing Industries is implementing the Central Sector Scheme for Setting up/ Modernization of Abattoirs under which assistance in the form of grant-in-aid is provided for setting up of new and modernisation of existing abattoirs to local bodies (Municipal Corporations and Panchayats)/ Public Sector Undertakings/ Co-Operatives/Boards under Government. The Scheme has flexibility for involvement of private investors on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis.The proposals that are to be implemented under PPP mode shall follow the guidelines for financial support to Public Private Partnerships (PPPs) in infrastructure, issued by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, as adopted by each State Government.

The scheme was transferred to the State Governments for implementation under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Mission on Food Processing (NMFP) with effect from 1.04.2014. Proposals received up to 31.03.2014 are being processed by the Ministry under the Central Sector Scheme. Fresh proposals with effect from 01.04.2014 are to be submitted to State Governments. However, the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of NMFP has been delinked from Central support from financial year 2015-16

The scheme envisages a grant of 50% in general areas and 75% in difficult areas for cost of Plant and Machinery (P&M) and Technical Civil Work (TCW) and other eligible items subject to a maximum of Rs.15 crore per abattoir. Difficult areas include North Eastern States including Sikkim, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and ITDP notified areas of the [illegible]

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In addition, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare is running a programme of Rural Slaughter Houses (establishment/ modernization/ expansion) through Panchayati Raj Institutions as a Component under the National Livestock Mission. This Component supports slaughter houses in rural areas, with grant-in-aid under the scheme. However, no grant-in-aid has been released under this component till date.

This information was given by the Minister of State for Food Processing Industries SadhviNiranjanJyoti in a written reply in Lok Sabha today.

****

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Quarterly Review of Merchandise Foreign Trade

October-December, 2023

DGCI&S, Kolkata, Ministry of Commerce & Industry

Commercial Intelligence (CI) Division

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1. The Quarterly Review Report of Foreign Trade is a report/record prepared and published by Commercial Intelligence Division of DGCI&S, Kolkata based on Merchandise Foreign Trade Statistics of India disseminated at specified regular intervals by DGCI&S, Kolkata. Historically, a Monthly Review of Foreign Trade was being published for every month; however, from now onwards i.e. w.e.f. Quarter 3 of Financial Year 2023-24, Quarterly Review of Merchandise Foreign Trade Report shall be published for each quarter of every year instead of twelve-monthly reports.

2. The Report attempts to outline diverse aspects and trends of India's interface with the outside world in terms of inflow (import) and outflow (export) of varied commodities/commodity groups with emphasis on top 10 Quick Estimate Groups, top 15 Principal Commodity Groups and top 15 2-digit ITC-HS Groups [Indian Trade Classification based on Harmonised System] both under exportable goods and importable goods segments in each Quarter, inter-alia. This instant Report is for the 3rd Quarter of Financial Year 2023-24 which comprises the combined figures of months of October to December, 2023. This Report has been outlined in three broad Sections: Section A: India's Export Scenario Section B: India's Import Scenario and Section: C: India's Trade Balance Scenario.

3. This Report comprises analysis based on latest available statistics from DGCI&S database and at certain (rare) cases very negligible deviations during the process of rounding of decimal points are ignored.

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Brief Overview of India's Merchandise Trade in Q3 of Financial Year 2023-24 (October-December'23)

1. In Q3 of Financial Year (FY) 2023-24, India's total exports as per Indian Trade Classification- Harmonised System item-wise computation was recorded at USD 105.60 billion as compared to USD 104.56 billion in Q3 of FY 2022-23 registering a nearly 1% growth. In Q3 of FY 2023-24, total imports were recorded at USD 176.18 billion as compared to USD 176.08 billion in Q3 of FY 2022-23. The resultant trade balance deficit for Q3 of FY 2023-24 was USD 70.58 billion and had improved by 1.31% vis-à-vis trade balance for Q3 of FY 2022-23 with deficit of USD 71.52 billion.

2. In Q3 of FY 2023-24, 45.68% of India's total merchandise exports had been routed to Asia, 21.93% to America and 20.92% to Europe and the leading exported products (as per ITC-HS classification) during October-December'23 was Mineral Fuels, oils, distillation products, etc., Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc., Electrical, electronic equipment, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc., and Pharmaceutical products.

3. In Q3 of FY 2023-24, 62.76%% of India's total merchandise imports had been routed from Asia, 14.08% from Europe and 9.57% from America and the leading imported products (as per ITC-HS classification) during October-December'23 were Mineral Fuels, oils, distillation products, etc., Pearls, precious stones, metals, coins, etc., Electrical, electronic equipment, Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery, etc. and Organic Chemicals.

4. As per latest available WTO Report of 2022, India has 1.80% share in global merchandise exports and 2.80% share in global merchandise imports and India ranks 18th in world merchandise report.

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SECTION A

India's Export Scenario in Q3 of Financial Year 2023-24 [October-December'23]

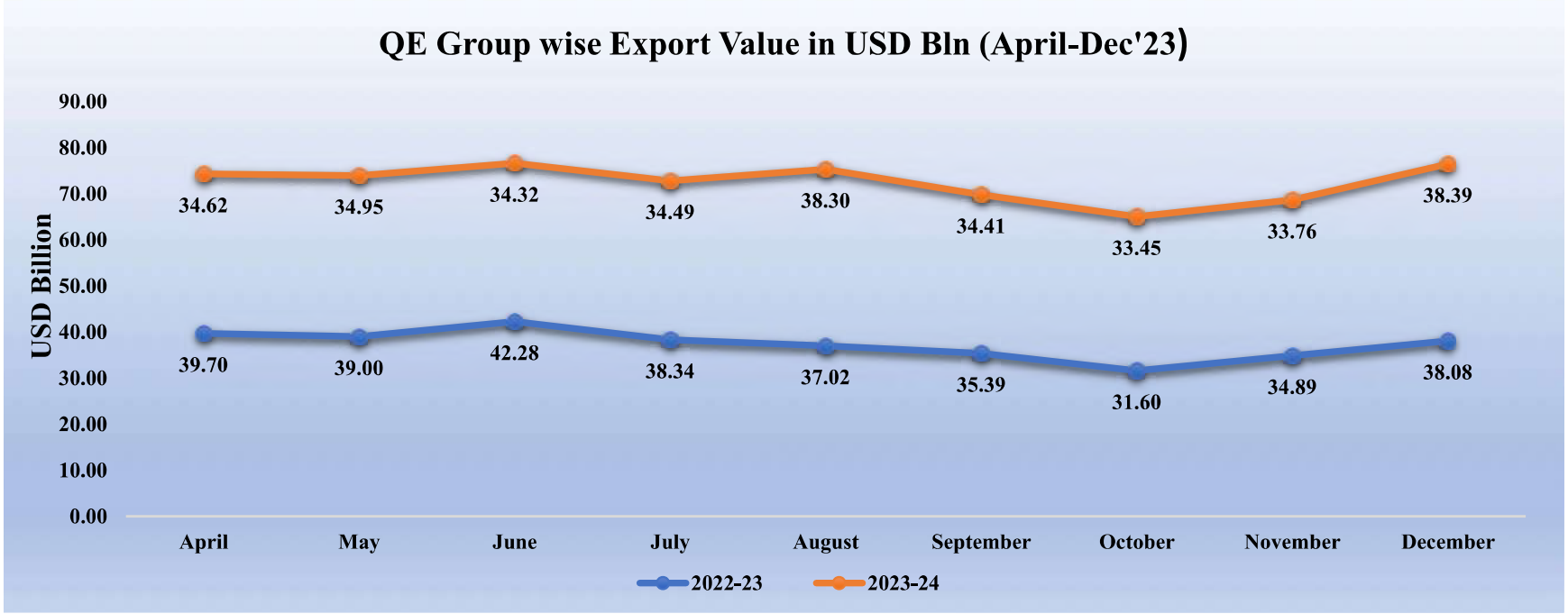
Quick Estimates Analysis: The Quick Estimates of Merchandise Foreign Trade are grouped into 30 major commodities and monthly Quick Estimates are released by the fifteenth of following month.

Table 1: Top 10 QE Commodity Groups (export) for October-December'23

		All Figures in USD Million				
Sl. No.	QE Group	Oct'23	Nov'23	Dec'23	Total	Percentage Share in Total Exports (Oct'23 to Dec'23)
1	Engineering Goods	8078.56	7822.3	10007.7	25909	24.53
2	Petroleum Products	5903.28	7405.3	6893.92	20202	19.13
3	Gems & Jewellery	2986.34	2802.7	2898.5	8687.6	8.23
4	Electronic Goods	2357.61	2241.2	2647.85	7246.7	6.86
5	Drugs & Pharmaceuticals	2424.46	2136.1	2477	7037.6	6.66
6	Organic & Inorganic Chemicals	2138.62	2071.1	2528.11	6737.9	6.38
7	RMG of all Textiles	908.78	1021.2	1295.27	3225.2	3.05
8	Cotton Yarn/Fabs./made-ups, Handloom Products etc.	977.49	854.9	937.93	2770.3	2.62
9	Marine Products	779.09	644.59	624.75	2048.4	1.94
10	Rice	565.65	585.78	870.58	2022	1.91
	Others	6332.36	6174.8	7206.11	19713	18.67
	Total	33452.2	33760	38387.7	105600	100

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Figure 1: Month-wise Export Value Earned in USD Bln as per QE (30 commodity groups)



- Table 1 above enlists top 10 QE Commodity Groups for the period October- December' 23. As per QE for the period October – December' 23, Engineering Goods has topped the chart with nearly one-fourth share (24.53%) in India' total export value basket for the said period followed by Petroleum Products with 19.13% share.

- For Engineering goods, the highest export value earned (USD 10007.7 million) was recorded in December'23 registering a rise of 27.93 % vis-a-vis November'23 (USD 7822.3 million); whereas for Petroleum Products, export value earned had increased substantially by 25.44% in November' 23 (USD 7405. 3 million) over October'23 (USD 5903.28 million) but a decline of 6.90% was recorded in the immediate next month i.e. in December'23 (USD 6893.92 million).

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- During April-December'23 phase, India's exports of Petroleum Products were the second highest in the month of November after August high of USD 9631.44 million (as per QE) and one of the major attributable reasons could be increased shipments to the EU with the fallout of Russia-Ukraine conflict playing a significant role at the backdrop.

- On an overall basis as per QE, from Figure 1 above it can be deciphered that, between April-December'23, export earnings had peaked in the month of August'23 (USD 38.30 bln) followed by a decelerating trend till October'23 and then surged upto USD 38.39 bln in December'23, the highest during entire period. The December'23 figures are slightly higher than December'22 figures of USD 38.08 billion; however, our export earnings were massive high in June'22 clocking a value of USD 42.28 billion.

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Table 3c: Top 15 four-digit level ITC-HS commodity groups and their respective percentage shares in total export value earned during October-December'23

4-Digit HS Code	Commodity Name	Total Export Value Earned (Oct-Dec'23) in USD Bln	Share % in Total Export Value (Oct-Dec'23)
2710	Oils petroleum, bituminous, distillates, except crude	20.02	18.96
3004	Medicaments, therapeutic, prophylactic use, in dosag	4.92	4.65
7113	Jewellery and parts, containing precious metal	4.75	4.50
8517	Electric apparatus for line telephony, telegraphy	4.43	4.19
7102	Diamonds, not mounted or set	3.42	3.24
1006	Rice	2.02	1.91
8708	Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	1.76	1.67
8703	Motor vehicles for transport of persons (except buses)	1.64	1.56
2601	Iron ores and concentrates, roasted iron pyrites	1.15	1.08
7601	Unwrought aluminium	1.12	1.06
306	Crustaceans	1.09	1.03
3808	Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides etc (retail)	1.01	0.95
8411	Turbo-jets, turbo-propellers/other gas turbine engines	0.95	0.90
202	Meat of bovine animals, frozen	0.92	0.87
5205	Cotton yarn not sewing thread >85% cotton, not retail	0.87	0.82

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- The above table at a slightly granular level portrays top 15 four-digit level ITC-HS commodity groups with sub-chapter/4-digit HS-Code 2710 topping the list having a share of 18.96% in total export value basket for the period October-December'23. It is evidently the most dominant commodity type exported by India under Chpater-27. The leading five 4-digit HS-Code commodity types can be mapped to the leading ITC-HS 2-digit Commodity Chapters indicated in prior analysis comprising Chapters 27, 30, 71, 85. Rice with code 1006 occupied the sixth slot and had a share of 1.91% in total export earnings for the period October-December'23.

Table 4: Broad Region-Wise Classification of India's Exports during October-December'23

Region	%Share in Total Exports Oct-Dec'22	%Share in Total Exports Oct-Dec'23
Asia	44.71	45.68
America	22.23	21.93
Europe	21.25	20.92
Africa	10.85	10.34
CIS	0.97	1.13

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Figure 4: Region -Wise Distribution of India's Total Exports during October-December'23



- The above table provides a broad picture about distribution of India's exports to different economic regions with bulk of our exports routed to Asia (45.68% in Q3 of FY 2023-24) followed by America (21.93%) and Europe (20.92%).

- When reviewed vis-a-vis Q3 of FY 2022-23, it is observed that Asia's share has increased by nearly 1% point in Q3 of FY 2023-24 and share of CIS has also increased slightly. On the other hand, shares of America, Europe and Africa have reduced minorly in Q3 of FY 2023-24 when compared over Q3 of FY 2022-23.

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- The above table shows leading 15 ports in terms of their respective contributions to India's Export Value basket for the period October-December' 23. Nava Sheva Sea with 13.91% share and SEZ Jamnagar with 11.85% share are the two dominant ports located in the Western Coast of the country. From the eastern coast Chennai Sea with a share of 4.05% occupies the fifth-slot.
- On a YoY basis, the review indicates that contributions of both Chennai Air and Delhi Air have significantly increased by 65.70% and 50.61% respectively.

Table 9: Snapshot of India's Exports (in quantity/volume terms) by Principal Commodity Code Classification

PC Codes	Principal Commodity Groups	Unit	% Share in Total Export Value (Oct-Dec'23)	Total Quantity Exported (Oct-Dec'22)	Total Quantity Exported (Oct-Dec'23)	YoY % Change in Quantity Exported	Average Approx Per Unit Value in USD (Oct-Dec'22)	Average Approx Per Unit Value in USD (Oct-Dec'23)	YoY % Change in Average Aprrox Per Unit Value
S6	Petroleum Products	Ton	19.13	23978870	27550949	14.90	956.95	760.176	-20.56
H8	Drug Formulations, Biologicals	Kgs	5.22	157703812	250615064	58.92	29.87	22.136	-25.88
G9	Gold And Other Preciuoss Meta	Kgs	4.51	331889773	259451675	-21.83	9.69	19.672	103.07
L3	Iron And Steel	Ton	2.15	2218617	2414123	8.81	1011.38	976.208	-3.48
O5	Motor Vehicle/Cars	Nos	1.95	278098	259885	-6.55	7929.78	7941.216	0.14
E7	Marine Products	Kgs	1.94	394619962	561864590	42.38	3.87	3.660	-5.50
I3	Organic Chemicals	Kgs	1.79	920058226	982003349	6.73	2.26	1.950	-13.78
L5	Aluminium, Products Of Alumin	Ton	1.64	751012	638321	-15.01	2819.05	2726.970	-3.27
A3	Rice -Basmoti	Ton	1.31	1042072	1235115	18.52	1021.10	1131.256	10.79
H5	Bulk Drugs, Drug Intermediates	Kgs	1.11	101061777	116013818	14.79	11.27	10.125	-10.16
E8	Iron Ore	Ton	1.08	2768147	12960073	368.19	51.60	86.681	67.99
D7	Buffalo Meat	Ton	0.97	292598	361584	23.58	2563.88	2831.261	10.43
H9	Agro Chemicals	Kgs	0.95	508992797	170389033	-66.52	8.44	5.915	-29.93
B1	Spices	Kgs	0.91	280269811	292581101	4.39	2.94	3.289	11.91
P7	Cotton Yarn	Kgs	0.87	19807311102	18905417922	-4.55	705123.66	1709893.500	142.50

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- The above table presents an analysis of volume/quantity exported by India during the period October-December'23 based on Principal Commodity Classification. The Principal Commodity Code Classification system has codified a total of 168 commodity/commodity groups, out of which, unit classification is generally available for 104 commodity/commodity groups; Unit classification implies the unit in which the commodity is exported i.e. KGS/TON/NOS/LTR, etc.

- Based on percentage share in total export value basket for Q3 of FY 2023-24 the top 15 PC groups within the set of 104 commodity/commodity groups (with unit classification) have been sorted and selected for review. The table also reflects average approximate per unit value of each commodity group during the reference period and the same is denominated in USD.

- For Petroleum Products (PC Code S6), Drug Formulations, Biologicals (PC Code H8) and Gold and Others Precious Metals (PC Code G9) occupying the top 3 slots in terms of % share in total export value during October-December'23 it is observed that, there is 15% rise in quantity exported between Q3 (FY 2022-23) and Q3 (FY 2023-24) in case of PC Code-S6; a significant 58.92% rise in quantity exported in case of PC Code H8 and a 21.83% decline in quantity exported in case of PC Code-G9 during the same reference period. One of the major attributable reasons for the decline in quantity exported in case of G9 (with 4.51% share in India's export value basket during October-December'23) is 103.07% rise in average approximate per unit value between Q3 (FY 2022-23) and Q3 (FY 2023-24).

- For all of the above 15 commodities enlisted in the table, quantity exported has increased between Q3 (FY 2022-23) and Q3 (FY 2023-24) and decline in quantity exported is observed only in case of G9, O5 (Motor Vehicles/Cars), L5 (Aluminium, Products of Aluminium), H9 (Agro Chemicals), and P7 (Cotton Yarn).

- H9 (Agro Chemicals) with nearly 1% share in India's export value basket had registered most significant 66.52% fall in quantity exported although average approximate per unit value change was not in the inverse direction between Q3 (FY 2022-23) and Q3 (FY 2023-24). For P7 (Cotton Yarn), despite significant change (142.50%) in average approximate per unit value, the decline in quantity exported was very minimal to the tune of 4.55%.

- During the period under review i.e. Q3 (FY 2023-24) vis-à-vis- Q3 (FY 2022-23), YoY percentage change in quantity exported is stupendously high for E8 (Iron Ores) a 368.19% rise despite a 67.99% rise in average approximate per unit value. Iron Ore constituted 1.08% of India's total export value basket during Q3 of FY 2023-24. Similar pattern although at lower scale is observed in case of A3 (Rice-Basmoti), D7 (Buffalo Meat) and B1 (Spices).

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Government of India

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

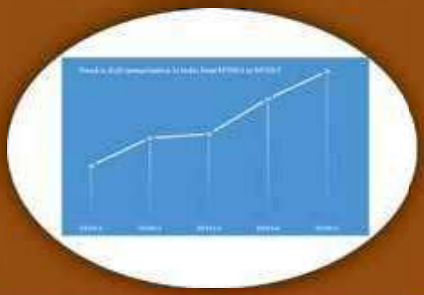
NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS - 5), 2019–21

INDIA REPORT

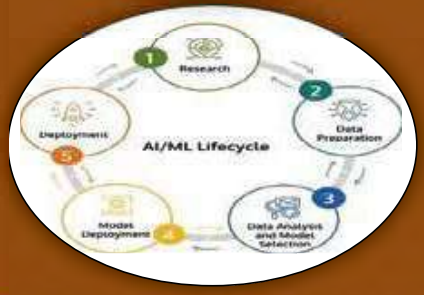












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International Institute for Population Sciences
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NATIONAL FAMILY HEALTH SURVEY (NFHS-5)

2019-21

INDIA

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MARCH 2022

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स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण
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भारत सरकार
Minister for Health & Family Welfare
and Chemicals & Fertilizers
Government of India

सत्यमेव जयते

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव



MESSAGE

It gives me immense pleasure to release the National Report of the Fifth Round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), 2019-21. As with previous rounds, the much-awaited NFHS-5 estimates will help to understand the current levels and track the performances of various flagship programmes launched by the Government of India in the recent years and will help to adapt and frame new policies and plans for the future.

The NFHS-5 provides the much needed estimates on fertility, mortality, maternal, child and adult health, women and child nutrition etc. at the National and State levels. A majority of these indicators are also provided for 707 districts of India. These indicators throw light on important aspects of family well-being of the population of different States/UTs. I am also happy to note that NFHS-5 provides information on number of indicators covered in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which India is committed to.

The inclusive efforts of the Government of India in the country through landmark programmes like National Rural Health Mission, Janani Shishu Suraksha Karyakram, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Ayushman Bharat- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY), Mission Indradhanush, Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan, POSHAN Abhiyaan, Beti Bachao- Beti Padhao, Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojna, promotion of menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls, etc. are also positively reflected in the findings of the NFHS-5.

Since our objective is to transform quality of life through effective delivery services, I hope that these estimates would enable the Government and stakeholders to arrive at a informed decision-making and policy interventions related to areas of health, population resources, and nutritional levels of women and children, and help in taking corrective measures in the right direction for the general population of this large and diverse country.

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(Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya)

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भारत सरकार
MINISTER OF STATE FOR
HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

No 335

आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव



MESSAGE

It gives me great satisfaction and delight to bring out National Report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), 2019-21 conducted under the aegis of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India. The NFHS-5, provides crucial information on several new and emerging issues on reproductive and child health, fertility and family planning, menstrual hygiene among adolescent girls, antenatal care, Women' empowerment, domestic violence, etc.

