

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

**GAURI MAULEKHI**

**...APPLICANT**

**VERSUS**

**UNION OF INDIA & ORS.**

**...RESPONDENTS**

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**REPLY BY THE APPLICANT TO THE ADDITIONAL  
AFFIDAVIT DATED 13.02.2024 FILED BY RESPONDENT NO. 1.**

1. The Applicant has approached this Hon'ble Tribunal vide the above-captioned Application seeking the inclusion of slaughterhouses and meat, poultry and fish processing units in India, within the ambit of the Environmental Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 [EIA Notification] and subjecting them to the process of granting an Environmental Clearance [EC] before starting operations, as they are highly polluting projects/ activities and have been classified as a red category industry. The contents of the Original Application and consequent pleadings may be read as part of this Reply and are not being repeated herein for the sake of brevity.
2. The contents of the Additional Affidavit filed by the Respondent No.1 i.e. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, to the extent they are inconsistent with the submissions hereinafter made in this Reply, are incorrect and are denied.

**PRELIMINARY OBJECTIONS/ SUBMISSIONS:**

3. That before replying to the specific averments and contentions of the Respondent No.1 made in the Affidavit, the Applicant prays leave of this Hon'ble Tribunal to submit certain preliminary objections/ submissions which are necessary for the just adjudication and disposal of the present application:

**Directions issued by this Hon'ble Tribunal vide Order dated 03.05.2023**

- A. It is a matter of record that vide Order dated 03.05.2023, this Hon'ble Tribunal had been pleased to direct the Respondent No.1 to take a decision regarding the inclusion of slaughterhouses under the ambit of the EIA Notification, while considering the recommendations of the Expert Committee headed by Dr. S.R.Wate, constituted by the Respondent No.1 itself as reflected in Minutes dated 02.05.2017. The Respondent No.1, while finalizing such decision, had been directed to consider the viewpoint of all interested stakeholders within 2 weeks. The Hon'ble Tribunal had further directed that if no decision is taken within 2 months by Respondent No.1, then all large slaughterhouses would automatically be required to undergo EC from 01.08.2023. It had been further been directed that no new large slaughterhouses would be permitted to be established/ expanded without EIA as per procedure applicable to B category projects in terms of the EIA Notification.

**Mandate of the Working Group and terms of reference**

- B. It is a matter of record that in compliance of the Order dated 03.05.2023, the Respondent No.1 constituted a Working Group vide Order dated

07.08.2023 with eight members/ representatives from MOEFCC, NEERI, CPCB, CFTRI, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying and State PCB's etc. The terms of the reference was in tune with directions of this Hon'ble Court given on 03.05.2023 and encapsulated as follows:

- Examination/ consideration of the recommendations of the Expert Committee headed by Dr. S.R.Wate as reflected in Minutes dated 02.05.2017; and
- Examination of representations received from stakeholders in pursuance of Order dated 03.05.2023 passed by this Hon'ble Tribunal; and
- Examination of relevant technical documents pertaining to slaughterhouses and meat processing units.

**Working Group Minutes of meetings dated 21.08.2023, 30.08.2023, 18.09.2023, 06.10.2023 and 03.11.2023**

- C. The Working Group thereafter conducted meetings on 21.08.2023, 30.08.2023, 18.09.2023, 06.10.2023 and 03.11.2023. The perusal of the Minutes of the aforesaid meetings [Pg.632-642] discloses however that the diktat of Order dated 03.05.2023 and consequently the terms of the reference have not been complied with. The Minutes disclose the same skewed and arbitrary stance taken by the Respondent No.1 in its Reply Affidavit dated 21.03.2023 [Pg.502-506], which has already been rejected by this Hon'ble Tribunal vide Order dated 03.05.2023.
- D. The Minutes of the meetings dated 21.08.2023, 30.08.2023, 18.09.2023, 06.10.2023 and 03.11.2023 are cursory, brief, without relevant detailed

and scientific discussions, and further are all unsigned and bear no reference numbers.

- E. There is not even a single reference to the recommendations of the Expert Committee headed by Dr. S.R.Wate and Minutes dated 02.05.2017 in all five Minutes of the meeting conducted by the Working Group.
- F. There is no discussion/ consideration/ counter/ review as to the recommendations and detailed reasoning of the Expert Committee stated in the Minutes dated 02.05.2017.
- G. The Minutes of the meetings dated 30.08.2023 reflect that only two representations received from stakeholders in pursuance of Order dated 03.05.2023 have been examined and their views recorded. The two stakeholders which presented their identical views/ representations are '*All India Buffalo & Sheep Meat Exporters Association*' (AIMLEA) and '*All India Jamiatul Qureshi Action Committee*', It is submitted that their submissions are identical to the stance of the Respondent No.1 in stating that the existing statutory requirements, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms qua slaughterhouses are adequate for keeping in check the environmental pollution caused by the slaughter industry.
- H. It is pointed out that the final Report of the Working Group [Pg.643-722] records receipt of '*eight representations from various interested stakeholders which inter-alia include representations from academic institution, farmers and exports association etc.*' [Pg. 648] subsequent to the Order dated 03.05.2023.
- I. However, the Minutes only record the submissions of **two** interested stakeholders, whose views are identical to the stance of the Respondent No.1. It is submitted that the representations of '*All India Buffalo & Sheep*