The estimates of key indicators given under NFHS-5 are also aligned with various Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) especially SDG-3, which says 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages". It provides a useful demographic and health database, which will facilitate better monitoring of government programmes, and the progress made towards achieving the SDGs by 2030.

The Government of India, under the valuable guidance of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, is committed to meet the health needs of the people of India. Availability of the data generated under NFHS-5, Government would be enabled to take important policy decisions and strategies for intervention at state and district levels. Also, it will provide helpful insights to researchers who are working in the area of health, population resources, and nutritional levels of women children.

I congratulate the officials of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, NFHS-5 team, IIPS, other partners from USAID, ICF and all who have helped in NFHS-5 for making this valuable contribution to the development of the community and country at large and wish them the best for future endeavors'.

May, 2022

(Dr. Bharati Pravin Pawar)

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Government of India
Department of Health and Family Welfare
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav



FOREWORD

The National Family Health Surveys (NFHS) conducted under the aegis of the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has played a crucial role in providing the Government of India and the stakeholders with reliable inputs to monitor the progress of various flagship programmes as well as the vision of the National Health Policy. The NFHS-5, with a reference period 2019-2021 provides vital information on reproductive and child health, fertility and family planning, health insurance, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, non-communicable diseases and many other related issues. The National report provides information at National and State levels by background characteristics. The report would strengthen the country's demographic and health database, and the information will serve as a benchmark for government's initiatives in its commitment to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by 2030.

Over the years, NFHS has expanded its scope and coverage to fill the gap in the data requirements of the Government, entities outside the Government and researchers in the field of population and health. Like in the previous round, NFHS-5 has adopted a modular approach to arrive at estimates of crucial indicators at the National and State /UT levels and a subset of these indicators at the district level. This will act as a useful trigger to prioritize action to address key healthcare challenges facing the districts and states.

I am also happy to note that majority of the programmes of the Ministry are successfully reflected in the findings of the report, which gives us the opportunity to further strengthen the programmes.

The success of such a large-scale survey of national importance like NFHS-5 has been due to the efforts of Statistics Division in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), the Chairman & Members of the Technical and Administrative Committees, USAID and ICF. I appreciate the support and contribution of all who have helped to accomplish this ambitious task.

Date : 03 May, 2022
Place : New Delhi

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(Rajesh Bhushan)

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Additional Secretary & Mission Director (NHM)



PROLOGUE

I am happy to note that the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) has been instrumental in providing robust information to the Government of India and policy makers with credible evidence from its various flagship programs launched by the Government in recent years and will facilitate in adopting and formulating new policies and plans for the future. The fifth round of the NFHS, conducted during 2019-21, provides crucial information on reproductive and child health, including social-economic characteristics, fertility, early child mortality, family planning, water and sanitation, nutritional status, child immunization, gender based violence, women's empowerment, certain non-communicable diseases (NCDs), and many other topics. The NFHS-5 National Report, jointly prepared by Statistics Division of MoHFW and International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, would further strengthen the country's demographic and health database.

Despite of all the challenges during the pandemic, the National Family Health Survey has committed to provide crucial database to take important policy decisions and to plan strategies for intervention at State and District level across the country. Another significant contribution of NFHS-5 is to provide recent estimates of over 34 SDG indicators for tracking the progress made and would help the government to plan towards achieving the SDGs by the year 2030.

Similar to the previous round, NFHS-5 also covered 707 districts by adopting a modular approach to arrive at estimates of crucial indicators at National, State/Union Territory (UT) and District levels. After rigorous rounds of mapping and listing of all the households in the selected first units in each State/UT, information was collected from each selected households and from women age 15-14 and men age 15-54 in each selected household, including biomarkers from all eligible persons through the use of Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI).

I want to congratulate the NFHS team at Statistics Division of MoHFW and IIPS, Mumbai for making this valuable contribution to the development of the community and country at large. I acknowledge with appreciations all those who have supported and contributed to the success of the project. I look forward to the comments for further value addition.

(Vikas Sheel)

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PREFACE

The National Family Health Survey (NFHS), initiated in the early 1990s, has emerged as a nationally important data source on population, health and nutrition for India and its States and UTs. The 2019-21 National Family Health Survey is the fifth in theseries of national health surveys and will provide information on key health and family welfare related indicators and on several new and emerging issues including pre-school attendance, death registration, disability insurance coverage, ownership of physical and economic assets by women,domestic violence during pregnancy, height, weight, hemoglobin levels, blood pressure and blood glucose measured. For the first time in NFHS-5 waist and hip circumference measurements has also been collected.The scope of NFHS-5 has been modified to make the target population ranges aligned with those of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The survey used a uniform sampling design, questionnaires (translated into regional languages), field procedures and biomarker measurements for facilitating comparability across the States/UTs and ensuring the good data quality. NFHS-5 covered all 28 States, 08 Union Territories and 707 districts of India by adopting a modular approach to arrive at estimates of crucial indicators at National, State/Union Territory (UT) and District levels.One National factsheet, 36 States and UTs Factsheets and 707 districts factsheets that provided estimates of 131 key indicators at State/UT level and 104 at district level have already been released.

We are pleased to release NFHS-5 National report. I hope that the information given in this report will provide inputs for policy makers and planners to make informed decisions for managing effectively health and family welfare programmes with an emphasis on issues related to maternal and child health.

May, 2022

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH & FAMILY WELFARE
INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY BUILDING,
NEW DELHI - 110001



MESSAGE

I am delighted to note that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India in association with International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai is bringing out the National Report of the fifth round of National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5). NFHS surveys are well recognised globally for the detailed presentation of information on India's population, health and associated domains. The estimates provided by NFHS are comparable with the Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) being carried out at over 90 countries globally.

The key estimates from NFHS are crucial in monitoring the existing policies and programmes and to formulate new ones for the betterment of the marginalised and underdeveloped communities at the grass-root level. The fieldwork of the fifth round of NFHS was conducted in two phases from June, 2019 to April, 2021 covering information from 6,36,699 households throughout the country making it one of the largest household surveys in the entire globe. Further, detailed information was collected from 7,24,115 women and 1,01,839 men in the eligible age groups. One of the major advantages of NFHS-5 is that it provides key estimates for all the States/UTs and all 707 districts (as on March, 2017), which would further help in making focused interventions at the district levels. NFHS-5 is able to provide information on important indicators, which are helpful in tracking the progress of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at various levels for SDG 1 "No Poverty", SDG 2 "Zero Hunger", SDG 3 "Good Health and Well-being" and SDG 5 "Gender Equality".

I sincerely acknowledge the contribution of the army of field investigators who collected crucial information from the households and managed to complete this massive task despite COVID-19 pandemic. I would also like to convey my gratitude to the officers and officials at the MoHFW, IIPS, the ICF International, various Field Agencies, the Chairman, Co-Chairman and members of various technical committees involved in the conduct of NFHS-5 for the successful completion of this mammoth task.

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(P. Manoj Kumar)

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) was successfully completed in 707 districts (as on March 2017) drawn from all the 29 States and 7 Union Territories. The national report of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5) has been completed with joint efforts and involvement of numerous organizations and individuals in two phases, including the phase of a difficult period of COVID-19 pandemics. With the completion of the national report of NFHS-5, the unit-level data will be available for the use of the researchers and policy planners.

At the outset, we are grateful to the officials of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India, New Delhi, for their overall guidance and support. I express our sincere thanks to Shri. Rajesh Bhushan, Secretary of Health and Family Welfare, Shri Vikas Sheel, AS&MD, Ashish Srivastava AS&FA, Smt. Sandhya Krishnamurthy DG(Stats.), Shri P Manoj Kumar CD (Stats.), and Ms. Nidhi Satija JD (Stats.). The involvement of many former officials of the MoHFW helped significantly towards the completion of the survey on time. They include Preeti Sudan former Secretary, Ms. Vandana Gurnani, former AS&MD, Dr. D. S. Gangwar, former AS&FA, Smt Nivedita Gupta, former CD(Stats.), Shir D.K. Ojha, former DDG (Stats.)

I express our sincere gratitude to all the Steering Committee, Administrative & Financial Management Committee, Project Management Committee, and the Technical Advisory Committee, especially the Chairperson, Dr. N.S. Sastry and Co-Chair, Dr. Arvind Pandey for their contribution and for providing valuable guidance at different stages of implementation. The members of these committees provided constant guidance in carrying out the task even during the pandemic.

I deeply appreciate the efforts of all the Principal Investigators (Prof. S. K. Singh, Prof. Hemkothang Lhungdim, Prof. Chander Shekhar, Prof. Laxmi Kant Dwivedi, and Dr. Sarang Pedgaonkar) at IIPS for their dedication, enthusiasm and unstinting efforts in bringing out the national report on time. Prof Balram Paswan (Rtd) was actively involved in the project in the early stages. I appreciate and acknowledge the untiring efforts and initiative taken by Dr. Fred Arnold, Dr. Sunita Kishor, and other staff members/consultants of ICF at every stage of the project. We also acknowledge the contribution of NFHS-5 Senior Project Officers, Project Officers, and other staff members for their constant support. The administrative staff at IIPS provided support at all stages of the project.

I sincerely thank the Heads and staff of Field Agencies (FAs) for successfully carrying out the task of data collection in their respective states. This acknowledgment cannot be completed without expressing our appreciation for the hard work put in by the field teams in data collection and maintaining the quality of data.

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(Prof. K S JAMES)

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INTRODUCTION 1

The National Family Health Survey 2019-21 (NFHS-5), the fifth in the NFHS series, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India, each state/union territory (UT), and for 707 districts as on March 31st 2017. All five NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India. MoHFW designated the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, as the nodal agency for all the rounds of NFHS. Funding for NFHS-5 was provided by the MoHFW, Government of India. ICF, USA provided technical assistance through the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) Program, which is funded by USAID. Assistance for the Dried Blood Sample (DBS) component of the survey was provided by the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) and the National AIDS Research Institute (NARI), Pune. NFHS-5 fieldwork for India was conducted in two phases— Phase-I from 17 June 2019 to 30 January 2020 covering 17 states and 5 UTs and Phase-II from 2 January 2020 to 30 April 2021 covering 11 states and 3 UTs — by 17 Field Agencies and gathered information from 636,699 households, 724,115 women, and 101,839 men.

The first NFHS was conducted in 1992-93 and covered all states except Sikkim. NFHS-2 was conducted in 1998-99 in all states with similar content and methods to those in NFHS-1. In addition, NFHS-2 provided information on reproductive health, women's autonomy, and domestic violence, women's and children's nutrition, anaemia, and salt iodization. NFHS-3 built on the strengths and successes of NFHS-1 and NFHS-2 by maintaining continuity in content and methods with an additional component of community-based HIV testing in the country. It also included a men's interview for the first time. With additional components of CAB (clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing), NFHS-4 has contents similar to NFHS-3, maintaining the continuity and comparability in information. However, NFHS-4 provided information at the district level through increasing the sample size by nearly fivefold as compared with NFHS 3. NFHS-4 used a modular approach, where the last four sections of woman's questionnaire, interviews with men, and HIV testing were done only for the households included in the state module, and the information is provided only at the state level for those indicators.

Like NFHS-4, NFHS-5 also provides district-level estimates for many important indicators. The contents of NFHS-5 are similar to NFHS-4 to allow comparisons over time. However, NFHS-5 includes some new topics, such as preschool education, disability, access to a toilet facility, death registration, bathing practices during menstruation, and methods and reasons for abortion. The scope of clinical, anthropometric, and biochemical testing (CAB) has also been expanded to include measurement of waist and hip circumferences, and the age range for the measurement of blood pressure and blood glucose has been expanded. However, HIV testing was not included in NFHS-5. The NFHS-5 sample was designed to provide national, state/union territory (UT), and district level estimates of various indicators covered in the survey. However, estimates of indicators of sexual behaviour; husband's background and woman's work; HIV/AIDS knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour; and domestic violence are available only at the state/union territory (UT) and national level.

As in the earlier rounds, the MoHFW, Government of India, designated the International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, as the nodal agency to conduct NFHS-5. The main objective of each successive round of the NFHS has been to provide high-quality data on health and family welfare and emerging issues in this area. NFHS-5 data will be useful in setting benchmarks and examining the progress the health sector has made over time. Besides providing evidence for the effectiveness of ongoing programmes, the data from NFHS-5 help in identifying the need for new programmes with an area specific focus and identifying groups that are most in need of essential services.

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Table 10.25 Women's and men's food consumption

Percent distribution of women and men age 15-49 by frequency of consumption of specific foods, India, 2019-21

Type of food	Frequency of consumption				Total	Number
	Daily	Weekly	Occasionally	Never		
WOMEN						
Milk or curd	48.8	23.5	21.9	5.8	100.0	724,115
Pulses or beans	49.6	43.3	6.7	0.4	100.0	724,115
Dark green, leafy vegetables	52.0	38.8	8.9	0.3	100.0	724,115
Fruits	12.5	37.1	48.7	1.6	100.0	724,115
Eggs	5.2	39.9	26.9	28.0	100.0	724,115
Fish	5.1	30.6	29.9	34.4	100.0	724,115
Chicken, meat	1.4	34.5	32.6	31.5	100.0	724,115
Fish, chicken or meat	5.9	39.3	25.4	29.4	100.0	724,115
Fried foods	7.4	35.6	52.6	4.4	100.0	724,115
Aerated drinks	2.7	12.9	68.7	15.7	100.0	724,115
MEN						
Milk or curd	48.8	31.0	16.4	3.7	100.0	93,144
Pulses or beans	48.1	45.0	6.4	0.4	100.0	93,144
Dark green, leafy vegetables	51.5	40.9	7.3	0.4	100.0	93,144
Fruits	12.2	44.0	42.3	1.5	100.0	93,144
Eggs	7.1	50.7	26.9	15.4	100.0	93,144
Fish	6.8	39.0	32.8	21.4	100.0	93,144
Chicken, meat	2.4	44.5	34.8	18.3	100.0	93,144
Fish, chicken or meat	8.0	49.3	26.1	16.6	100.0	93,144
Fried foods	9.2	35.9	47.5	7.3	100.0	93,144
Aerated drinks	4.2	20.9	61.3	13.6	100.0	93,144

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Table 10.26.1 Women's food consumption

Percentage of women age 15-49 consuming specific foods at least once a week by background characteristics, India, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of food										Number of women
	Milk or curd	Pulses or beans	Dark green, leafy vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken or meat	Fish, chicken or meat	Fried foods	Aerated drinks	
Age											
15-19	69.8	91.9	89.4	47.0	43.1	32.8	33.7	42.1	45.6	16.9	122,544
20-29	72.6	93.1	91.3	51.9	46.0	35.7	36.8	45.4	44.0	16.3	236,584
30-39	72.4	93.3	91.1	49.7	46.0	36.8	36.7	46.2	42.4	15.2	197,936
40-49	73.3	93.0	90.7	48.4	44.2	36.5	35.4	45.7	40.6	14.3	167,051
Marital status											
Never married	71.7	92.1	89.9	50.7	42.8	32.0	33.3	41.4	45.6	18.0	172,075
Currently married	72.7	93.3	91.2	49.8	45.6	37.0	36.7	46.2	42.5	15.0	521,352
Widowed	68.6	91.4	89.7	41.7	47.0	34.4	36.2	46.3	37.1	13.3	22,597
Divorced/separated/ deserted	65.8	91.3	88.2	43.5	52.1	38.7	40.5	51.7	39.1	12.9	8,091
Maternity status											
Pregnant	75.6	92.8	91.7	59.3	44.6	35.7	35.2	44.4	41.9	14.9	27,125
Breastfeeding	69.9	93.6	91.6	46.6	46.4	38.0	37.0	46.5	44.0	14.3	100,596
Neither	72.5	92.8	90.6	49.8	44.9	35.3	35.8	44.9	42.9	15.9	596,394
Residence											
Urban	78.8	94.2	91.3	64.5	51.9	38.9	42.4	50.8	45.5	19.2	235,279
Rural	69.1	92.3	90.6	42.5	41.8	34.2	32.8	42.4	41.8	13.9	488,836
Schooling											
No schooling	66.0	92.1	90.1	34.3	41.2	31.9	33.9	42.0	38.9	12.6	163,492
<5 years complete	62.9	91.7	91.3	38.6	51.7	45.7	41.3	55.2	43.0	12.5	37,549
5-7 years complete	69.4	92.8	90.7	44.1	46.1	36.7	37.4	47.0	41.6	14.0	96,806
8-9 years complete	68.4	92.7	91.0	46.7	44.4	37.0	34.5	44.7	44.7	14.8	129,094
10-11 years complete	76.3	93.1	90.5	56.3	47.9	37.5	38.4	48.0	44.3	17.3	109,777
12 or more years complete	81.3	94.0	91.4	66.4	45.4	34.6	35.3	43.5	45.5	19.3	187,396
Religion											
Hindu	72.9	93.3	91.2	48.9	41.5	32.4	32.0	40.7	42.2	15.2	589,164
Muslim	68.2	91.9	89.5	51.4	65.6	54.4	58.1	70.2	50.1	17.7	97,595
Christian	69.6	86.9	81.8	58.8	70.9	63.2	61.6	78.0	47.5	18.1	16,995
Sikh	83.8	91.0	93.5	60.0	13.4	4.2	7.0	7.9	27.4	14.8	11,404
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	67.5	89.1	91.3	52.2	59.6	42.0	54.8	62.2	33.3	19.8	4,571
Jain	92.2	98.6	95.2	78.7	6.7	2.6	3.3	4.3	36.1	25.7	1,632
Other	38.9	90.6	91.4	36.4	46.8	41.9	39.4	49.4	37.1	11.6	2,754
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	68.7	92.2	90.6	44.4	48.4	37.4	37.7	47.7	42.9	15.0	158,483
Scheduled tribe	54.9	90.3	91.0	37.4	46.4	36.0	37.1	46.0	38.0	12.5	67,263
Other backward class	76.5	93.6	90.2	50.3	42.7	32.4	33.7	42.0	41.9	15.2	310,783
Other	74.9	93.5	91.9	57.9	45.7	39.6	37.5	47.7	47.0	18.1	182,474
Don't know	57.9	91.3	91.1	44.0	50.5	43.9	41.6	53.1	42.4	13.5	5,112
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	52.6	91.3	91.1	26.8	41.4	38.5	31.5	44.0	41.8	10.9	133,973
Second	65.9	92.2	90.7	37.9	45.0	37.2	35.3	45.7	43.0	13.1	144,813
Middle	74.5	92.7	90.1	48.3	48.4	36.7	39.1	48.1	42.4	15.2	148,616
Fourth	80.1	93.6	90.2	59.4	48.0	36.2	39.4	47.7	43.3	17.7	150,680
Highest	86.2	94.7	91.9	73.7	42.2	30.2	33.7	39.9	44.6	20.8	146,032
Total	72.2	92.9	90.8	49.7	45.1	35.7	35.9	45.1	43.0	15.6	724,115

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Table 10.26.2 Men's food consumption

Percentage of men age 15-49 consuming specific foods at least once a week by background characteristics, India, 2019-21

Background characteristic	Type of food										Number of men
	Milk or curd	Pulses or beans	Dark green, leafy vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken or meat	Fish, chicken or meat	Fried foods	Aerated drinks	
Age											
15-19	80.8	92.6	91.9	53.5	55.4	41.8	44.5	54.2	45.8	27.1	16,385
20-29	79.7	92.5	91.8	57.0	59.0	46.1	48.6	57.7	46.2	27.6	28,579
30-39	80.0	94.0	92.8	57.3	58.2	47.2	47.6	58.2	45.4	24.7	26,137
40-49	79.0	93.6	93.0	55.7	57.3	46.7	45.5	57.8	42.8	20.8	22,043
Marital status											
Never married	81.4	92.6	91.7	58.0	58.2	44.9	47.4	56.9	46.7	29.0	36,503
Currently married	78.9	93.6	92.8	55.1	57.6	46.5	46.6	57.6	44.1	22.5	55,475
Widowed	73.8	93.5	91.5	42.9	52.9	43.5	40.3	49.1	46.5	24.1	443
Divorced/separated/ deserted	70.4	91.7	92.9	46.2	50.7	39.3	40.6	51.5	38.3	23.5	723
Residence											
Urban	85.6	94.1	93.0	66.5	61.0	46.4	50.8	60.0	47.3	30.4	32,852
Rural	76.6	92.7	92.0	50.5	56.0	45.4	44.7	55.8	43.9	22.2	60,291
Schooling											
No schooling	72.3	91.6	90.3	42.9	58.2	46.7	48.2	59.0	44.5	18.8	9,982
<5 years complete	66.3	91.9	92.4	46.2	65.2	58.9	51.5	66.8	45.8	18.9	5,842
5-7 years complete	74.1	92.8	92.2	48.5	59.9	50.5	49.2	61.1	44.4	21.8	12,082
8-9 years complete	76.8	92.6	92.6	50.9	55.7	45.5	44.6	56.0	44.0	21.9	18,472
10-11 years complete	84.1	93.3	92.9	60.1	57.2	43.8	46.3	56.4	44.3	27.6	16,735
12 or more years complete	86.7	94.4	92.8	66.6	56.9	42.3	46.3	54.6	46.6	30.3	30,032
Religion											
Hindu	81.0	93.7	92.5	55.5	54.5	42.0	42.8	52.5	44.1	24.6	73,632
Muslim	73.7	91.1	92.2	56.3	73.2	63.4	65.0	79.5	50.4	26.5	14,633
Christian	74.9	88.2	90.1	67.5	72.7	65.0	66.2	80.0	53.2	30.1	2,426
Sikh	92.9	94.2	90.8	67.2	29.7	9.6	17.9	19.5	29.9	28.6	886
Buddhist/Neo-Buddhist	81.0	94.0	94.9	60.7	73.6	60.7	65.9	74.1	40.4	22.1	1,017
Jain	97.7	96.3	95.5	79.2	11.0	4.0	14.9	14.9	33.9	36.2	280
Other	55.7	86.8	91.4	55.7	67.5	49.3	45.1	57.6	50.4	19.6	269
Caste/tribe											
Scheduled caste	76.3	93.4	92.1	51.6	60.8	48.3	48.3	60.4	45.0	23.0	18,977
Scheduled tribe	66.7	89.8	91.3	46.5	57.1	45.6	50.3	58.8	40.8	19.0	8,441
Other backward class	84.2	94.0	92.3	56.9	55.6	41.8	45.8	53.7	43.6	26.0	38,986
Other	80.2	93.0	93.0	61.2	58.6	49.7	46.0	59.4	48.7	27.3	26,244
Don't know	68.5	89.1	93.3	62.8	73.6	64.1	60.2	76.4	50.6	17.7	496
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	61.9	90.8	91.6	37.2	55.6	52.3	42.6	58.9	46.0	16.2	15,606
Second	73.4	92.8	92.5	45.9	57.7	48.8	47.1	58.6	45.7	20.2	18,497
Middle	81.7	93.0	92.2	55.7	60.3	45.8	48.8	58.8	43.8	25.1	19,829
Fourth	86.8	93.9	92.4	64.1	59.9	44.7	50.3	58.8	44.8	28.9	20,658
Highest	91.4	95.0	93.1	73.9	54.5	38.6	44.3	51.3	45.6	33.4	18,553
Total age 15-49	79.8	93.2	92.4	56.1	57.8	45.8	46.9	57.3	45.1	25.1	93,144
Age 50-54	78.8	93.4	92.5	54.7	54.1	45.1	42.8	54.9	40.5	19.3	8,695
Total age 15-54	79.7	93.2	92.4	56.0	57.4	45.7	46.5	57.1	44.7	24.6	101,839

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Table 10.27.1 Women's food consumption by state/union territory

Percentage of women age 15-49 consuming specific foods at least once a week by state/union territory, India, 2019-21

State/union territory	Type of food									
	Milk or curd	Pulses or beans	Dark green, leafy vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken or meat	Fish, chicken or meat	Fried foods	Aerated drinks
India	72.2	92.9	90.8	49.7	45.1	35.7	35.9	45.1	43.0	15.6
North										
Chandigarh	84.6	96.1	97.1	75.0	24.3	6.3	11.7	12.9	31.0	24.0
Delhi	79.7	97.0	93.6	76.9	48.8	21.2	34.9	37.5	51.6	21.8
Haryana	87.3	94.0	93.1	60.7	10.6	3.4	5.7	6.3	33.5	17.6
Himachal Pradesh	84.7	98.5	89.9	70.5	15.8	3.5	9.5	10.3	35.1	32.6
Jammu & Kashmir	86.5	80.7	90.1	69.7	40.6	16.2	43.9	46.9	37.6	27.4
Ladakh	92.0	81.2	86.5	67.4	49.9	10.5	43.6	46.1	45.3	32.0
Punjab	83.2	91.0	93.4	61.0	13.0	3.6	6.3	7.0	25.5	13.0
Rajasthan	88.8	90.8	90.2	46.1	12.4	4.5	7.3	8.3	39.5	12.7
Uttarakhand	74.8	95.4	93.1	60.6	33.8	13.7	19.1	22.1	35.8	10.5
Central										
Chhattisgarh	44.6	92.4	97.3	42.9	39.7	31.0	28.8	34.2	30.5	10.7
Madhya Pradesh	63.7	94.5	92.5	43.0	20.3	11.5	12.2	14.9	40.8	9.8
Uttar Pradesh	70.7	93.6	91.5	39.6	25.4	15.3	16.8	19.8	47.4	12.0
East										
Bihar	71.2	96.2	90.9	34.4	35.6	36.8	32.7	42.2	44.4	19.2
Jharkhand	53.3	94.9	96.3	36.9	48.1	40.7	39.5	47.7	36.9	10.2
Odisha	30.0	95.4	98.4	24.9	60.1	66.3	45.3	69.3	54.3	10.0
West Bengal	53.1	92.9	97.5	44.2	83.0	87.8	63.5	90.4	62.5	13.0
Northeast										
Arunachal Pradesh	63.1	80.9	96.3	58.3	65.8	62.9	63.3	74.7	59.1	30.4
Assam	54.8	92.3	86.3	49.9	67.0	81.0	57.5	85.4	73.1	25.8
Manipur	46.1	82.8	97.7	53.3	57.0	67.3	50.5	80.2	64.0	19.8
Meghalaya	52.2	78.1	85.9	62.7	68.0	57.4	54.0	66.8	70.0	23.4
Mizoram	35.7	65.9	93.7	53.0	63.5	26.1	54.9	61.0	92.7	9.9
Nagaland	60.0	57.2	83.7	38.7	39.3	30.7	47.0	57.2	49.6	15.1
Sikkim	85.3	94.0	97.1	71.7	72.0	56.8	74.2	79.0	47.1	33.7
Tripura	40.8	86.2	94.1	52.5	74.9	87.5	70.3	89.9	71.7	24.2
West										
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	68.8	98.6	91.8	52.3	41.3	36.6	37.0	46.9	26.9	18.7
Goa	76.3	98.1	97.6	92.7	73.7	92.4	40.6	93.3	58.5	36.1
Gujarat	80.6	93.5	90.3	54.0	18.5	13.8	16.5	20.2	29.4	21.4
Maharashtra	71.7	90.9	90.1	54.5	45.1	30.7	40.6	45.3	29.7	16.8
South										
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	61.9	96.3	94.0	61.1	86.9	93.5	73.9	95.4	28.9	29.6
Andhra Pradesh	90.6	95.1	84.5	56.4	83.2	56.5	79.4	83.6	40.4	24.5
Karnataka	94.0	97.1	97.5	78.5	63.4	35.5	52.9	57.7	42.7	25.9
Kerala	80.1	90.0	62.4	76.0	64.2	88.3	48.0	90.5	51.9	15.6
Lakshadweep	65.7	88.4	44.6	68.7	78.3	97.1	73.8	98.7	68.7	45.4
Puducherry	87.0	85.8	85.9	66.3	81.8	82.2	63.7	87.4	44.9	10.3
Tamil Nadu	89.4	87.4	84.8	63.4	80.4	61.3	57.8	74.6	38.3	11.2
Telangana	86.2	91.8	80.0	50.8	76.6	18.6	70.0	72.4	26.9	10.8

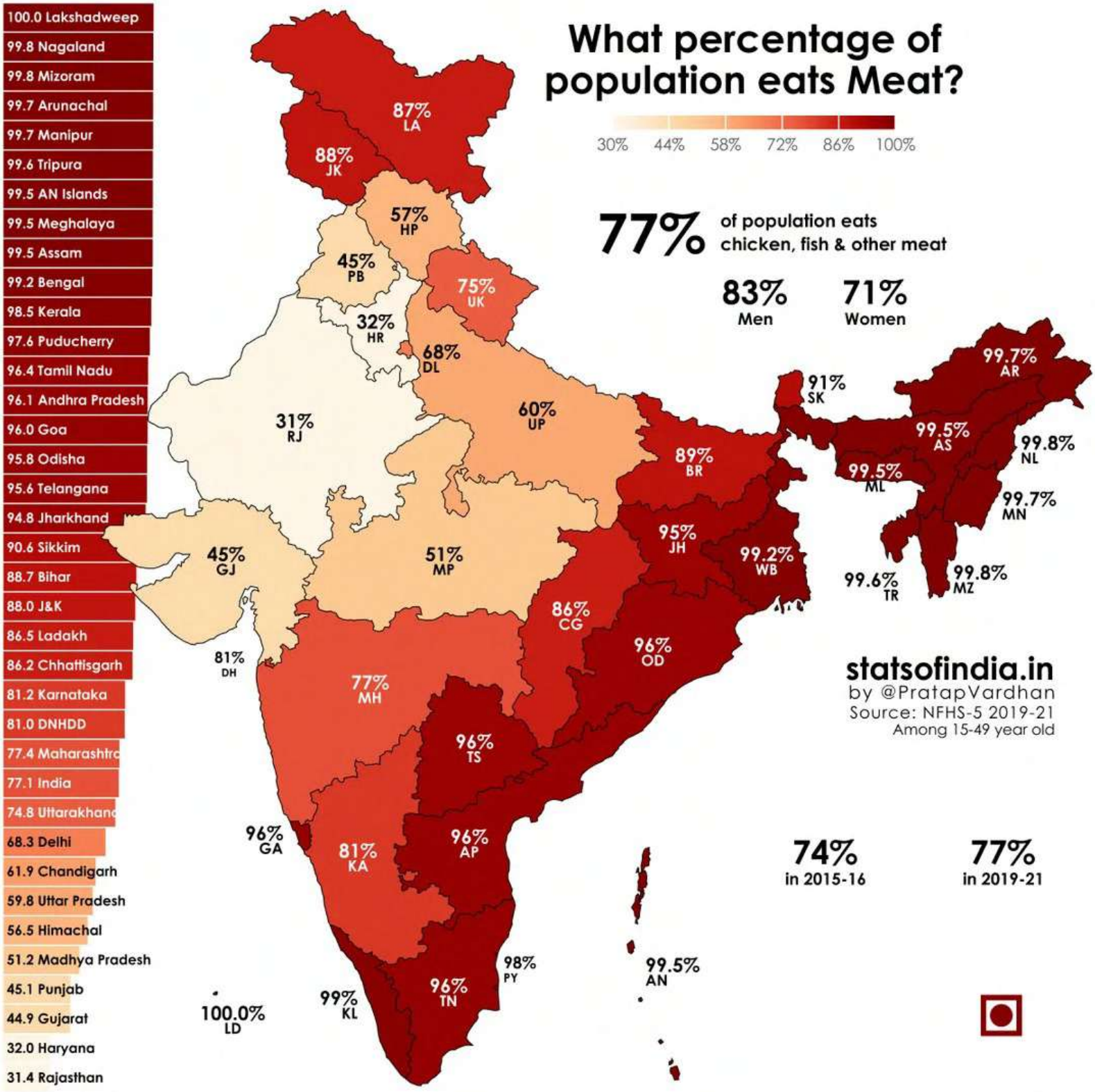
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Table 10.27.2 Men's food consumption by state/union territory

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 consuming specific foods at least once a week by state/union territory, India, 2019-21

State/union territory	Type of food									
	Milk or curd	Pulses or beans	Dark green, leafy vegetables	Fruits	Eggs	Fish	Chicken or meat	Fish, chicken or meat	Fried foods	Aerated drinks
India	79.8	93.2	92.4	56.1	57.8	45.8	46.9	57.3	45.1	25.1
North										
Chandigarh	83.2	95.0	77.0	68.1	30.0	15.5	24.8	27.4	23.2	18.3
Delhi	94.0	98.5	96.8	88.4	67.9	25.8	37.8	41.8	44.4	22.7
Haryana	96.2	95.9	91.7	69.6	26.3	8.7	13.4	14.9	34.5	27.8
Himachal Pradesh	90.9	97.1	89.5	68.7	30.5	11.7	21.1	22.6	34.5	38.1
Jammu & Kashmir	91.5	87.6	86.4	71.6	52.4	21.1	52.8	57.0	32.6	31.8
Ladakh	92.7	86.9	89.1	73.3	51.9	13.1	51.0	55.3	25.9	28.9
Punjab	92.6	93.5	88.9	66.8	28.9	11.2	17.0	18.9	28.8	24.3
Rajasthan	91.2	91.3	89.5	47.3	20.7	7.8	13.4	14.1	35.3	20.1
Uttarakhand	80.8	97.6	96.6	61.0	44.5	18.1	24.3	28.3	42.3	11.8
Central										
Chhattisgarh	45.8	86.5	93.5	42.1	41.9	36.9	34.0	40.2	37.2	20.3
Madhya Pradesh	73.9	93.6	92.5	46.6	32.2	20.7	21.6	25.3	40.5	16.0
Uttar Pradesh	77.7	93.5	91.7	46.4	39.4	25.0	26.6	30.2	45.0	20.7
East										
Bihar	80.6	95.5	93.4	39.4	43.1	41.0	38.5	46.4	49.0	23.4
Jharkhand	61.0	91.2	92.3	39.4	52.2	41.5	39.7	49.2	42.7	13.9
Odisha	31.9	96.1	98.9	26.4	69.7	71.2	58.6	75.8	59.5	11.2
West Bengal	58.7	94.4	97.6	48.9	85.5	87.4	56.5	89.3	60.7	19.1
Northeast										
Arunachal Pradesh	60.1	79.5	95.3	63.0	76.5	76.0	77.8	81.4	63.7	45.4
Assam	65.4	95.9	90.7	62.8	77.6	83.1	66.6	86.4	80.0	30.9
Manipur	37.8	87.2	96.6	55.4	55.9	65.4	54.7	75.8	55.3	19.2
Meghalaya	56.7	75.3	86.8	59.3	67.4	63.8	62.9	73.0	58.2	28.2
Mizoram	40.8	69.4	90.2	63.2	78.2	54.4	72.6	78.0	92.7	10.6
Nagaland	66.8	72.2	88.6	48.4	59.8	57.2	67.7	72.5	45.3	23.3
Sikkim	90.9	96.2	98.1	79.9	76.3	63.1	69.4	76.8	45.4	30.6
Tripura	54.5	83.0	90.6	44.2	60.3	73.7	64.7	76.1	57.3	17.3
West										
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	78.7	83.4	87.5	52.1	38.6	32.2	36.4	41.4	25.3	35.2
Goa	95.1	99.4	96.8	73.1	81.6	91.9	47.6	93.8	78.5	53.4
Gujarat	85.1	92.2	94.0	39.8	19.8	12.2	17.9	20.6	23.9	22.2
Maharashtra	81.9	89.0	91.9	62.2	57.6	43.3	53.8	59.3	37.6	25.6
South										
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	59.5	94.7	89.0	57.9	88.8	94.2	80.2	96.1	46.4	48.1
Andhra Pradesh	95.1	96.3	91.1	68.1	88.1	53.0	75.2	80.0	54.9	42.7
Karnataka	94.9	97.5	94.5	77.9	66.3	41.6	53.7	60.1	40.0	31.8
Kerala	87.4	89.5	82.6	79.9	68.0	88.0	56.2	90.1	51.4	27.5
Lakshadweep	85.4	65.2	56.6	82.5	75.7	97.6	72.9	98.4	78.4	47.2
Puducherry	83.6	93.6	87.9	80.3	88.5	83.2	69.1	89.9	35.5	14.9
Tamil Nadu	92.4	97.3	92.3	68.5	84.7	62.5	67.0	77.0	40.0	20.3
Telangana	91.3	91.5	84.2	61.0	80.2	32.7	71.1	74.6	35.5	29.9

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What percentage of population eats Meat?
30% 44% 58% 72% 86% 100%
77% of population eats chicken, fish & other meat
83% Men
71% Women
100.0 Lakshadweep
99.8 Nagaland
99.8 Mizoram
99.7 Arunachal
99.7 Manipur
99.6 Tripura
99.5 AN Islands
99.5 Meghalaya
99.5 Assam
99.2 Bengal
98.5 Kerala
97.6 Puducherry
96.4 Tamil Nadu
96.1 Andhra Pradesh
96.0 Goa
95.8 Odisha
95.6 Telangana
94.8 Jharkhand
90.6 Sikkim
88.7 Bihar
88.0 J&K
86.5 Ladakh
86.2 Chhattisgarh
81.2 Karnataka
81.0 DNHDD
77.4 Maharashtra
77.1 India
74.8 Uttarakhand
68.3 Delhi
61.9 Chandigarh
59.8 Uttar Pradesh
56.5 Himachal
51.2 Madhya Pradesh
45.1 Punjab
44.9 Gujarat
32.0 Haryana
31.4 Rajasthan
87% LA
88% JK
57% HP
45% PB
75% UK
32% HR
68% DL
31% RJ
60% UP
91% SK
99.7% AR
99.5% AS
99.8% NL
99.5% ML
99.7% MN
89% BR
95% JH
99.2% WB
45% GJ
51% MP
99.6% TR
99.8% MZ
86% CG
96% OD
81% DH
77% MH
96% TS
96% GA
81% KA
96% AP
74% in 2015-16
77% in 2019-21
98% PY
99.5% AN
96% TN
99% KL
100.0% LD
statsofindia.in
by @PratapVardhan
Source: NFHS-5 2019-21
Among 15-49 year old

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ANNEXURE - R19

सत्यमेव जयते
Government of India

20TH LIVESTOCK CENSUS-2019
ALL INDIA REPORT

MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY STATISTICS DIVISION
KRISHI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI

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गिरिराज सिंह
GIRIRAJ SINGH



सत्यमेव जयते

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्री
भारत सरकार
MINISTER FOR FISHERIES,
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

संदेश

पशुपालन भारतीय ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है। कुल जीवीए में लगभग 4.1% का योगदान पशुधन क्षेत्र द्वारा दिया जाता है और यह ग्रामीण समुदायों की आय सृजन में सहायता करता है। पशुपालकों के कल्याण के लिए विभाग विभिन्न योजनाएं कार्यान्वित कर रहा है। इस विभाग की प्रत्येक योजना को तैयार करने का मूल डाटा स्रोत पशुधन संगणना है। पशुधन संगणना विभिन्न पशुओं की आबादी के डाटा का मुख्य और महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत है। संगणना सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के सहयोग से समय-समय पर आयोजित की जा रही है। वर्तमान रिपोर्ट 20वीं पशुधन संगणना का सार है। इस संगणना की विशेषता यह है कि देश भर में टैबलेट कंप्यूटरों का उपयोग करके की जाने वाली यह पहली संगणना है। मैं, सभी राज्यों और संघ शासित क्षेत्रों के पशुपालन और डेयरी विभागों को नई तकनीक का उपयोग करने और संगणना में आने वाली व्यावहारिक चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक सामना करने के लिए बधाई देता हूं। इसके साथ ही मैं इस दस्तावेज का समयबद्ध प्रकाशन सुनिश्चित करने के लिए भी विभाग के अधिकारियों की टीम को धन्यवाद देता हूं।

मुझे आशा है कि पशुधन क्षेत्र के उत्तरोत्तर विकास हेतु यह रिपोर्ट सभी हितधारकों के लिए अत्यंत उपयोगी साबित होगी।

(गिरिराज सिंह)

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डॉ० संजीव कुमार बालियान
DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN



सत्यमेव जयते

राज्य मंत्री
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्रालय
पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग
भारत सरकार
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली–110001
MINISTER OF STATE FOR FISHERIES,
ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
KRISHI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI-110001

MESSAGE

Animal Husbandry Statistics is the backbone of policy formulation as well as implementation of various programmes in the Animal Husbandry sector. The major source of Animal Husbandry Statistics is Livestock Census. Livestock Census is a massive door to door field operation in which the data were collected from every household taking actual count of domesticate animals and birds to finally assess the total livestock wealth of our Nation. It is a matter of proud that in the current 20th Livestock Census we have collected data with the use of mobile technology through tablet computers and further transmitting the data online. This publication carries the results of 20th Livestock Census conducted in participation with all States and Union Territories. I congratulate the entire team including the officials of State Animal Husbandry Departments for their committed efforts in completing the Livestock Census operations. I hope that this publication would be highly useful for the policy makers and planners researchers for the development of livestock sector.

(Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan)

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अतुल चतुर्वेदी, भा.प्र.से.
Atul Chaturvedi, IAS
सचिव
SECRETARY



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्रालय
पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली–110001
Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

December 9, 2019

FOREWORD

The livestock rearing is an indispensable part for the rural community, especially for the small and marginal farmers. For planning purposes, there is a need for up to date and reliable data. Livestock Census is a complete enumeration process whereby data on number of livestock along with their sex composition, age distribution, utility wise distribution etc. are generated. The present report provides detailed data of the 20th Livestock Census conducted across the country covering States and Union Territories. I am happy that there has been a significant improvement in all aspects of Census work, viz. data collection, processing and tabulation.

It is a matter of proud that for first time the Census was conducted with the use of tablet computers. Keeping in view the ongoing trend of the use of advanced IT technology especially the mobile technology, the initiatives done under the 20th Livestock Census is worth to be noted. We may have to accept the fact that despite having some administrative challenges regarding procurement of tablets, connectivity etc, the 20th Livestock Census successfully captured information of about 27 Crore of households and non-households that helps assessing the exact count of domesticated animals and birds. Such a huge data will be of great use for all stakeholders and instill the interest of the researches in using various parameters in it for the developmental activities of animal husbandry sector.

Thanks are due to the officials and staff of the Animal Husbandry Departments of States and UTs without whose whole hearted cooperation this Census could not have been undertaken. I would also like to congratulate the team of officers and staff of Animal Husbandry Statistics Division in the Department under the able leadership of Shri P.K De, Adviser(Statistics)for their untiring efforts in bringing out this voluminous and useful publication.

I, sincerely hope that the report will be useful to all stakeholders, for planning and policy making purposes and also for research and academic purpose. I would also invite critical comments and suggestions on their report in order that the same could be useful in helping us to bring out further improvement in the conduct of Livestock Census.