*Meat Exporters Association* (AIMLEA) and *All India Jamiatul Quresh Action Committee* are self-serving as these entities carry out/ are connected to the trade/ export of meat vide slaughterhouses. The representations/ submissions of the other six interested stakeholders do not find a single mention throughout the Minutes of the meetings dated 21.08.2023, 30.08.2023, 18.09.2023, 06.10.2023 and 03.11.2023.

- J. It is pertinent to mention that the aforementioned stakeholder i.e. *All India Jamiatul Quresh Action Committee* had earlier moved an impleadment application [I.A.38/2023] which had been dismissed vide Order dated 03.05.2023 by this Hon'ble Tribunal vide the remark "*Since stand in the IA does not obviate need for environmental regulation of polluting activities, the same is dismissed.*" Further, in para 3 of its Application, the *All India Jamiatul Quresh Action Committee* had stated that they are putting forth the stance of *'farmers, butchers, cattle, poultry, goat and fish traders, veterinarians, partners of chain of poultry production, slaughterhouse workers and others'*. It is clear that the said stakeholder is only seeking to enforce their motivated stance towards unimpeded trade/ export of meat through slaughterhouses etc. and has no interest/ stake in a pollution free environment in India.
- K. The Minutes of the meeting dated 18.09.2023 [Pg.636] showcase the submissions/ opinions of the representatives from CPCB and the State PCB's. The CPCB representative has opined *'based on the examination of the data available with CPCB of the slaughterhouses since 1989 to 2023, it suggests that there has been a decrease of almost one fourth the number of operating slaughter houses. Further, this has only occurred due to stringent regulations already in place'*. It is submitted that no such data/ document is on record or even annexed with the Report of the Working

Group. Further, it is highlighted that such views/ opinion runs counter to its own study conducted in 2017 as shown hereinafter.

- L. As already stated in the Original Application, in 2017, the Respondent No.2 i.e. CPCB had conducted an in-depth study about the ‘*Characterization, Waste Management Practices & Best available pollution control Technologies in Slaughter Houses*’ which culminated in Report titled *Revised Comprehensive industry document on slaughter houses* dated 23.10.2017. It is the only study undertaken by the Respondent No.2 with regards to slaughter houses in India.
- M. Some pertinent excerpts of the study [Annexure A-1, Pg.88] where it has been acknowledged by CPCB that there is rampant environmental pollution caused by slaughterhouses despite existing legal safeguards, are as follows:

*“1.2 MEAT PRODUCTION IN INDIA*

*India is second largest exporter of meat product. According to FAOSTAT (2010), India is exporting about 14,49,100 tonnes of meat all over the world, which amounts to US\$1511 million. The annual production of buffalo meat alone in India is more than 1.5 million tonnes and accounts for about 30% of total meat production. The contribution in the meat production by cattle, sheep, goat and poultry is 30%, 5%,10% and 11.5% respectively.” [Pg.95]*

*“The increase in per capita income and urbanization are fuelling the demand for meat and meat products. While the population is expected to double in Asia and Africa by the year 2020, the demand for meat and meat products is expected to triple...”[Pg.96]*

“India’s exports are revised to 1.75 million tonnes higher to 1.5 million tonnes making it the world leader. Expanding demand from importers, primarily in Southeast Asia, the Middle East and Africa have bolstered an increase in the number of export orientated slaughterhouses. In India, domestic market is also growing with increase in number of fast food outlets. But, the meat sector is still one of the poorly organized sectors. Though the consumption of meat is on increase, the quality aspects have not been adequately addressed so far. [Pg.96]

...Municipal slaughterhouses are under the control of corporation/ municipal authorities and no effort has been made to make meat production as an important economic activity. Lack of awareness, poor private participation and environmental problems are some of the constraints in providing hygienic meat and meat products. [Pg.96]

The effluents and solid waste generated from slaughterhouse are disposed without proper treatment. Solid waste is disposed along with Municipal Solid waste in open dumping in most of the cities and towns. [Pg.96]