(Atul Chaturvedi)

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सलाहकार सांख्यिकी
Pradip Kumar De
Adviser (Statistics)



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मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्रालय
पशुपालन एवं डेयरी विभाग

Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Delhi Milk Scheme Complex
Shadipur Depot, New Delhi-110003

PREFACE

The Livestock Sector plays a significant role for the welfare of rural population of India. Livestock is also important as a part of agricultural diversification and income enhancement and also for crucial nutritional value. Sound and timely available database are the basic requirement for any planning and policymaking purpose. The conduct of Livestock Census is thus essential for making plans and policies for growth of Livestock Sector and also for overall growth of the economy. Livestock Census in our country started in the year 1919 and since then the process has been continuing.

20th Livestock Census was conducted during the year 2018-19. The uniqueness of the Twentieth Livestock Census was that for the first the country went with adopting tablet computers for the conduct of the Census. Enumeration was done in almost all villages and urban wards of India. Various species of animals (cattle, buffalo, mithun, yak, sheep, goat, pig, horse, pony, mule, donkey, camel, dog, rabbit and elephant)/poultry birds (fowl, duck and other poultry birds) possessed by the household/household enterprises/non-household enterprises were counted at the site. The 20th Livestock Census was deigned to capture breed-wise number of animals and poultry birds and this will definitely help to understand the population dynamics of each State and UT. Considering the importance of identification of breeds this time data were collected by the team of veterinary/para-veterinary experts using tablet computers and data collected were transferred online to the NIC server.

It is worth to note that this is the first Livestock Census conducted with the use of tablet computers and with the android based Mobile Application developed by NIC. There were challenges during the process of data collection due to various administrative and technical reasons including procurement of tablets, server related issues and natural calamities. Despite having these challenges, the Census was able to collect a huge data of over 27 Crores of households based on which this current report is generated. The present report has been prepared within shortest possible time after completion of fieldwork and contains the State-wise totals of all relevant parameters with rural urban break up.

I express my sincere gratitude to Shri Atul Chaturvedi, Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, who encouraged and guided all of us for release of the publication. I also extend my heartfelt gratitude to Shri Tarun Shridhar, former Secretary, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying for his keen interest in 20th Livestock Census and becoming a guiding force for meticulous planning for the Census.

Shri Ajith Kumar N, Director, Smt. Veena Dhar, JD(Rtd.), Ms. Priyanka Nigam, Assistant Director, Shri Sunil Kumar, SSO, Shri. P.K Ohri, PS, Smt. Neelu Parashar, PS, Shri Jitender Kumar (Executive Assistant), Shri Hardeep (Office Assistant) and Shri Vijay Karayat (Office Assistant) have worked very sincerely and with great zeal in achieving the target of releasing the result in shortest possible time. Thanks is also due to the team of NIC consisting of Dr. Ranjna Nagpal, DDG, Shri Nagaraj Kulkarni, Sr. Tech. Director, NIC, Shri Sanjay Sharma, Tech. Director, NIC, Smt. Shweta Malhotra, PSA, NIC for their strenuous effort in developing the software. I would also like to convey my appreciation to all officers and staff of State Animal Husbandry Department who took effort and care for completing the Census work.

It is hoped that the publication would be useful to the administrators, planners, veterinarians, scientist and various research organizations/institutions involved in the development of livestock and poultry sectors in addition to the State Departments of Animal Husbandry. Suggestions/comments for improvement in this publication and also for future censuses will be welcomed.

(PRADIP KUMAR DE)
Adviser (Statistics)

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Chapter 1
Introduction

1.1 Overview



Livestock rearing is one of the most important economic activities in the rural areas of the country contributing significantly to the national economy. It provides income to household dependent on agriculture and for many landless households. The livestock also act as a source of protein in the form of milk, egg and meat. Government is continuously trying for bringing further improvements and developing this sector in the country as an industry. Various schemes have been initiated aimed at increasing the availability of genetically improved livestock and poultry, control of diseases, assisting and encouraging the farmers to go for genetically up-graded animals and assured protection against loss of such animals through an established mechanism.

For proper planning and formulation of any programme meant for bringing further improvement in this sector and its effective implementation and monitoring their impact, data are required at every possible administrative and geographic level. Realizing the importance of this sector and also of timely availability of data, many improvements have been brought into the census.

The Livestock Census conducted periodically is the main source of such data in the country. The census was conducted by Animal Husbandry & Dairying Departments of States/UTs under the central sector scheme with 100% central grant from the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying in the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying. The livestock census in the country started in the year 1919. So far 19 Livestock Censuses had been conducted and the last census was held in the year 2012.



The 20th Livestock Census was conducted between 1st October 2018 to 20th September 2019 for breed-wise number of animals and poultry with their age and sex composition for various species across the country. The Census operations include collection, online validation, supervision and head quarter level monitoring of field work. Software development for data entry, data validation, data finalization and report generation were carried out in association with National Informatics Centre, Ministry of Information and Communication Technology. Tablets computers were used for collecting data for 20th Livestock Census. Officers and staff associated with census work were provided intensive training for data collection, supervision, processing and data validation. The data were collected from each

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household and non-household of both, rural and urban areas. The data were collected through personal visit by the staff of Animal Husbandry Department who are enumerators. Supervision of fieldwork was also done by departmental officers and staff. Instruction manual was also prepared and shared among all the States/UTs.

The enumeration was done in rural villages and urban wards. Various species of animals (Cattle, Buffalo, Mithun, Yak, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Horse, Pony, Mule, Donkey, Camel, Dog, Rabbit and Elephant)/Poultry Birds (Fowl, Duck, Emu, Turkeys, Quail and other poultry birds) possessed by the households, enterprises and institutions were counted at their site. The livestock as well as poultry birds were counted according to their breeds as recognized by National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR).

1.2 Geographical Coverage of Livestock Census



The census operations were carried out across the country covering about 6.6 lakhs villages and nearly 89062 urban wards. However, the Census could not cover some of the villages/urban wards in States such as Assam and Arunachal Pradesh due to administrative reasons. The report also did not include current population of Delhi as they could not complete the Census operations. The Local Government Directory Prepared by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for villages in rural area and towns in urban area were used as a base for preparing the master directory for 20th Livestock Census. The master directory has been updated from time to time based on the list received from States. For the State of Kerala, Panchayat Wards were considered in place of villages in rural area.

The census was conducted simultaneously in all rural and urban areas of the States/UTs. Apart from covering each household, the census was also conducted in the household enterprises as well as non-household enterprises such as farm houses and institutions i.e. cooperative societies, trusts, religious places etc. In the 20th Livestock Census over 26.5 Crores of households and 0.42 Crores of Non-Households have been surveyed across the country.

1.3 Species Covered in Livestock Census

The livestock species such as Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat, Pig, Horses & Ponies, Mules, Donkeys, Camels, Mithun and Yak are covered in the census. The other species covered in the census are Dogs, Rabbits and Elephants. In the census, head counts have been done for each of these species and recorded in their respective households/household enterprises/non-households enterprises. The characteristics i.e. age, sex distribution and its uses collected for each species are given in the Box 1.1.

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Chapter 2
Key Results



Livestock are domesticated animals mainly contributing income to farmers. For arriving at the total livestock count, the species namely Cattle, Buffaloes, Sheep, Goat, Pigs, Horses & Ponies, Mules, Donkeys, Camels, Mithun and Yak were considered in 20th Livestock Census. The key results are summarised as below:

2.1 Highlights



- The total Livestock population is 536.76 million in the country showing an increase of 4.8% over Livestock Census-2012. The total livestock population in rural and urban area is 514.11 million and 22.65 million respectively with percentage share of 95.78% for rural and 4.22% for urban area.

- The total livestock population in rural areas has increased by 4.56% and in urban area the increase is 11.19%.

- Total Bovine population (Cattle, Buffalo, Mithun and Yak) is 303.76 Million in 2019 which shows an increase of 1.3% over the previous census.



- The total number of cattle in the country is 193.46 million in 2019 showing an increase of 1.3 % over previous Census.

- The Female Cattle (Cows population) is 145.91 million, increased by 18.6% over the previous census (2012).

- The Exotic/Crossbred and Indigenous/Non-descript Cattle population in the country is 51.36 million and 142.11 million respectively.

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- The Indigenous/Non-descript female cattle population has increased by 10% in 2019 as compared to previous census.

- The population of the total Exotic/Crossbred Cattle has increased by 29.3% in 2019 as compared to previous census.

- There is a decline of 6% in the total Indigenous (both descript and non-descript) Cattle population over the previous census. However, the pace of decline of Indigenous Cattle population during 2012-2019 is much lesser as compared to 2007-12 which was about 9%.

- The total buffaloes in the country is 109.85 million showing an increase of about 1.1% over previous Census.



- The total milch animals (in-milk and dry) in cows and buffaloes is 125.75 million, an increase of 6.0 % over the previous census.





- The total sheep in the country is 74.26 million in 2019, increased by 14.1% over previous Census.

- The Goat population in the country in 2019 is 148.88 million showing an increase of 10.1% over the previous census.

- The total Pigs in the country is 9.06 million in the current Census, declined by 12.03% over the previous Census.

- The total Mithun in the country is 3.9 lakhs in 2019, increased by 29.5% over previous Census.

- The total Yak in the country is Fifty-Eight Thousand in 2019, decreased by 24.9% over previous Census.



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- The total Horses and Ponies in the country is 3.4 lakhs in 2019, decreased by 45.2% over previous Census.



- The total population of Mules in the country is Eighty-Four Thousand in 2019, decreased by 57.1% over previous Census.

- The total population of Donkeys in the country is 1.2 lakhs in 2019, decreased by 61.2% over previous Census.

- The total Camel population in the country is 2.5 lakhs in 2019, decreased by 37.1% over previous Census.

- The total Poultry in the country is 851.81 million in 2019, increased by 16.8% over previous Census.



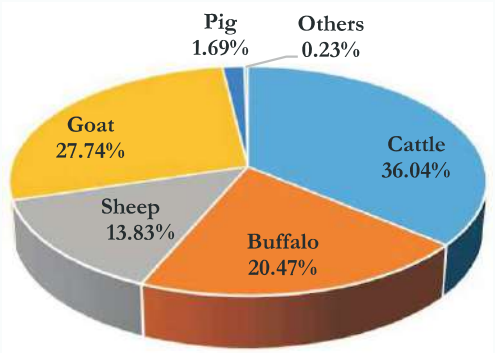
- The total Backyard Poultry in the country is 317.07 million in 2019, increased by 45.8% over previous Census.

- The total Commercial Poultry in the country is 534.74 million in 2019, increased by 4.5% over previous Census.

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2.2 Distribution of Livestock Population

Graph 1: Livestock Population 2019 - Share of Major Species



- In 20th Livestock Census, 36.04%-Cattle, 27.74%-Goat, 20.47%-Buffaloes, 13.83%-Sheep, 1.69%-Pigs.
- Mithun, Yaks, Horses, Ponies, Mules, Donkeys and Camels taken together contribute 0.23% of the total livestock.

2.3 Species-wise Total Livestock Population

Table 1: Livestock Population - Major Species Total

Category	Population (In million) 2012			Population (In million) 2019			% Change*		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Cattle	183.74	7.17	190.90	185.27	8.19	193.46	0.83	14.33	1.34
Buffalo	104.10	4.61	108.70	104.84	5.02	109.85	0.71	8.88	1.06
Sheep	63.78	1.29	65.07	72.23	2.03	74.26	13.25	57.28	14.13
Goat	129.08	6.09	135.17	142.44	6.44	148.88	10.35	5.78	10.14
Pig	9.23	1.07	10.29	8.17	0.88	9.06	- 11.40	- 17.44	-12.03
Mithun	0.29	0.007	0.30	0.38	0.009	0.39	29.45	32.40	29.52
Yak	0.08	0.0004	0.08	0.06	0.0001	0.06	- 24.62	- 75.06	-24.90
Horses & Ponies	0.56	0.06	0.62	0.30	0.04	0.34	- 46.04	- 37.68	-45.22
Mule	0.18	0.014	0.20	0.08	0.008	0.08	- 58.09	- 43.63	-57.09
Donkey	0.27	0.05	0.32	0.10	0.02	0.12	- 60.99	- 62.48	-61.23
Camel	0.39	0.010	0.40	0.25	0.005	0.25	- 36.78	- 48.03	-37.05
Total Livestock	**491.69**	**20.37**	**512.06**	**514.11**	**22.65**	**536.76**	**4.56**	**11.19**	**4.82**

** The percentage change is calculated upon absolute values.*

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2.3.1 Livestock Population - 2007 to 2019

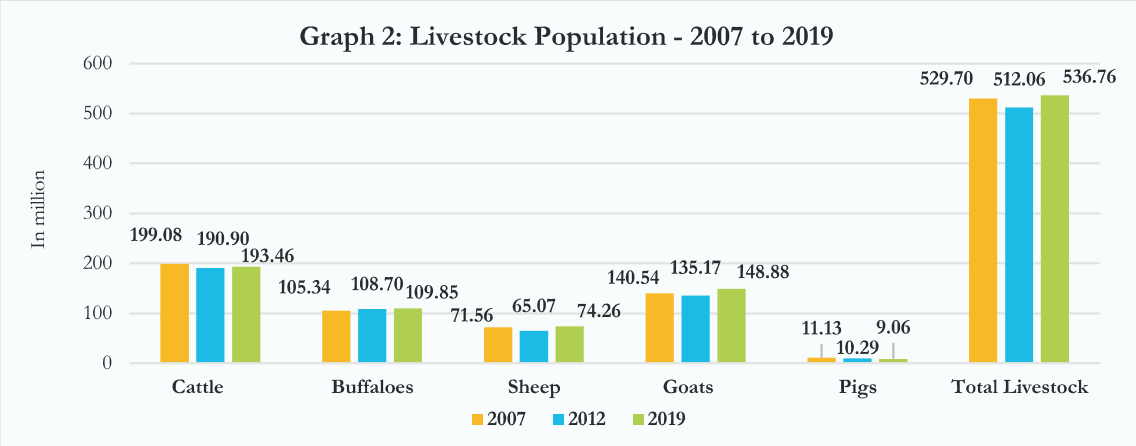
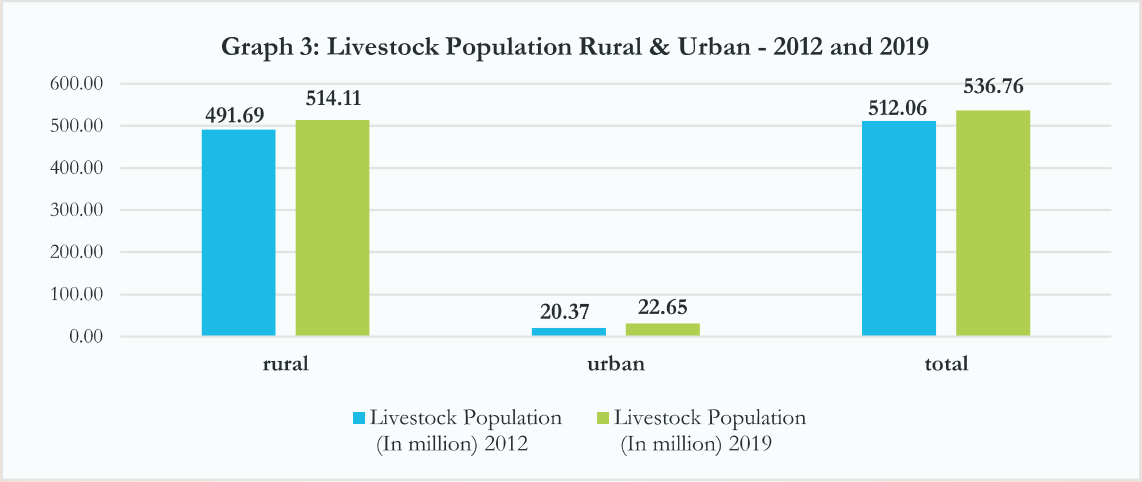


Table 2: Livestock Population-Major Species total during 2007 to 2019

Species	Population (In million) 2007	Population (In million) 2012	Population (In million) 2019
Cattle	199.08	190.90	193.46
Buffaloes	105.34	108.70	109.85
Sheep	71.56	65.07	74.26
Goats	140.54	135.17	148.88
Pigs	11.13	10.29	9.06
Mithun	0.26	0.30	0.39
Yaks	0.08	0.08	0.06
Horses & ponies	0.61	0.62	0.34
Mules	0.14	0.20	0.08
Donkeys	0.44	0.32	0.12
Camels	0.52	0.40	0.25
Total Livestock	**529.70**	**512.06**	**536.76**

2.3.2 Total Livestock Population Rural and Urban



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2.4 Species-wise & category–wise Livestock, Stray Cattle, other animals & Poultry population

Table 3: Species-wise & category-wise Livestock & Poultry Population (in thousands)

Category	2012	2019	% Change
Cattle			
Exotic/Crossbred			
Male	5971	3611	-39.5
Female	33760	47746	41.4
Total Exotic/Crossbred	39732	51356	29.3
Indigenous			
Male	61949	43941	-29.1
Female	89224	98165	10.0
Total Indigenous	151172	142106	-6.0
Total Cattle#	**190904**	**193463**	**1.3**
Buffalo			
Male	16103	9283	-42.4
Female	92599	100569	8.6
Total Buffalo	**108702**	**109852**	**1.1**
Yaks			
Male	35	26	-25.8
Female	42	32	-23.8
Total Yaks	**77**	**58**	**-24.7**
Mithuns			
Male	129	173	33.6
Female	169	214	26.4
Total Mithuns	**298**	**386**	**29.5**
Bovine			
Male	84187	57034	-32.3
Female	215794	246725	14.3
Total Bovines	**299981**	**303759**	**1.3**
Sheep			
Exotic/crossbred			
Male	1207	829	-31.3
Female	2574	3259	26.6
Total Exotic/crossbred	3781	4088	8.1
Indigenous			
Male	13916	12533	-9.9
Female	47372	57639	21.7
Total Indigenous	61288	70172	14.5
Total Sheep	**65069**	**74261**	**14.1**
Goat			
Male	37617	32105	-14.7
Female	97556	116780	19.7
Total Goat	**135173**	**148885**	**10.1**
Horses & Ponies			
Male	350	108	-69.0
Female	275	234	-14.9
Total Horses & Ponies	**625**	**342**	**-45.2**

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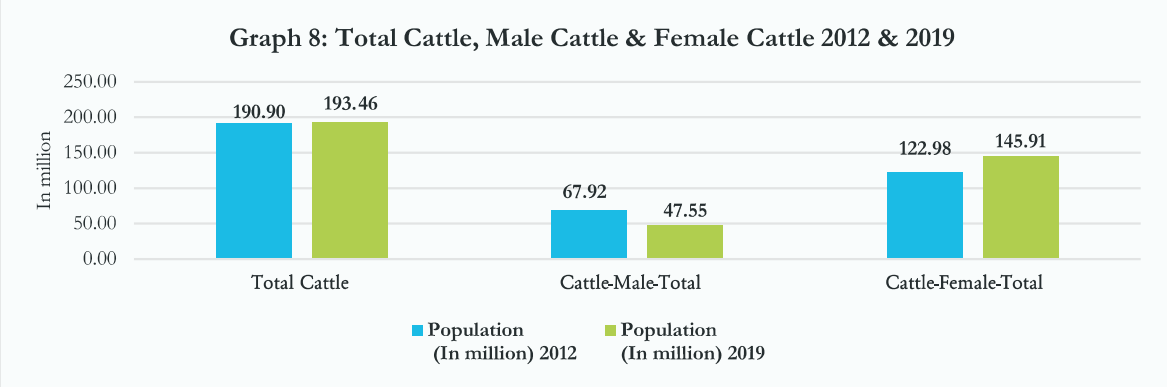
Table 3: Species-wise & category-wise Livestock & poultry Population (in thousands) [Contd..]

Category	2012	2019	% Change*
Mules			
Total Mules	**196**	**84**	**-57.1**
Donkeys			
Male	186	65	-65.2
Female	133	59	-55.6
Total Donkeys	**319**	**124**	**-61.2**
Camels			
Male	191	83	-56.4
Female	210	169	-19.5
Total Camels	**400**	**252**	**-37.1**
Pigs			
Exotic/crossbred			
Male	1283	927	-27.7
Female	1174	970	-17.4
Total Exotic/crossbred	2456	1897	-22.8
Indigenous			
Male	3681	2893	-21.4
Female	4156	4266	2.6
Total Indigenous	7837	7159	-8.7
Total Pigs	**10294**	**9055**	**-12.0**
Total Livestock	**512057**	**536761**	**4.8**
Other animals			
Dogs			
Male	8444	7058	-16.4
Female	3228	2376	-26.4
Total Dogs	**11673**	**9434**	**-19.2**
Rabbit			
Male	255	242	-4.9
Female	337	308	-8.7
Total Rabbits	**592**	**550**	**-7.1**
Poultry			
Fowls	692646	807894	16.6
Ducks	23539	33511	42.4
Turkeys & Others	13025	10405	-20.1
Total Poultry	**729209**	**851810**	**16.8**
Stray Cattle	**5188**	**5022**	**-3.2**
Stray Dog	**17138**	**15309**	**-10.67**

**Note: The Calculations are done upon absolute values.*

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2.7 Cattle



2.7.1 Cattle Population - Breed Group-wise Population

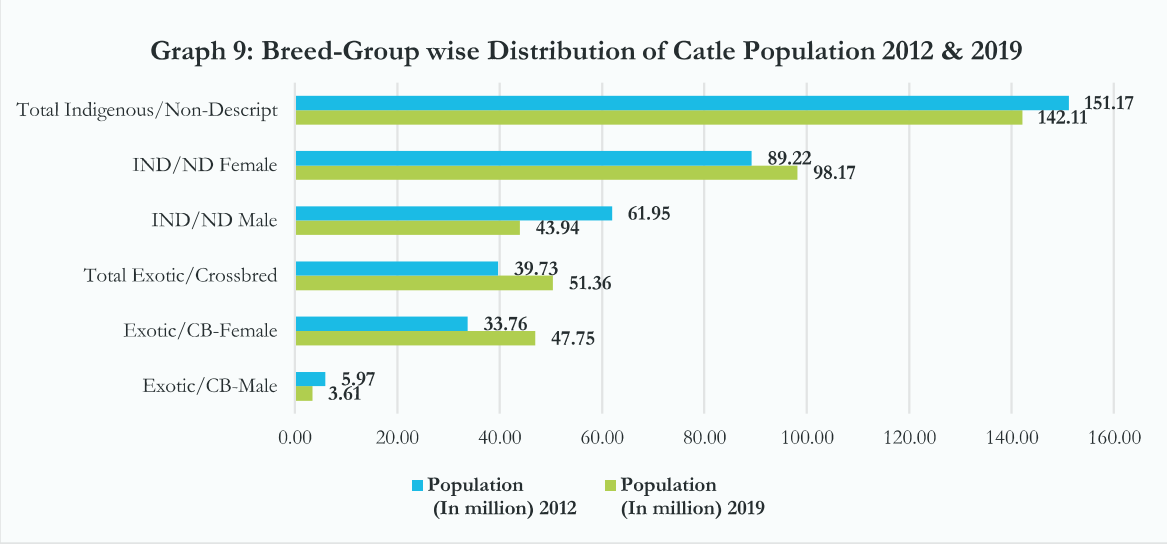
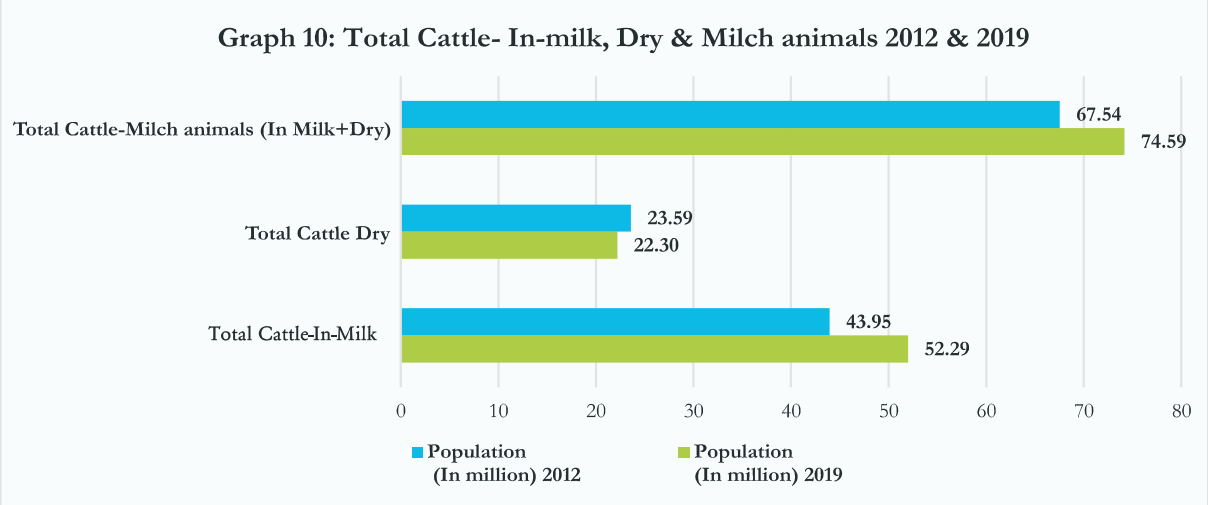


Table 7: Exotic/Crossbred & Indigenous/Non-Descript Cattle Population-Male, Female & Total

Category	Population (In million) 2012			Population (In million) 2019			% Change		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Total Cattle	**183.74**	**7.17**	**190.90**	**185.27**	**8.19**	**193.46**	**0.83**	**14.33**	**1.3**
Exotic/Crossbred									
Male	5.57	0.41	5.97	3.36	0.25	3.61	-39.64	-38.11	-39.5
Female	31.27	2.49	33.76	44.39	3.36	47.75	41.95	34.84	41.4
Total Exotic/ Crossbred	36.84	2.89	39.73	47.75	3.61	51.36	29.62	24.62	29.3
Indigenous/Non-Descript									
Male	60.88	1.07	61.95	43.15	0.79	43.94	-29.13	-25.61	-29.1
Female	86.02	3.21	89.22	94.37	3.79	98.17	9.71	18.33	10.0
Total Indigenous/Non-Descript	146.90	4.27	151.17	137.52	4.59	142.11	-6.39	7.36	-6.0

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2.7.2 Cattle Population - Milch Cattle



2.7.3 Population of Productive Female Cattle

Table 8: Population of Productive Female Cattle

S.No.	Category	19th Census-2012 (In million)	20th Census-2019 (In million)	% Change-from 2012 to 2019
i)	Under 1 year	25.07	35.77	42.7
ii)	1 to 2.5/ 3 years	21.23	28.74	35.4
iii)	Over 2.5 (Exotic)/3 years(Indigenous) [excluding others]	75.14	79.39	5.7
iv)	Others	1.54	2.00	29.7
v)	Total female cattle (i+ii+iii+iv)	122.98	145.91	18.6
vi)	Total no. of potentially productive female cattle (v-iv)	121.44	143.91	18.5

- Total Cattle Population in the country is **193.46 Million** during 2019.
- About **36%** of the total livestock is contributed by cattle.
- Total cattle population has increased by **1.3%** over previous Livestock Census (2012).
- Female cattle population increased by **18.6%** whereas Male cattle decreased by **30.0%** over previous census.
- Total milch cattle in the country is **74.59 Million** increased by **10.4%** over the previous census.
- The no. of potentially productive female cattle has increased by **18.5%** over previous census.

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2.7.4 Breed group-wise - In-Milk, Dry and Milch Cattle

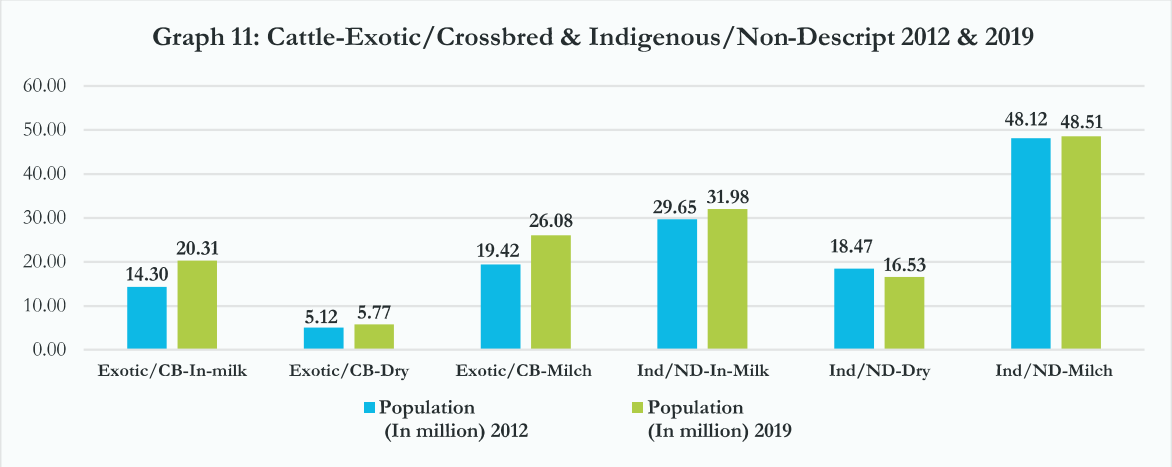


Table 9: In-milk, Dry and Milch Cattle for Exotic/Crossbred and Indigenous/Non-Descript

Breed Group	Category	Population (In million) 2012			Population (In million) 2019			% Change		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Exotic/ Crossbred	In-milk	13.16	1.15	14.30	18.80	1.51	20.31	42.90	31.49	42.0
	Dry	4.78	0.34	5.12	5.39	0.38	5.77	12.79	11.92	12.7
	Milch	17.94	1.48	19.42	24.19	1.88	26.08	34.88	27.06	34.3
Indigenous/ Non-descript	In-Milk	28.47	1.17	29.65	30.61	1.37	31.98	7.49	16.84	7.9
	Dry	17.90	0.57	18.47	15.96	0.57	16.53	-10.86	0.38	-10.5
	Milch	46.38	1.75	48.12	46.57	1.95	48.51	0.40	11.46	0.8

- Milch Cattle of Exotic-Crossbred has increased by **34.3%** over previous census.
- Milch Cattle of Indigenous/Non-Descript has increased marginally by **0.8%.**

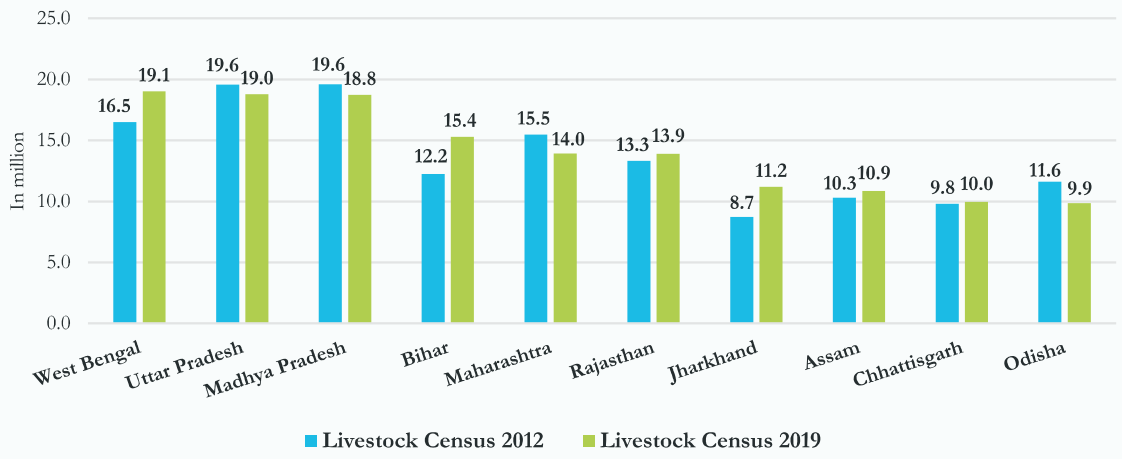
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Table 10: Cattle Population, 2012 & 2019 in Major States

S.No.	States	Population (In million) 2012	Population (In million) 2019	% Change
1	West Bengal	16.5	19.1	15.52
2	Uttar Pradesh	19.6	19.0	-2.75
3	Madhya Pradesh	19.6	18.8	-4.34
4	Bihar	12.2	15.4	25.89
5	Maharashtra	15.5	14.0	-9.63
6	Rajasthan	13.3	13.9	4.60
7	Jharkhand	8.7	11.2	28.56
8	Assam	10.3	10.9	5.84
9	Chhattisgarh	9.8	10.0	1.72
10	Odisha	11.6	9.9	-14.78

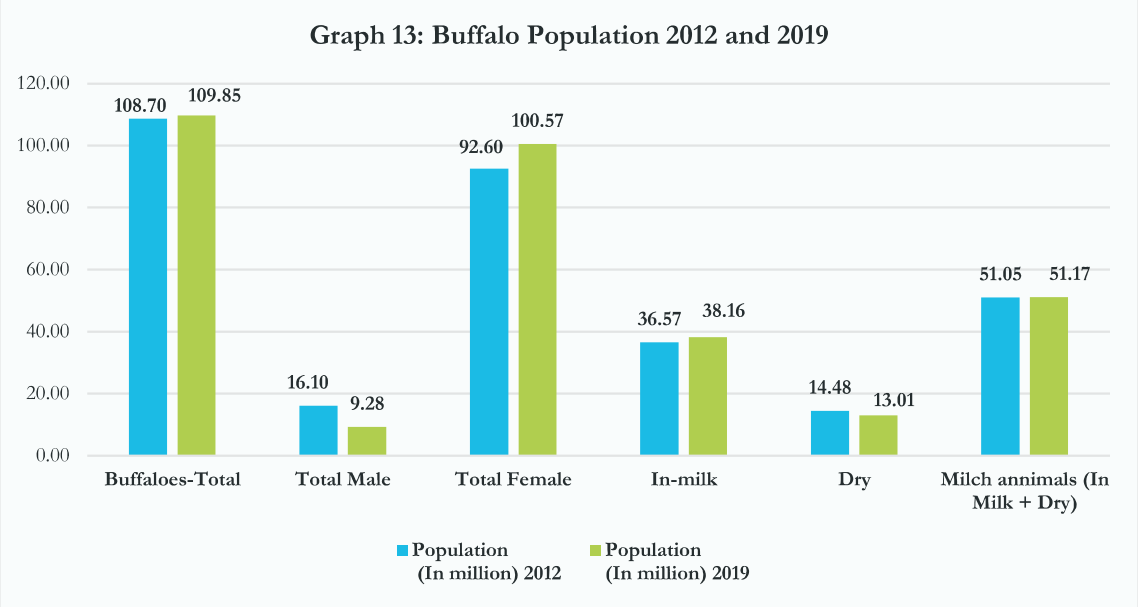
2.7.5 Cattle Population - Major States

Graph 12: Cattle Population, 2012 & 2019 of Major States



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2.8 Buffalo



2.8.1 Buffalo population Male, Female and Milch Animals (Rural & Urban)

Table 11: Total Buffalo, Male, Female and Milch Animals (Rural & Urban)

Category	Population (In million) 2012			Population (In million) 2019			% Change		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Buffaloes -Total	**104.10**	**4.61**	**108.70**	**104.84**	**5.02**	**109.85**	**0.71**	**8.88**	**1.06**
Total Male	15.51	0.59	16.10	8.93	0.36	9.28	-42.46	-39.56	-42.35
Total Female	88.58	4.02	92.60	95.91	4.66	100.57	8.27	15.98	8.61
In-milk	34.56	2.01	36.57	36.08	2.08	38.16	4.38	3.78	4.34
Dry	13.95	0.53	14.48	12.5	0.51	13.01	-10.42	-4.22	-10.19
Milch animals (In Milk + Dry)	48.52	2.54	51.05	48.58	2.59	51.17	-0.12	2.11	-0.22

Table 12: Productive Female Buffalo

S.No.	Category	19th Census 2012 (In million)	20th Census 2019 (In million)	% Change
i)	Under 1 year	20.16	24.48	21.5
ii)	1 to 3 years	15.86	21.01	32.5
iii)	Over 3 years(excluding others)	55.59	53.99	-2.9
iv)	Others	0.99	1.08	8.9
v)	Total female buffalo	92.60	100.57	8.6
vi)	**Total no. of potentially productive female buffalo (v-iv)**	**91.60**	**99.49**	**8.6**

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- Total Buffalo Population in the country is **109.85 Million** during 2019.
- About **20.5%** of the total livestock is contributed by buffaloes.
- Total Buffalo has increased by **1.1%** over previous Livestock Census (2012).
- Female Buffalo Population increased by **8.61%** whereas Male Buffalo declined by **42.35%** over previous census.
- Milch buffalo population has increased marginally by **0.2%** over previous census in which in-milk has increased by **4.3%** whereas Dry category has declined by **10.2%**.
- The buffalo population in rural area has increased by **0.7%** whereas in urban areas the increase is about **8.9%.**
- Total potential of female buffalo has increased by **8.6%** over previous census.

2.8.2 Buffalo Population - Major States

Graph 14: Buffalo Population, 2012 & 2019 of Major States

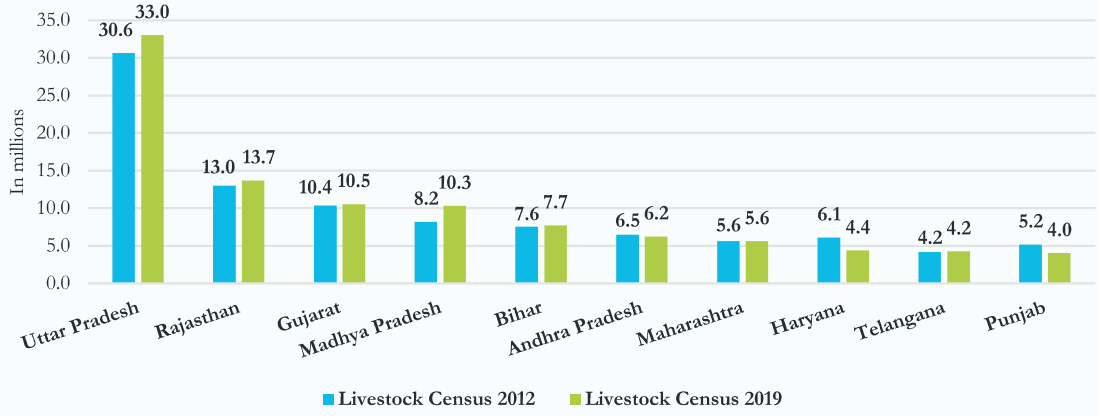
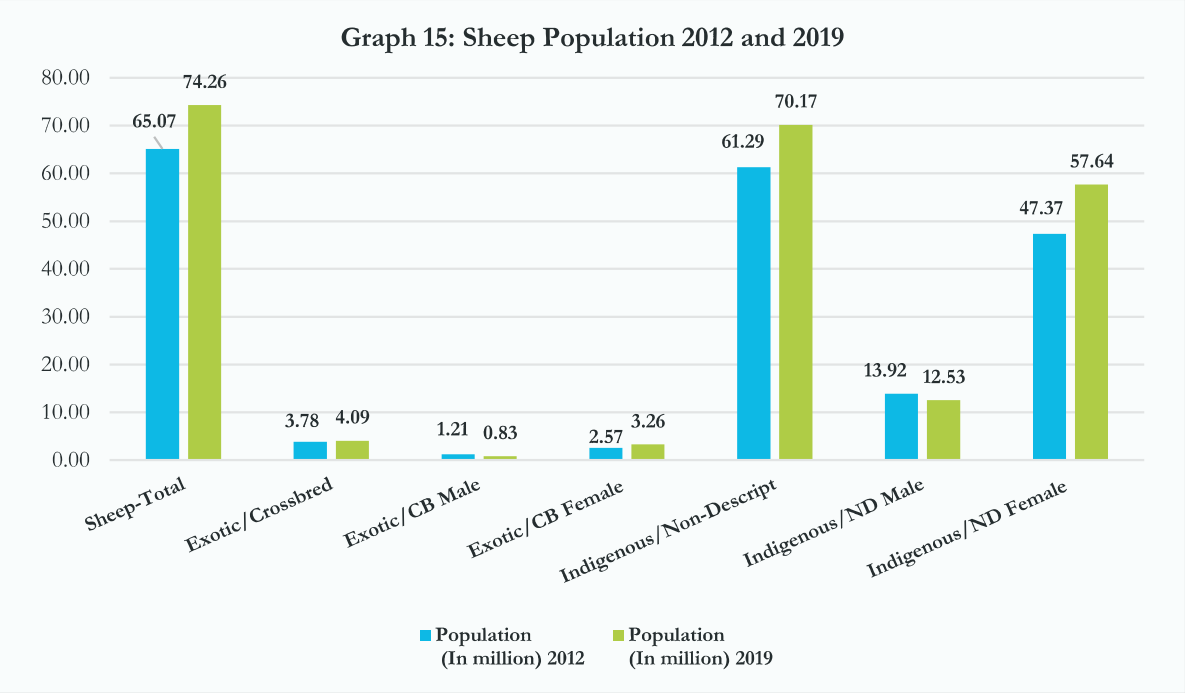


Table 13: Buffalo Population 2012 & 2019 of Major States

S.No.	States	Population (In million) 2012	Population (In million) 2019	% Change
1	Uttar Pradesh	30.6	33.0	7.81
2	Rajasthan	13.0	13.7	5.53
3	Gujarat	10.4	10.5	1.52
4	Madhya Pradesh	8.2	10.3	25.88
5	Bihar	7.6	7.7	2.02
6	Andhra Pradesh	6.5	6.2	-3.76
7	Maharashtra	5.6	5.6	0.17
8	Haryana	6.1	4.4	-28.22
9	Telangana	4.2	4.2	1.59
10	Punjab	5.2	4.0	-22.17

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2.9 Sheep



2.9.1 Exotic/Crossbred and Indigenous/Non-Descript-Rural and Urban

Table 14: Sheep Population - Exotic/Crossbred and Indigenous/Non-Descript

Category	Population (In million) 2012			Population (In million) 2019			% Change		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Sheep - Total	**63.78**	**1.29**	**65.07**	**72.23**	**2.03**	**74.26**	**13.25**	**57.28**	**14.13**
Exotic/Crossbred	3.63	0.15	3.78	3.93	0.16	4.09	8.21	6.06	8.12
Exotic/Crossbred Male	1.15	0.06	1.21	0.78	0.05	0.83	-31.99	-18.50	-31.32
Exotic/Crossbred Female	2.48	0.09	2.57	3.15	0.11	3.26	26.79	22.11	26.62
Indigenous/Non-Descript	60.15	1.14	61.29	68.30	1.87	70.17	13.55	64.07	14.50
Indigenous/Non-Descript Male	13.58	0.34	13.92	12.13	0.40	12.53	-10.66	18.99	-9.93
Indigenous/Non-Descript Female	46.57	0.80	47.37	56.17	1.47	57.64	20.61	83.07	21.67

- Total Sheep Population in the country is **74.26 Million** during 2019.
- About **13.8%** of the total livestock contributed by Sheep
- Total Sheep has increased by **14.13%** over previous Livestock Census (2012).
- Total Sheep population in rural area has increased by **13.25%** whereas in urban area the population of Sheep has increased by **57.28%**.