## **“2.1. STATUS OF SLAUGHTERHOUSES IN INDIA**

India has more than 1176 slaughterhouses and 75 modern abattoirs as per APEDA..... As most slaughter houses are operated and managed by municipalities, investment for improvement of infrastructure for slaughter house is difficult. Slaughter houses in rural areas are under the control of local bodies like Panchayats. The slaughterhouses maintained by them get least priority as they have limited resources for this activity and hence no standard practices are followed. Production of meat from these slaughter

*houses is consumed by domestic retail market cannot be recognized as meat from organized sector” [Pg.99]*

*“...Slaughterhouses are being leased, where hygienic meat processing, procedure, and environmental related issues are not given adequate importance by lease holders.*

*Slaughter houses in the country are mostly service oriented units for serving the needs of local people. Slaughter houses, besides catering to the needs of consumers, serve as source of raw materials for a wide range of industries such as tanneries, bone mills, glue manufacturing and livestock animal feed processing units. A large number of slaughter houses are very old and operate with inadequate basic amenities such as lairage, proper flooring and water supply, drainage arrangement and collection and disposal of solid waste.” [Pg.100]*

### *“3.2. EFFLUENT GENERATION FROM SLAUGHTER HOUSE*

*Typical characteristics of slaughter house waste water includes high concentration of BOD, COD and TSS concentrations and treated fully or partially in effluent treatment plant depending upon the location, capacity and type of slaughterhouses and the treated effluent disposed into sewer system.*” [Pg.105]

*TABLE 3 TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SLAUGHTER HOUSE WASTEWATER*

<i>S. NO</i>	<i>PARAMETER</i>	<i>RAW EFFLUENT</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>Ph</i>	<i>7.6-8.2</i>

2	<i>total suspended solids (mg/l)</i>	<u>1500-4500</u>
3	<i>biochemical oxygen demand (bod) (mg/l)</i>	<u>1200-4000</u>
4	<i>chemical oxygen demand (cod)(mg/l)</i>	<u>3000-7000</u>

### *“3.4. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF WASTE DISPOSAL*

#### *3.4.1. WATER*

*The most significant environmental impact resulting from slaughterhouses is the effluent. High water consumption and high BOD, COD and TSS concentrations arise during slaughter and carcass dressing. Solids break down and releasing colloidal and suspended fats and solids lead to an increase in the BOD and COD. Other key contaminants are nitrogen and phosphorus from breakdown of proteins, feed residues, and chlorides from hides/skins salting. The excessive use of water is an environmental issue in itself. Blood has the highest COD strength of any liquid effluent arising from animal slaughter houses. The potential contamination of water needs to be considered from the process and from all potential sources ranging from small leaks to major technical and operational accidents. Municipal sewer will be choked or over loaded if wastes from slaughterhouses are discharged without basic treatment” [Pg.107]*

#### *3.4.3. SOLID WASTE*

*“Solids waste generated from slaughterhouses such as cow dung, intestine, solids from effluent treatment plant may be found unscientifically disposed of which attract flies, dogs and other vermin, leads to leachates problem,*

*contamination of surface and ground water thus causing public nuisance and also accompanied by danger of spreading disease.”*

- N. That the Report in its Conclusion [Pg.157] recorded that *“Most of the slaughter houses in the country are very old and still in primitive condition. These units operate with inadequate basic amenities such as lairage, proper flooring, water supply etc. Further, many slaughter houses are much smaller and widely scattered. To equip such units for effective processing of waste is a challenge.”*
- O. Despite slaughterhouses in India being a highly polluting industry, the aforesaid Report published in 2017 has been the only attempt from the Respondent No.2 to understand the issue in depth. The current situation in the year 2024 on ground qua slaughterhouses and meat processing units is infinitely worse and compromised, with no regard for environmental norms and existing legal provisions. It is evident that the slaughterhouse industry is far from being properly regulated and implemented in the country till date.
- P. Despite its own 2017 study, the CPCB has chosen to suppress and downplay the pressing need for encapsulating slaughterhouses within the ambit of the EIA Notification and subjecting them to the process of granting an EC before starting operations, ignoring the fact that they are highly polluting projects/ activities and that the CPCB itself classified this

industry as a red category industry in 2016. The stance of the CPCB is further contrary to its submissions made in its Reply Affidavit dated 02.02.2023 [Pg.489-494]. It is further pointed out that the 2017 CPCB study in the aforementioned Table 3 [Pg.105] itself showcases extremely high values of TSS, BOD and COD found in slaughterhouse wastewater, much in excess of the permissible limits for discharge of effluents from slaughterhouses set out in the *Environment (Protection) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2016* [Pg.192-193], despite the existence of prevailing statutory safeguards.