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2.9.2 Sheep Population - Major States

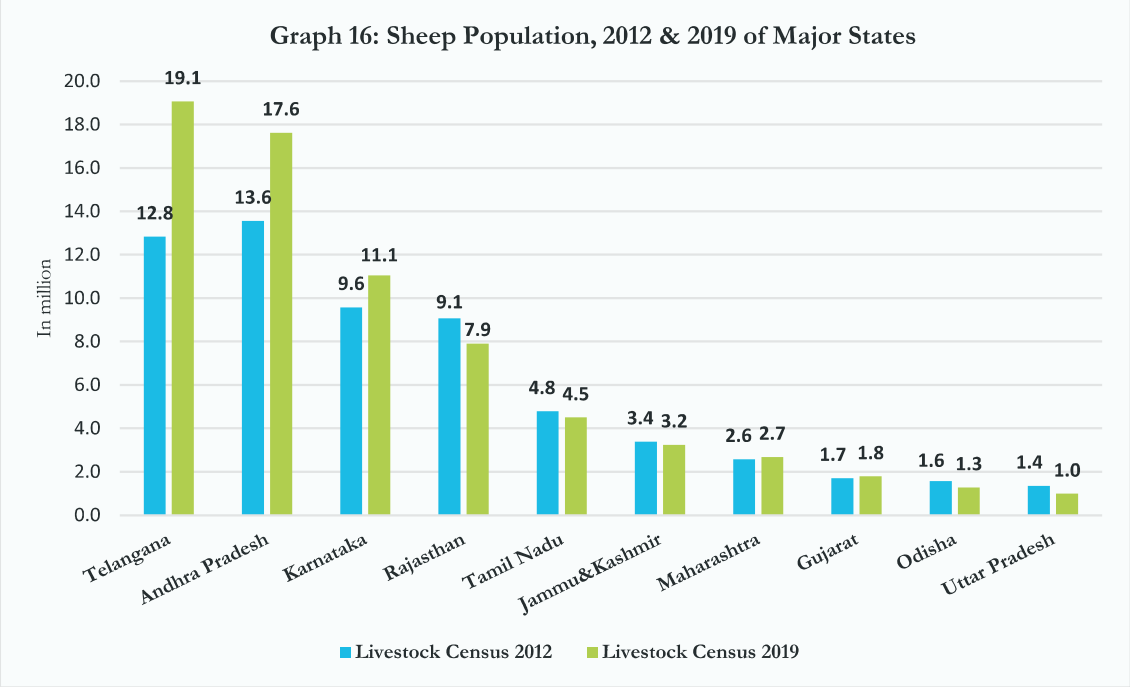
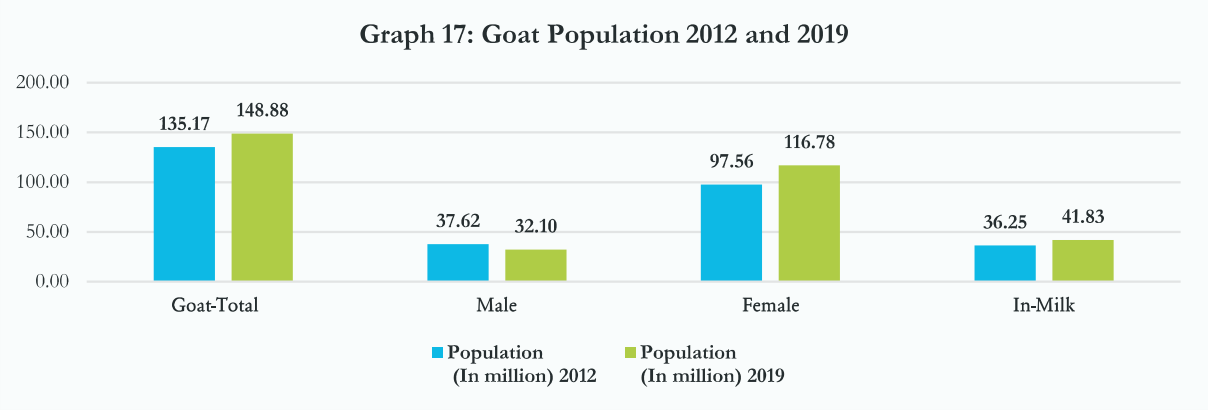


Table 15: Sheep Population 2012 & 2019 of Major States

S.No.	States/UTs	Population (In million) 2012	Population (In million) 2019	% Change
1	Telangana	12.8	19.1	48.51
2	Andhra Pradesh	13.6	17.6	30.00
3	Karnataka	9.6	11.1	15.31
4	Rajasthan	9.1	7.9	-12.95
5	Tamil Nadu	4.8	4.5	-5.98
6	Jammu & Kashmir	3.4	3.2	-4.19
7	Maharashtra	2.6	2.7	3.87
8	Gujarat	1.7	1.8	4.66
9	Odisha	1.6	1.3	-19.10
10	Uttar Pradesh	1.4	1.0	-27.25

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2.10 Goat



2.10.1 Goat Population - Male, Female and Milch – Rural and Urban

Table 16: Goat Population - Male, Female and Milch

Category	Population (In million) 2012			Population (In million) 2019			% Change		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Goat-Total	**129.08**	**6.09**	**135.17**	**142.44**	**6.44**	**148.88**	**10.35**	**5.78**	**10.14**
Male	35.79	1.83	37.62	30.59	1.51	32.10	-14.51	-17.38	-14.65
Female	93.30	4.26	97.56	111.85	4.93	116.78	19.89	15.74	19.71
In-milk	34.45	1.80	36.25	39.91	1.92	41.83	15.84	6.58	15.38
Dry	24.41	0.89	25.31	26.82	1.00	27.82	9.89	11.60	9.95
Milch animals (In Milk + Dry)	58.86	2.70	61.56	66.73	2.92	69.65	13.37	8.24	13.15

- Total Goat Population in the country is **148.88 Million** during 2019.
- Total Goat has increased by **10.14%** over previous Livestock Census (2012).
- About **27.7%** of the total livestock is contributed by goats.
- Total Goat population in rural area has increased by **10.35%** whereas in urban area the population of goat has increased by **5.78%**.

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2.10.2 Goat Population-Major States

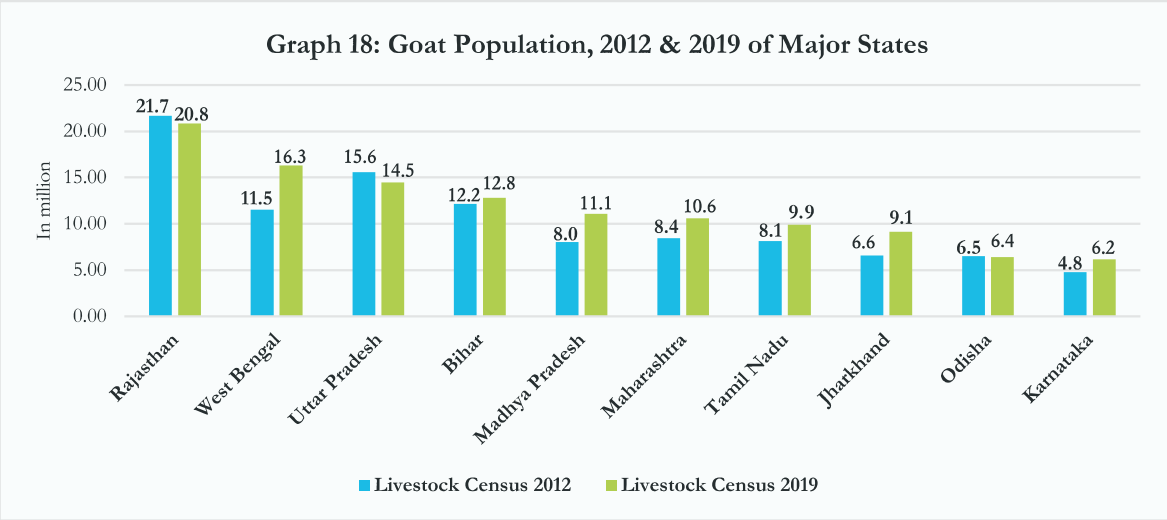


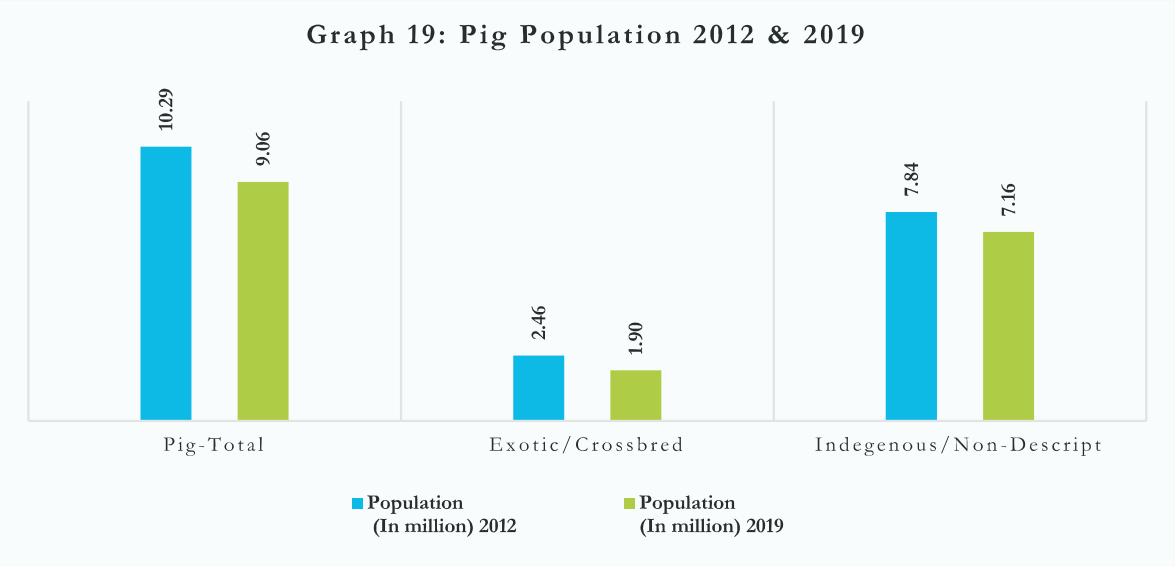
Table 17: Goat Population 2012 & 2019 of Major States

S. No.	States	Population (In million) 2012	Population (In million) 2019	% Change
1	Rajasthan	21.7	20.8	-3.81
2	West Bengal	11.5	16.3	41.49
3	Uttar Pradesh	15.6	14.5	-7.09
4	Bihar	12.2	12.8	5.49
5	Madhya Pradesh	8.0	11.1	38.07
6	Maharashtra	8.4	10.6	25.72
7	Tamil Nadu	8.1	9.9	21.43
8	Jharkhand	6.6	9.1	38.59
9	Odisha	6.5	6.4	-1.84
10	Karnataka	4.8	6.2	28.63

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2.11 Pig



2.11.1 Pig Population-Rural and Urban

Table 18: Pig Population 2012 and 2019-Rural and Urban

Category	Population (In million) 2012			Population (In million) 2019			% Change		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
Pig-Total	**9.23**	**1.07**	**10.29**	**8.17**	**0.88**	**9.06**	**-11.40**	**-17.44**	**-12.03**
Exotic/ Crossbred	2.13	0.33	2.46	1.63	0.27	1.90	-23.39	-18.80	-22.78
Indigenous/ Non-Descript	7.10	0.74	7.84	6.55	0.61	7.16	-7.81	-16.84	-8.66

- Total Pig population in the country is **9.06 Million** during 2019.
- About **1.7%** of the total livestock is contributed by pigs.
- Total Pig population has decreased by **12.0%** over previous Livestock Census (2012).
- Total Pig population in rural area has decreased by **11.4%** and in urban area the population of pig has decreased by **17.4%**.

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2.11.2 Pig Population - Major States

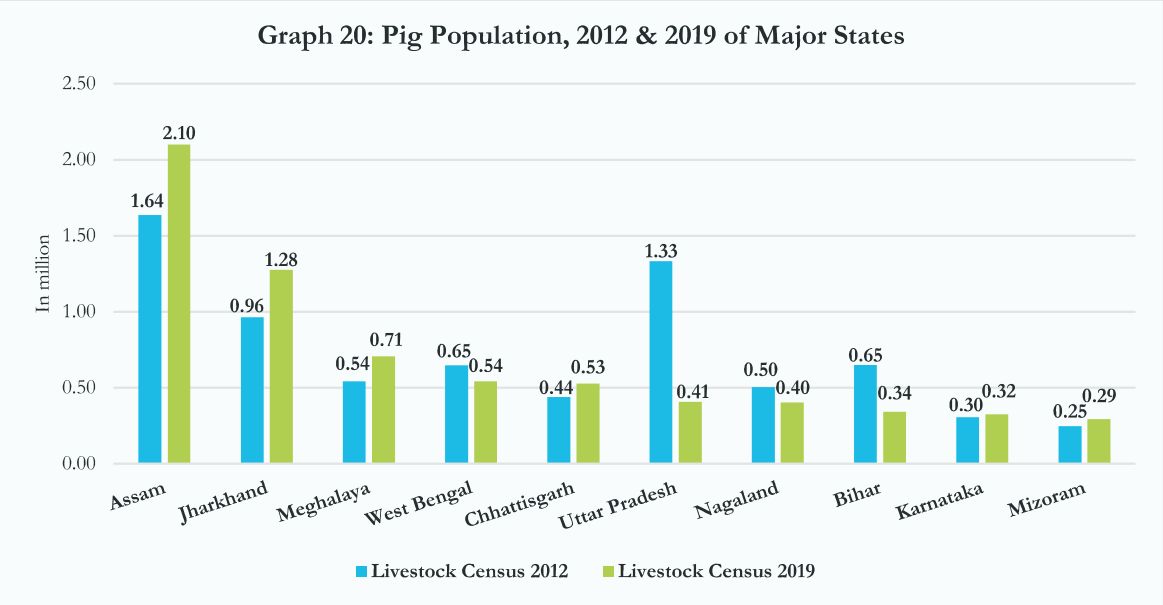


Table 19: Pig Population 2012 & 2019 of Major States

S.No.	States	Population (In million) 2012	Population (In million) 2019	% Change
1	Assam	1.64	2.10	28.30
2	Jharkhand	0.96	1.28	32.69
3	Meghalaya	0.54	0.71	29.99
4	West Bengal	0.65	0.54	- 16.63
5	Chhattisgarh	0.44	0.53	20.01
6	Uttar Pradesh	1.33	0.41	- 69.37
7	Nagaland	0.50	0.40	- 19.65
8	Bihar	0.65	0.34	- 47.14
9	Karnataka	0.30	0.32	6.25
10	Mizoram	0.25	0.29	19.26

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वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्
ONE EARTH • ONE FAMILY • ONE FUTURE

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Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2023



Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

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BASIC ANIMAL HUSBANDRY STATISTICS-2023





Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi

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परशोत्तम रूपाला
PARSHOTTAM RUPALA

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भारत सरकार
Minister
Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
Government of India

D.O. No. 2455 MIN(FAH&D)/2023-24

03 OCT 2023



Message

India is endowed with the largest livestock population in the world comprised of 537 million livestock. Being the largest Milk producer in the world, India has immense resources of Livestock which forms an important segment of the economy livelihood and a steady source of nutrition. Over the period, the contribution of Livestock Sector in the Agriculture Sector has been showing steady improvement that signifies its growing importance in the Indian economy.

The State Governments are also considered as indispensable part of the whole system in achieving the progress towards this Sector. I am happy to share that the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying takes painstaking efforts in compiling and publishing this report. **"Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics 2023"** records the current production estimates and many more statistics that are useful for all stakeholders for planning and policy making purposes as well as for research and academician across the globe. This publication would not have been possible without the active participation of all States/UTs. I hope that the information published in this publication will help to untap the potentiality of Livestock Sector to accomplish the goals of "Atmanirbhar Bharat".

I sincerely congratulate the officials of Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying for bringing out this Annual Publication on a regular basis.

(Parshottam Rupala)

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डॉ० संजीव कुमार बालियान
DR. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN



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राज्य मंत्री
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्रालय
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MESSAGE

The livestock production plays an integral part of rural economy welling of farmers. It provides food, income, employment and many other contributions to rural development. Animal products such as milk, egg, meat provide much required nutritionand daily cash income. This sector also plays an important role in the national economy and socio-economic development of the country.

The Statistics tools are the important fact-finding machines by which the growth of the sector is presented in a systematic manner. Statistics itself holds great importance for framing policies and programmes of all sectors including Livestock. The Collection of Animal Husbandry Statistics has been undertaken since past in participation with all States/UTs. It is governed by a systematic approach through continuous support from State/UTs and monitoring by the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying.

I am pleased to share the publication titled **"Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics -2023"** with all the stakeholders as it gives an overview of Animal Husbandry sector briefly in terms of statistics. This publication is a compilation of the all-relevant statistics of livestock sector that contains up-to-date information on livestock production, livestock population and other information like livestock diseases, infrastructure, etc.

I wish this publication will help the readers in getting a detailed overview and the necessary insights. I commend the efforts of the officials of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying for bringing out this valuable statistics literature.

Balyan

(Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan)

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अलका उपाध्याय, भा.प्र.से.
ALKA UPADHYAYA, IAS
सचिव
SECRETARY



सत्यमेव जयते

आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव

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मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी मंत्रालय
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MESSAGE

Livestock rearing is one of the most important economic activities in the rural areas of the country contributing significantly to the national economy. This sector is contributing to the economy in a big way considering the higher rate of growth of the sector in comparison to the general agricultural sector. Presently, the GVA of the Livestock Sector has recorded an annual growth rate of around 6.00% at constant prices. Its contribution to the Indian Agriculture and Indian Economy is increasing steadily with a share of 30.47% in Agriculture & Allied Sector's GVA and 4.75% in the country's total GVA, respectively. The Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics contain tabulated data sets giving production estimates for Major Livestock Products like Milk, Egg, Meat and Wool. It also provides livestock population of different species, by age, sex and uses, etc. It would be useful to all stakeholders such as ministries of Govt. of India, policy planners, veterinarians, scientists, industry and various research organizations, Govt. agencies and others involved in the development of the Livestock Sector. I appreciate the contribution of all the States/ UT's in providing crucial data that helped in the finalization of this report. I also acknowledge the efforts of the officers of Animal Husbandry Statistics Division, DAHD in bringing out this publication that encapsulates Livestock Production Statistics of 2022-23.

(ALKA UPADHYAYA)

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PREFACE

Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (BAHS) provide information on Major Livestock Products (MLP) namely Milk, Egg, Meat and Wool. MLP information are collected through the States/UTs under the guidance of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Government of India through the CSS scheme called Integrated Sample Survey (ISS) annually. BAHS-2023 is the 24th in the series and contains detailed tabulated data of production estimates of MLP for the period 1st March 2022 to 28th February 2023.

Livestock rearing is one of the most important activities in rural India provide supplementary income to the families' dependent on Agricultural based activities. This Sector contributes about 30.47% of the total Agriculture GVA. Information published in the present volume provides major input to study the rural economy & contribution from the livestock sector.

The publication contains salient features of production estimates, Gross Value Added, Gross input/output and other technical aspect of Integrated Sample Survey besides the graphical presentation of data. It also contains brief on livestock and breeds as per 20th Livestock Census, Veterinary units in India, the GDP/GVA of Livestock Sector and other related Animal Husbandry Statistics.

Collection and compilation of a voluminous data to develop this document is a great task & has involved sincere and dedicated efforts of all States/UTs and Central Government's Officers/Officials. Their efforts are highly appreciated and acknowledged. I also wish to place my appreciations to Shri V.P. Singh, Director, Ms. Shraddha Pal & Shri Bunti Kumar, Assistant Director, Shri Sunil Kumar, SSO, Shri Jitender Kumar, Shri Hardeep, Shri Atul Kumar & Ms. Priyanka Kumari, EAs and Shri Vijay Karayat, OA for compilation & examining the accuracy of the data and its timeliness.

It is hoped that the publication would be useful to the administrators, planners, veterinarians and various research institutes. The data is also being used by various other Ministries, NGO's for administrative and analytical purpose. Suggestions for improvement the publication are most welcome.

(Jagat Hazarika)
Adviser (Statistics)

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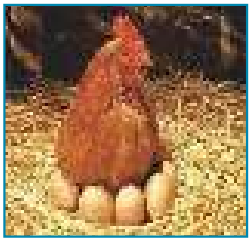
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INTRODUCTION









INTRODUCTION 01

1.1 OVERVIEW

The Animal Husbandry Statistics (AHS) Division of Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying (DAHD) is entrusted with the generation of Animal Husbandry Statistics through the schemes Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey. The Livestock Census (LC) is a quinquennial Census conducted across the country in participation with all the States and Union Territories. This is the basic source of data for the number of livestock and poultry held by the households in the country. The another important aspect is livestock production which is estimated annually based on the outcomes of Integrated Sample Survey (ISS). The survey is conducted in participation with States and Union Territories following a specified time line and methodology. The Survey methodology of Integrated Sample Survey is designed by ICAR-Indian Agricultural Statistics Research Institute (ICAR-IASRI).

Integrated Sample Survey is the only scheme through which considerable data, particularly on the production estimate of Major Livestock Products (MLPs) viz. Milk, Egg, Meat and Wool, is being generated for policy formulation in the livestock sector. Information on number of veterinary hospitals, polyclinic, goshalas, State farms and other infrastructure, number of Artificial Insemination performed and other animal husbandry statistics is also compiled through annual returns.

The present publication of Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2023 is framed based mainly on the outcomes of the Integrated Samples Survey for the period 1st March 2022 to 28th February, 2023. It has two Chapters with Chapter One: Introduction including brief discussions on objective of survey, survey methodology, reference period, sampling design, analysis of data of milk, egg, meat and wool. Chapter Two contains summary of MLP data on annual production, growth rate, per capita availability, average yield per animal, state-wise & species-wise share etc. The report also contains tables of State-wise data of estimated production of milk, egg, meat and wool. Not only the total production statistics, the book also gives a picture on the estimated number of animals in milk production, estimated poultry egg laying birds, estimated number of animals slaughtered etc. Besides livestock production statistics it is also important to have included related statistics of Livestock population, such as GVA of livestock, export import data etc. so as to facilitate a ready

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MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF MEAT PRODUCTION

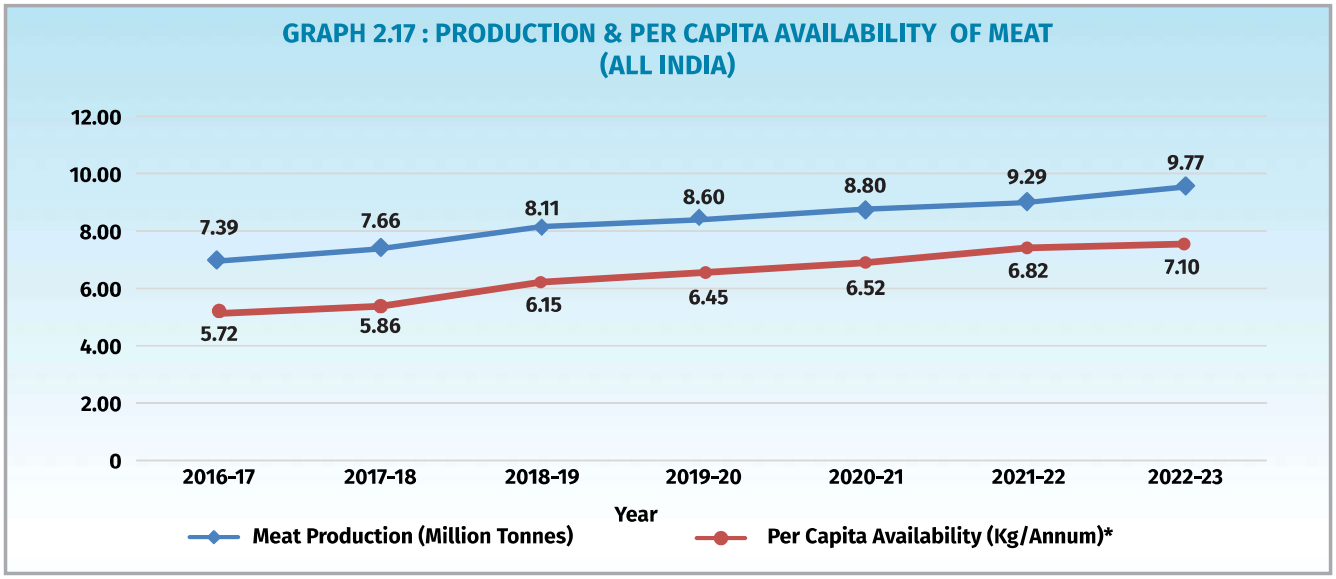




- The total meat production in the country is 9.77 million tonnes during 2022-23.
- India ranks 8th in the world in terms of total Meat production (Source: FAO).
- The meat production has increased by 5.13% as compared to previous year (2021-22).
- The meat production from poultry is 4.995 million tonnes, contributing about 51.14% of total meat production. The growth of poultry meat production has increased by 4.52% over previous year.
- The top 5 meat producing States are Uttar Pradesh (12.20%), West Bengal (11.93%), Maharashtra (11.50%), Andhra Pradesh (11.20%) and Telangana (11.06%). They together contribute 57.90% of total meat production in the country.

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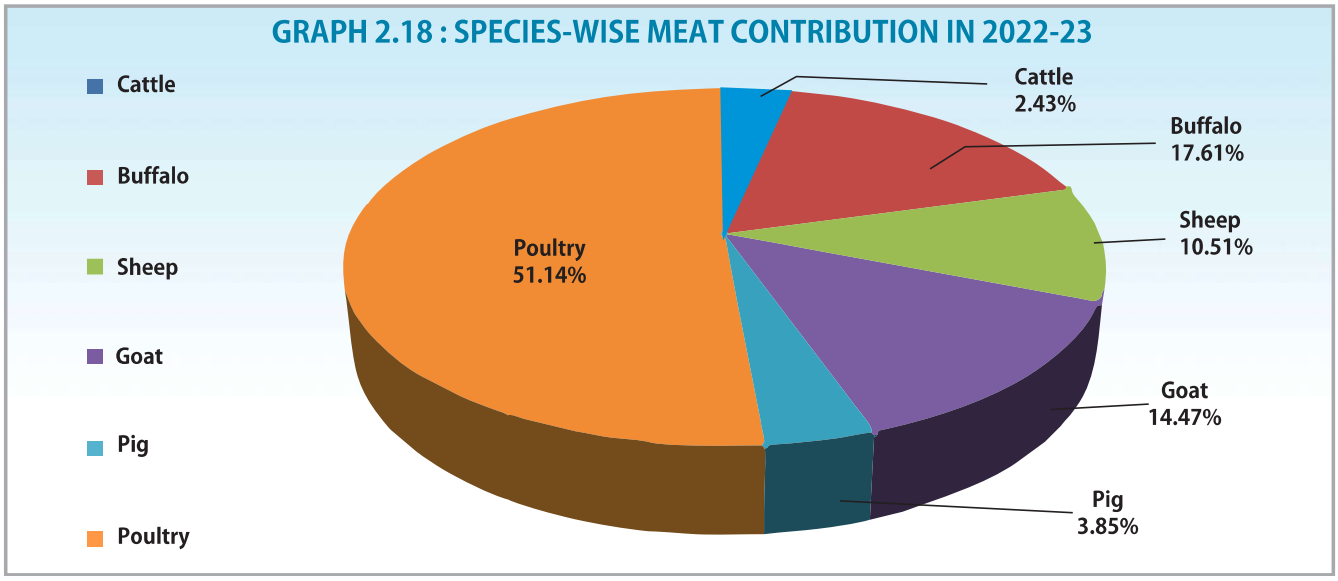
2.3 Meat Production



*Based on Projected Human Population according to Population Census-2011

The **Graph 2.17** shows that the total Meat production in the country was at 7.39 Million Tonnes in the year 2016-17 and since then the production of Meat continues to rise over the period. It can be observed in the graph that the Meat production has improved substantially and it reached 9.77 Million Tonnes in the year 2022-23. The per capita availability was 5.72 kg per annum during the period 2016-17. There has been steady increase in per capita availability of Meat. The per capita availability reached at 7.10 Kg/Annum the year 2022-23, a 0.28-point jump from 6.82 Kg/Annum of the previous year 2021-22.

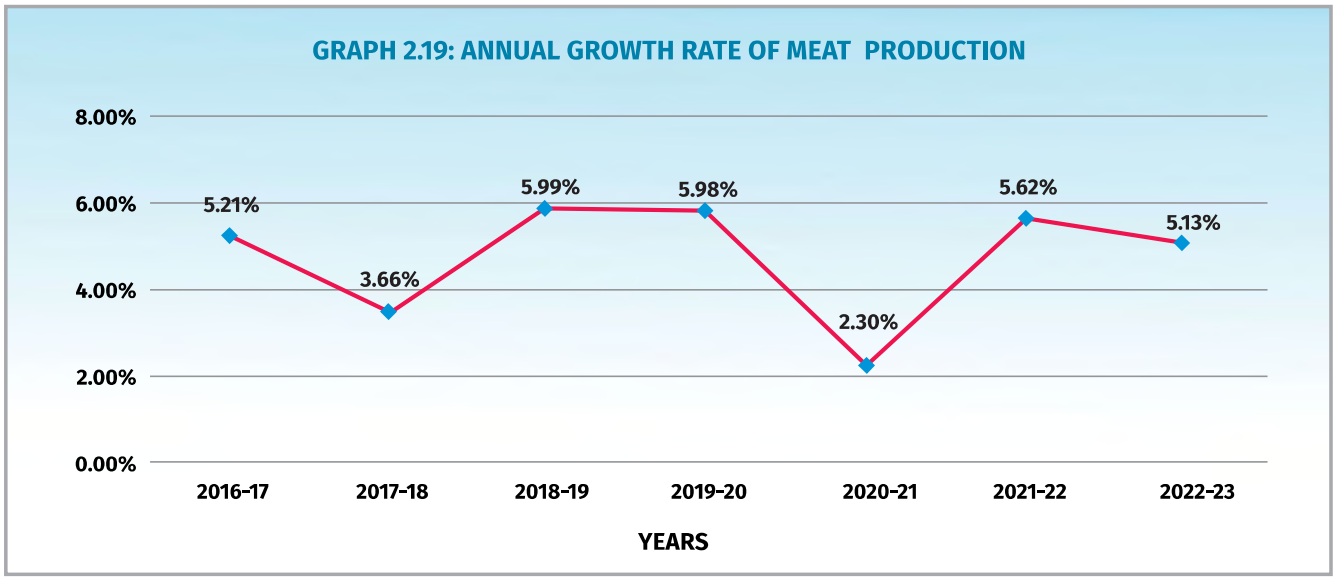
2.3.1 SPECIES-WISE MEAT CONTRIBUTION



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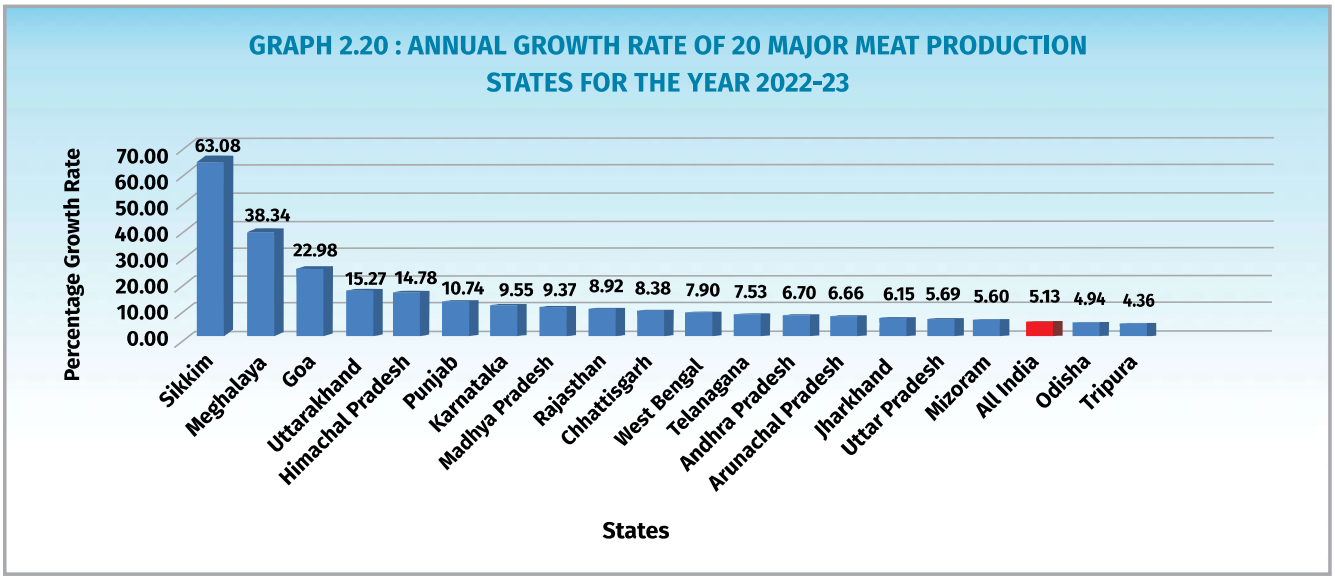
The **Graph 2.18** shows the contribution of meat production from Cattle, Buffalo, Sheep, Goat, Pig and Poultry in the total meat produced across the country during 2022-23. The diagram shows that nearly 51.14% of meat production is contributed by Poultry while Buffalo, Goat, Sheep, Pig, and Cattle contributes nearly 17.61%, 14.47%, 10.51%, 3.85% and 2.43% of meat production respectively to the total meat production of the country.

2.3.2 ANNUAL GROWTH RATE OF MEAT PRODUCTION



The trend in the annual growth rate of meat production is given in the **Graph 2.19**. The annual growth rate for the year 2022-23 is 5.13%.

2.3.3 STATE-WISE ANNUAL GROWTH OF MEAT PRODUCTION DURING 2022-23



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Table 29: State-wise Estimates of Meat Production During 2016-17 to 2022-23 figures in '000 Tonnes)								
S. No.	**States/ UTs**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**
1	Andhra Pradesh	632.51	708.77	780.61	850.39	954.11	1025.59	1094.26
2	Arunachal Pradesh	20.47	21.39	21.87	22.67	22.34	22.08	23.55
3	Assam	46.86	48.35	50.40	52.96	54.42	56.06	58.24
4	Bihar	326.26	343.00	364.85	383.51	397.03	392.44	396.29
5	Chhattisgarh	49.15	55.17	60.88	66.04	46.76	50.33	54.55
6	Goa	7.2	8.40	7.92	7.21	6.05	5.93	7.29
7	Gujarat	33.33	33.23	33.33	33.47	32.88	34.99	34.99
8	Haryana	427.48	470.38	511.99	553.87	596.60	641.06	665.24
9	Himachal Pradesh	4.40	4.49	4.60	4.76	4.31	4.73	5.43
10	Jammu & Kashmir	85.10	87.45	91.61	95.44	88.20	88.16	89.51
11	Jharkhand	54.73	57.55	62.39	67.25	70.24	78.68	83.52
12	Karnataka	209.06	228.01	253.60	304.85	364.28	395.53	433.31
13	Kerala	468.84	468.88	457.41	452.71	461.44	463.51	472.90
14	Madhya Pradesh	78.64	89.24	97.37	106.50	116.34	127.04	138.95
15	Maharashtra	845.01	924.93	1020.60	1139.88	1108.91	1138.22	1123.85
16	Manipur	27.47	27.70	28.05	28.70	29.30	29.42	29.37
17	Meghalaya	41.00	43.09	45.25	46.35	39.36	37.30	51.60
18	Mizoram	14.79	15.68	16.11	16.41	15.06	14.70	15.53
19	Nagaland	31.37	32.40	32.28	32.09	23.87	24.10	23.31
20	Odisha	176.52	183.42	201.82	205.17	213.10	216.20	226.87
21	Punjab	248.64	276.37	231.32	248.38	223.74	227.78	252.24
22	Rajasthan	180.1	188.49	191.66	199.59	212.58	220.61	240.28
23	Sikkim	4.40	4.40	3.72	3.76	3.12	3.06	4.99
24	Tamil Nadu	572.84	603.35	633.80	663.46	669.48	685.89	704.38
25	Telangana	591.04	645.03	754.06	848.16	920.25	1004.99	1080.62
26	Tripura	39.69	45.26	47.82	50.57	52.18	54.09	56.45
27	Uttar Pradesh	1346.11	1151.12	1227.09	1166.00	1037.55	1127.60	1191.77
28	Uttarakhand	28.4	29.45	29.18	25.26	18.58	18.43	21.24
29	West Bengal	705.88	772.64	831.28	902.86	994.02	1080.37	1165.71
30	A&N Islands	5.05	5.21	5.43	5.63	5.65	5.78	5.55
31	Chandigarh	0.94	1.07	0.95	0.80	0.66	0.64	0.60
32	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	0.02	1.75	1.44
33	Daman & Diu and D&N Haveli	0.86	0.23	0.18	0.22	0.31	0.32	0.05
34	Delhi	66.44	66.44	0.00	-		0.00	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	0.42	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.55	0.12	0.12
36	Puducherry	14.61	14.61	14.63	14.64	14.63	14.64	14.64
All India		**7385.61**	**7655.63**	**8114.45**	**8599.97**	**8797.91**	**9292.13**	**9768.64**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.
2) Till 2019-20 Ladakh includes in J&K and Ladakh 2020-21 include only Winter season data.
3) Till 2019-20 UTs namely D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu were act as a separate UTs but in 2020 both UTs merged and become one i.e., Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

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Table 30: State-wise Estimates of Number of Animals Slaughtered for Meat Production during 2021-22 to 2022-23 (figures in '000 nos.)							
S. No.	**States/ UTs**	**Cattle 2021-22**	**Cattle 2022-23**	**Buffalo 2021-22**	**Buffalo 2022-23**	**Sheep 2021-22**	**Sheep 2022-23**
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1309.31	1249.40	18254.45	20026.31
2	Arunachal Pradesh	103.65	126.77	15.91	12.00	2.60	1.90
3	Assam	60.05	62.25	2.43	2.50	338.96	346.92
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1403.24	1389.02	127.58	129.75
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	121.82	120.19
6	Goa	0.01	0.00	0.73	2.68	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	11.37	11.46	22.21	27.71
8	Haryana	0.00	0.00	111.69	134.46	1044.16	871.78
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.85	33.44
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	45.40	52.41	1215.81	1247.51
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	2.09	2.04	163.85	156.40
12	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	62.22	39.49	9010.71	9564.35
13	Kerala	1446.02	905.82	1052.16	1173.53	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	290.95	305.02	109.05	117.83
15	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	1223.59	1153.66	870.20	1352.94
16	Manipur	106.50	96.38	59.19	53.91	59.49	48.86
17	Meghalaya	226.55	293.25	5.11	5.85	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	30.42	32.71	1.80	1.96	0.00	3.05
19	Nagaland	168.18	56.21	20.43	20.55	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1299.29	1350.74
21	Punjab	0.00	0.00	711.62	782.01	188.42	318.46
22	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	1048.47	1189.22	4238.51	4508.16
23	Sikkim	11.25	13.10	0.97	2.15	0.00	0.65
24	Tamil Nadu	423.15	432.76	23.00	23.32	5543.44	5762.11
25	Telangana	0.00	0.00	1304.41	1323.62	23362.73	24838.06
26	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	4116.91	4590.50	726.00	592.32
28	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	6.51	9.23	48.11	95.19
29	West Bengal	146.72	134.76	118.84	89.10	2598.83	2029.87
30	A&N Islands	0.66	0.48	0.37	0.31	0.00	0.00
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.49	11.26
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.18	43.83
33	Daman & Diu and D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	0.08	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	14.24	14.57	0.90	0.89	103.54	103.87
All India		**2737.47**	**2169.15**	**12949.62**	**13620.31**	**69561.29**	**73703.46**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.
2) Till 2019-20 Ladakh includes in J&K and Ladakh 2020-21 include only Winter season data.
3) Till 2019-20 UTs namely D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu were act as a separate UTs but in 2020 both UTs merged and become one i.e., Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

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Table 30: State-wise Estimates of Number of Animals Slaughtered for Meat Production during 2021-22 & 2022-23 (figures in 000 Nos) Contd..

S. No.	States/ UTs	Goat 2021-22	Goat 2022-23	Pig 2021-22	Pig 2022-23	Poultry 2021-22	Poultry 2022-23
1	Andhra Pradesh	5104.89	5264.19	49.22	52.11	354327.75	391509.39
2	Arunachal Pradesh	218.61	202.07	100.53	115.33	1145.13	1133.72
3	Assam	2794.66	2878.69	676.61	678.40	9511.83	9855.58
4	Bihar	11872.99	12127.56	1394.98	1426.34	105479.47	105575.88
5	Chhattisgarh	921.32	1080.82	83.06	114.16	26958.50	28482.88
6	Goa	179.84	183.01	34.52	34.61	2117.61	3049.57
7	Gujarat	36.99	49.17	7.67	6.83	31717.03	31534.29
8	Haryana	435.10	431.14	186.55	188.81	430392.25	437608.05
9	Himachal Pradesh	111.87	88.10	2.43	2.14	1395.51	2291.01
10	Jammu & Kashmir	696.39	705.18	0.00	0.00	45101.43	44249.63
11	Jharkhand	3087.12	3822.68	696.87	611.50	21599.03	23477.98
12	Karnataka	5966.87	6462.78	118.31	110.31	110332.22	119659.17
13	Kerala	1086.78	850.26	235.85	123.93	105711.36	144960.39
14	Madhya Pradesh	2296.63	2484.18	89.11	97.28	63204.89	70875.23
15	Maharashtra	9197.39	9152.25	1089.49	1162.15	293436.67	411457.24
16	Manipur	85.37	75.20	137.29	148.32	4083.43	4432.45
17	Meghalaya	120.98	151.46	258.91	389.62	2515.51	2707.99
18	Mizoram	20.57	20.72	77.61	57.09	2318.88	2631.20
19	Nagaland	33.70	33.83	156.80	159.20	638.23	727.16
20	Odisha	6451.86	6669.25	149.49	98.36	77140.13	81221.58
21	Punjab	404.83	548.14	31.94	15.56	133057.70	136256.38
22	Rajasthan	6405.71	7397.97	269.85	484.37	14209.46	10683.50
23	Sikkim	9.04	10.19	12.78	22.63	533.96	892.16
24	Tamil Nadu	6322.58	6457.28	108.19	110.14	306855.66	313938.35
25	Telangana	6147.57	6476.25	163.24	167.04	323883.96	346944.89
26	Tripura	476.27	518.75	321.53	275.90	19648.80	20149.06
27	Uttar Pradesh	4857.58	5349.12	1095.58	1162.19	302478.55	302534.19
28	Uttarakhand	294.24	336.33	10.37	28.34	9556.73	8806.29
29	West Bengal	34943.15	42839.22	1307.87	1476.56	257750.89	250110.45
30	A&N Islands	10.98	10.04	11.15	10.24	2799.23	2673.45
31	Chandigarh	23.33	24.93	4.01	3.21	54.23	53.00
32	Ladakh	30.68	27.58	0.00	0.00	11.90	10.72
33	Daman & Diu and D&N Haveli	37.80	13.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	2.00	1.87	0.00	0.00	66.35	66.74
36	Puducherry	637.29	656.24	0.67	0.89	5131.08	5213.98
All India		**111322.95**	**123400.36**	**8882.48**	**9333.55**	**3065165.35**	**3315773.55**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.
2) Till 2019-20 Ladakh includes in J&K and Ladakh 2020-21 include only Winter season data.
3) Till 2019-20 UTs namely D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu were act as a separate UTs but in 2020 both UTs merged and become one i.e., Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

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Table 31: State-wise Estimates of Meat Production during 2021-22 & 2022-23 species-wise (figures in '000 Tonnes)							
S. No.	States/ UTs	Cattle 2021-22	Cattle 2022-23	Buffalo 2021-22	Buffalo 2022-23	Sheep 2021-22	Sheep 2022-23
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	146.11	137.20	266.32	292.04
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10.72	12.58	2.24	1.69	0.03	0.02
3	Assam	3.56	3.69	0.17	0.17	1.99	2.06
4	Bihar	0.00	0.00	133.50	131.01	1.12	1.14
5	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.58	1.57
6	Goa	0.0015	0.0000	0.10	0.36	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	1.05	1.05	0.24	0.30
8	Haryana	0.00	0.00	15.07	17.79	13.00	11.64
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03	0.63
10	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	0.00	5.56	6.01	18.43	19.37
11	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.22	1.22	1.16
12	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	6.20	5.99	136.25	145.54
13	Kerala	167.46	101.69	102.13	133.00	0.00	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	33.49	35.16	1.54	1.66
15	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	237.32	218.33	10.63	16.94
16	Manipur	8.23	7.56	5.74	5.19	0.63	0.46
17	Meghalaya	20.47	27.63	0.55	0.62	0.00	0.00
18	Mizoram	3.87	4.19	0.23	0.26	0.00	0.02
19	Nagaland	7.91	7.01	2.58	2.56	0.00	0.00
20	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.92	15.51
21	Punjab	0.00	0.00	92.70	109.97	3.38	4.71
22	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	50.45	55.42	52.31	53.54
23	Sikkim	1.05	1.34	0.15	0.34	0.00	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	52.21	53.55	3.18	3.22	68.08	70.54
25	Telangana	0.00	0.00	148.87	156.69	329.30	354.99
26	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	620.51	685.00	10.03	8.86
28	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.81	1.16	0.75	1.67
29	West Bengal	18.75	16.49	16.05	11.47	25.33	20.04
30	A&N Islands	0.21	0.10	0.09	0.08	0.00	0.00
31	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.14	0.11
32	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.81	0.86
33	Daman & Diu and D&N Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Puducherry	1.13	1.12	0.08	0.08	1.03	0.99
All India		**295.59**	**236.95**	**1625.15**	**1720.03**	**960.10**	**1026.40**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.
2) Till 2019-20 Ladakh includes in J&K and Ladakh 2020-21 include only Winter season data.
3) Till 2019-20 UTs namely D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu were act as a separate UTs but in 2020 both UTs merged and become one i.e., Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

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Table 31: State-wise Estimates of Meat Production during 2020-21 & 2021-22 species-wise (figures in '000 Tonnes) Contd..							
S. No.	States/ UTs	Goat 2021-22	Goat 2022-23	Pig 2021-22	Pig 2022-23	Poultry 2021-22	Poultry 2022-23
1	Andhra Pradesh	68.76	70.94	1.87	1.97	542.53	592.11
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.39	2.11	5.37	5.79	1.32	1.36
3	Assam	16.89	17.47	21.43	21.96	12.01	12.89
4	Bihar	124.33	126.70	35.55	36.65	97.93	100.79
5	Chhattisgarh	12.89	14.24	2.41	3.32	33.44	35.42
6	Goa	2.48	2.38	0.59	0.59	2.77	3.96
7	Gujarat	0.41	0.55	0.17	0.15	33.12	32.94
8	Haryana	7.55	7.68	8.51	8.60	596.94	619.53
9	Himachal Pradesh	2.14	1.69	0.08	0.08	1.48	3.03
10	Jammu & Kashmir	11.21	11.30	0.00	0.00	52.97	52.83
11	Jharkhand	27.98	34.95	28.46	24.66	20.80	22.53
12	Karnataka	83.84	95.43	6.12	6.44	163.12	179.91
13	Kerala	15.11	11.75	18.40	9.03	160.41	217.44
14	Madhya Pradesh	34.99	37.81	2.89	3.14	54.14	61.18
15	Maharashtra	114.93	112.91	45.79	49.35	729.55	726.32
16	Manipur	0.80	0.66	6.25	6.92	7.76	8.58
17	Meghalaya	1.11	1.45	12.31	17.93	2.86	3.98
18	Mizoram	0.17	0.17	5.81	4.89	4.63	6.00
19	Nagaland	0.52	0.53	12.57	12.62	0.51	0.58
20	Odisha	78.70	81.42	5.50	3.54	117.07	126.40
21	Punjab	5.94	8.72	1.46	0.97	124.30	127.87
22	Rajasthan	88.23	95.23	10.01	20.82	19.60	15.28
23	Sikkim	0.12	0.15	0.86	1.58	0.88	1.57
24	Tamil Nadu	69.85	72.45	4.31	4.40	488.25	500.23
25	Telangana	77.26	82.33	4.32	4.46	445.24	482.15
26	Tripura	2.20	2.37	16.00	17.42	35.89	36.66
27	Uttar Pradesh	72.60	78.56	65.35	58.59	359.11	360.76
28	Uttarakhand	4.47	5.74	0.49	1.33	11.91	11.33
29	West Bengal	331.76	429.86	41.90	48.22	646.59	639.63
30	A&N Islands	0.14	0.14	0.66	0.57	4.68	4.67
31	Chandigarh	0.23	0.25	0.18	0.14	0.08	0.09
32	Ladakh	0.71	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.03
33	Daman & Diu and D&N Haveli	0.32	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10
36	Puducherry	5.01	5.08	0.02	0.02	7.37	7.34
All India		**1266.05**	**1413.62**	**365.63**	**376.15**	**4779.60**	**4995.49**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.
2) Till 2019-20 Ladakh includes in J&K and Ladakh 2020-21 include only Winter season data.
3) Till 2019-20 UTs namely D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu were act as a separate UTs but in 2020 both UTs merged and become one i.e., Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

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Table 32: State-wise Per Capita Availability of Meat During 2016-17 to 2022-23 (figures in Kg/Annum)								
S. No.	**States/ UTs**	**2016-17**	**2017-18**	**2018-19**	**2019-20**	**2020-21**	**2021-22**	**2022-23**
1	Andhra Pradesh	12.31	13.72	15.03	16.28	18.17	19.43	20.66
2	Arunachal Pradesh	14.03	14.51	14.69	15.08	14.70	14.40	15.21
3	Assam	1.41	1.44	1.49	1.54	1.57	1.60	1.65
4	Bihar	2.86	2.96	3.10	3.21	3.27	3.19	3.17
5	Chhattisgarh	1.78	1.97	2.15	2.30	1.61	1.71	1.83
6	Goa	4.76	5.52	5.17	4.68	3.91	3.80	4.65
7	Gujarat	0.51	0.50	0.50	0.49	0.48	0.50	0.50
8	Haryana	15.57	16.88	18.11	19.32	20.52	21.74	22.29
9	Himachal Pradesh	0.61	0.62	0.63	0.65	0.59	0.64	0.73
10	Jammu & Kashmir	6.45	6.58	6.84	7.07	6.63	6.58	6.63
11	Jharkhand	1.53	1.58	1.69	1.80	1.85	2.05	2.14
12	Karnataka	3.25	3.52	3.89	4.63	5.49	5.92	6.44
13	Kerala	13.56	13.49	13.09	12.89	13.07	13.06	13.27
14	Madhya Pradesh	1.00	1.12	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50	1.62
15	Maharashtra	7.12	7.72	8.43	9.33	8.99	9.15	8.96
16	Manipur	9.12	9.11	9.13	9.25	9.35	9.29	9.20
17	Meghalaya	13.10	13.63	14.17	14.38	12.09	11.34	15.55
18	Mizoram	12.78	13.41	13.64	13.77	12.51	12.09	12.65
19	Nagaland	15.04	15.37	15.16	14.93	11.00	10.99	10.53
20	Odisha	4.01	4.14	4.52	4.56	4.70	4.73	4.93
21	Punjab	8.53	9.41	7.81	8.32	7.43	7.51	8.26
22	Rajasthan	2.43	2.50	2.51	2.58	2.72	2.78	3.00
23	Sikkim	6.83	6.77	5.66	5.67	4.66	4.52	7.30
24	Tamil Nadu	7.68	8.05	8.41	8.76	8.80	8.98	9.19
25	Telangana	16.21	17.57	20.40	22.79	24.56	26.64	28.51
26	Tripura	10.25	11.56	12.10	12.67	12.94	13.29	13.74
27	Uttar Pradesh	6.23	5.26	5.53	5.18	4.55	4.88	5.11
28	Uttarakhand	2.61	2.67	2.62	2.24	1.65	1.62	1.84
29	West Bengal	7.42	8.07	8.63	9.32	10.19	11.01	11.82
30	A&N Islands	12.88	13.22	13.73	14.17	14.15	14.45	13.81
31	Chandigarh	0.83	0.93	0.81	0.68	0.55	0.53	0.49
32	Ladakh	-	-	-	-	0.06	5.89	4.83
33	Daman & Diu and D&N Haveli	1.10	0.27	0.20	0.22	0.30	0.30	0.04
34	Delhi	3.56	3.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Lakshadweep	6.27	6.19	6.30	6.26	8.11	1.73	1.75
36	Puducherry	10.42	10.18	9.95	9.73	9.52	9.32	9.10
All India		**5.72**	**5.86**	**6.15**	**6.45**	**6.52**	**6.82**	**7.10**

Note: 1) "-" Data not reported by State/UTs.
2) Till 2019-20 Ladakh includes in J&K and Ladakh 2020-21 include only Winter season data.
3) Till 2019-20 UTs namely D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu were act as a separate UTs but in 2020 both UTs merged and become one i.e., Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.
4) Population projected as on 2016-17 to 2022-23 based on Census of India-2011 of RGI, India.

Source: State/UT Animal Husbandry Departments

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
LOKSABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3447
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16TH MARCH, 2021

SLAUGHTER HOUSES

3447. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

Will the Minister of FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री
be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total number of slaughter houses in the country;

(b) whether the Government has any plan to regulate or revise laws and regulations related to slaughter houses in view of the new challenges highlighted by the Covid19 pandemic and prevelance of zoonotic diseases, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps or has any plan to ensure that slaughter houses adhere to the provisions of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING
(Dr. SANJEEV KUMAR BALYAN)

(a) As per information received from the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India, there are 4671 slaughter houses are under active license or registration with Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. Detailed list of slaughter houses is annexed.

(b) FSSAI has guidelines for slaughter houses in the country. Guidelines with regard to slaughter houses have been prescribed by FSSAI under Regulation 2.1.2 (1) (5), Schedule IV; Part IV of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration) Regulations, 2011. The guidelines cover slaughter-houses and slaughtering of animals which includes specific hygienic and sanitary practices to be followed by Food Business Operators engaged in manufacture, processing, storing and selling of Meat and Meat Products, pre & post

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handling of animals and precautions for animal welfare. In addition, State/UT Governments have also their own guidelines for slaughter-houses and slaughtering of animals. FSSAI has recently launched the "Clean and Safe Meat Campaign" wherein States/UTs have been encouraged to conduct food safety audit of their municipal slaughter houses using FSSAI recognized third party audit agencies.

The implementation and enforcement of Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and Rules and Regulations framed thereunder primarily rests with the State/ UT Governments. Regular surveillance, monitoring and inspection is undertaken by State/UT Governments under FSS Act, 2006 to check compliance of the provisions laid down under Regulation 2.5 relating to meat and meat products of Food Safety and Standards (Food Product Standards and Food Additives) Regulations, 2011 along with Schedule-4 of Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration) Regulations, 2011.

(c) The Government of India has been ever vigilant and restrict in its effort to implement the provision of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and its Rules made there under. In particular, to Slaughter House Rules Government of India only allows registered slaughter houses to conduct the slaughter and violator of any such Act and Rules is accordingly punishable.

As per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its order dated 17.02.2017 in respect of W.P (Civil) No.330 of 2001 in the matter of Common Cause Vs Union of India & others, stated that a compendium prepared by the Government of India was forwarded to all Chief Secretary of all States/UTs for compliance. The compendium also includes the Slaughter House Rules, 2001 framed under Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960. Hence, it is the responsibility of the State Governments /UTs to take action against the illegal slaughter houses and to see that the animals are not subjected to unnecessary pain or suffering.

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ANNEXURE
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3447
BY SHRI JAGADAMBIKA PAL
TOBE ANSWERED ON. 16.03.2021

Number of Active Central License, State Licenses and Registration Certificate Count of Slaughter Houses (as on 12-03-2021)				
State	Central Licenses	State Licenses	Registration	Total (Licenses/Registrations)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	8	13	21
Andhra Pradesh	5	2	5	12
Assam	2	2	9	13
Bihar	5	1	33	39
Chandigarh	2	0	1	3
Chhattisgarh	0	12	156	168
Delhi	0	34	8	42
Goa	2	2	7	11
Gujarat	0	3	334	337
Haryana	10	2	134	146
Himachal Pradesh	2	2	42	46
Jammu & Kashmir	0	9	92	101
Jharkhand	0	17	1,102	1,119
Karnataka	6	21	55	82
Kerala	4	14	193	211
Lakshadweep	0	0	68	68
Madhya Pradesh	0	4	215	219
Maharashtra	30	20	641	691
Manipur	0	0	6	6
Meghalaya	0	1	3	4
Mizoram	0	2	0	2
Nagaland	1	0	0	1
Orissa	0	1	19	20
Puducherry	0	1	2	3
Punjab	12	6	103	121
Rajasthan	2	13	171	186
Sikkim	0	0	3	3
Tamil Nadu	6	85	632	723
Telangana	7	7	5	19
Uttar Pradesh	41	2	37	80
Uttarakhand	0	6	86	92
West Bengal	2	3	77	82
Total	**139**	**280**	**4,252**	**4,671**

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NCT OF DELHI COURT FEE
DLGT2420760E1952M
24-MAY-2019

1353

VAKALATNAMA
BEFORE THE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL,
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI
O.A. No. 879 OF 2022

ADVOCATES' WELFARE FUND STAMP ₹25 1141819 BAR COUNCIL OF DELHI DELHI TWENTYFIVE RUPEES

IN THE MATTER OF:
Gauri Maulekhi ... **Applicant**

Versus

Union of India & Ors. ... **Respondents**

Know all to whom these presents shall come that, I, R.K. Boyal working as Secretary General of All India Buffalo & Sheep Meat Exporters Association (AIMLEA) ('Respondent No. 4'), having office at 3rd Floor, Sidhwa House, Sasoon Dock, N.A. Sawant Marg, NR. Colaba Fire Brigade, Mumbai, Maharashtra – 400005 in my capacity as its Authorized Representative, do hereby appoint:

1. **Mr. ABHINAV MISHRA, ADVOCATE (D/1067/2016) [+91-9650110548]**
2. **Ms. NIVEDITA CHAUHAN, ADVOCATE (D/2193/2018) [+91-9971377938]**
3. **Ms. JAGRITI DOSI, ADVOCATE (D/4895/2020) [+91-9007941418]**
4. **Ms. KOMAL SINGH, ADVOCATE (D/3746/2021) [+91-8651094374]**
5. **Mr. PRIYANSHU SINGH, ADVOCATE (D/7289/2024) [+91-7908699181]**

At Chambers of Abhinav Mishra, Advocates & Solicitors, B-22, Ground Floor Jangpura Extension, New Delhi-110014, **Email Id:** abhinav@chamberofabhinavmishra.in; admin@chambersofabhinavmishra.in; Ph No. +91-11-79696200 (hereinafter called the Advocates) to be my/our Advocate in the above-note case and authorize him / them:

To act, appear and pleased in the above-noted case in the Court, or in any other Courts in which the same may be tried or heard and also in the appellate Courts.

To sign, file and present pleading, appeals, Cross-objections or petitions of execution, review, revision, restoration, withdrawal, Compromise or other petitions, replies, Objections, or affidavits or other documents as may be deemed necessary or proper for the prosecutions of the said case in all its stages.

To file or to take back documents.

To withdraw, or compromise the said case, or submit to arbitration any differences or disputes that may arise touching or in any manner relating to the said cause.

To file / carry out / defend me / us in the execution proceedings.

To deposit draw and receive moneys and grant, receipts there for and to do all other acts and things which may be necessary to be done for the progress and in the course of the prosecution of the said cause.

To appoint and instruct any other legal Practitioner authorizing him to exercise the power and authorities hereby conferred upon the advocate whenever they may think fir to do so.

And I / We, the undersigned to hereby agree ratify and confirm all acts done by the Advocate or his substitute in the matter as *my / our* own acts, as if done be me/us to all intents and purposes.

And I / We, undertake that I/we or *my/our* duly authorized agent would appear in the Court on all hearings.

And I / we, the undersigned, do hereby agree not to hold the advocate or his substitute responsible for the result of the said cause in consequence of their absence from the court when the said cause is called up for hearing, or for any act of the said Advocate or his substitute.

And I / We, the undersigned, do hereby agree that in the event of the whole or any part of the fee agreed by *me / us* to be paid to the Advocate remaining unpaid they shall be entitled to withdraw from the prosecution of the said cause until the same is paid up. If any costs are allowed during the trial, the Advocate would be entitled to the same.

In witness where of I / We hereunder to set my/our hand to these presents the contents of which have been understood by me/us this 14th day of October, 2024.

Accepted, Identified & Certified

1. **ABHINAV MISHRA, ADVOCATE (D/1067/2016) [+91-9650110548]**
2. **NIVEDITA CHAUHAN, ADVOCATE (D/2193/2018) [+91-9971377938]**
3. **JAGRITI DOSI, ADVOCATE (D/4895/2020) [+91-9007941418]**
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5. **PRIYANSHU SINGH, ADVOCATE (D/7289/2024) [+91 7908699181]**

Komal Singh D/3746/2021
Jagriti Dosi D/4895/2020
Nivedita Chauhan D/2193/2018
Priyanshu Singh D/7289/2024
Abhinav Mishra D/1067/2016

ALL INDIA BUFFALO & SHEEP MEAT EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION NEW DELHI

Client

Identify the Signature and Thumb Impression of Below Mentioned Person.

IDENTIFIED BY:
Jagriti Dosi
D/4895/2020

From: Chambers of Abhinav Mishra
Sent: 15 October 2024 19:50
To: gaurimaulekhi@gmail.com; mefcc@gov.in; ccb.cpcb@nic.in; support-awbi@gov.in; suhasini@rschambers.net; surbhi@rschambers.net
Cc: Abhinav Mishra; Nivedita; komalsingh@chambersofabhinavmishra.in; Jagriti Dosi; tanvi@chambersofabhinavmishra.in; Archisha Singh; priyanshu@chambersofabhinavmishra.in; rkboyal@aimlea.com
Subject: Advance Service of Reply being filed on behalf of Respondent No. 4 in O.A. No. 879 of 2022 along with the Application seeking condonation of delay in filing the reply_ NGT, PB, New Delhi

Dear Sir/ Ma'am,

We are concerned for the All India Buffalo and Sheep Meat Exporters Association ('AIMLEA') [Respondent No. 4] in O.A. No. 879 of 2022 titled as *'Gauri Maulekhi vs. Union of India & Ors.'* impleaded vide Order dated 01.08.2024 passed by the Hon'ble National Green Tribunal, Principal Bench [**'NGT, PB'**], New Delhi in I.A. No. 341 of 2024 filed in the said O.A.

Please find attached by way of advance service the Link to the Reply being filed on behalf of Respondent No. 4 in the captioned Application before the Hon'ble NGT, PB, New Delhi along with the Application seeking condonation of delay in filing the same.

Link to Reply: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lgXFcOc2H3FfQ6hwjQ8CNv1lLSL-4cqp/view?usp=sharing

This is for your information and record.

Thanks and Regards
Chambers of Abhinav Mishra, Advocates & Solicitors
Hon'ble Supreme Court of India

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