- Q. The Minutes of the meeting dated 18.09.2023 [Pg.636] further showcase the submissions/ opinions of the representatives from Andhra Pradesh PCB wherein it has been stated that a State Level Committee for slaughterhouses has already been formed in terms of the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Laxmi Narain Modi case [2014 2 SCC 417]. However, no detailed reports of such constituted State Level Committees of about 22 States/ UT's [Pg.622,623] have been annexed, perused, deliberated upon to take a reasoned decision before dismissing the need for including slaughterhouses under the ambit of the EIA Notification. It is highlighted that if the Working Group is relying so heavily on the constituted State Level Committees, then there should have been inclusion of senior level members/ representatives from a few of such Committees who could have offered insight on the ground level functioning of slaughterhouses. However, no such representatives form part of the Working Group and haven't even been invited to participate in their meetings.
- R. Thereafter, a perusal of the final Minutes of the meeting dated 03.11.2023 [Pg.641] further showcase that an abrupt and alleged consensus was reached by all the members of the Working Group that slaughterhouses

should not be brought within the ambit of the EIA Notification. Such an unreasoned, unscientific discussion, without detailed deliberations recorded in the Minutes reeks of malafide, arbitrariness and is predominantly skewed to reflect the stance of the Respondent No.1 and the two interested stakeholders.

**Final Report of the Working Group constituted for the purpose of deliberating on the requirement of bringing Slaughterhouses and meat processing units under the ambit of EIA Notification, 2006.**

- S. It is pointed out that the final Report of the Working Group [Report] only bears the signatures of half of the members i.e. four out of the eight members/ representatives which form the Working Group. [Pg.699].
- T. The Report despite recording receipt of eight representations from various interested stakeholders [Pg. 648] does not elaborate on the contentions of all the stakeholders, apart from 2 stakeholders as aforesaid nor are the representations annexed.
- U. The Report, while countering and denying the recommendations of the Expert Committee headed by Dr. S.R.Wate [Pg.670], relies heavily on existing legal statutes i.e. *Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006* [FSS Act] and Regulations promulgated thereunder i.e. *FSS (Licensing and Registration of Food Business) Regulations 2011* [Licensing Regulations]; *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001* [Slaughterhouse Rules]; Standards issued by the *Bureau of Indian Standards*; the *Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority Act, 1985* [APEDA Act] to allege that requisite guidelines/ safeguards are already in place to regulate slaughterhouses and processing units from environment perspective.

- V. It is submitted that the aforesaid Statutes and Regulations promulgated thereunder are not concerned with the environmental pollution or the ecological impact of polluting activities on the environment and have been enacted with different objectives. The FSS Act is a special and comprehensive Act, enacted by the Parliament to consolidate the laws relating to food, to establish the FSSAI for laying down scientifically reasoned standards for food articles, to regulate their manufacture, storage etc and to ensure availability of safe, wholesome food for human consumption. [Preamble, Section 16 of FSS Act].
- W. It is trite law that the FSS Act is an exhaustive piece of legislation relating to food and acts as a single reference point for all matters relating to food safety and standards, regulations and enforcement. It does not deal with environmental pollution and the ecological impact of polluting activities on the environment. The FSS Act and the Licensing Regulations guides and regulates the persons engaged in manufacture, import, processing, distribution, sale of food so as to ensure safe and wholesome food for the people and to ensure that food businesses are licensed and regulated.
- X. The *Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960* [PCA Act] deals with prevention of unnecessary pain and suffering and cruelty to animals [Preamble]. S.11 (3) (e) permits the slaughter of animals for food for mankind only if there is no infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering. The PCA Act, and the Slaughterhouse Rules notified thereunder, intend to alleviate suffering of animals, regulate the use of animals in our daily lives, and ensure their well-being. The Slaughterhouse Rules mandates that slaughter of animals meant for consumption can only be carried out in recognized/ licensed slaughterhouses [Rule 3], after pre-mortem checks by registered veterinary doctor and that no animal can be slaughtered in a

slaughterhouse in sight of other animals [Rule 6]. The said Rules deal with slaughter of animals with the perspective of preventing cruelty/unnecessary pain and suffering to animals and does not deal with environmental pollution or the ecological impact of polluting activities on the environment at all.

Y. Regarding Bureau of Indian Standards [BIS], as per its website, the BIS *develop & publish Indian Standards, Implement Conformity Assessment Schemes, Recognise & run laboratories for Conformity Assessment, Implement Hallmarking, Work for Consumer empowerment, Conduct capacity building programs on quality assurance and represent the country in ISO & IEC.* These are mostly voluntary standards which cannot be enforced and monitored. Further, as per BIS's own website, the standards relied on in the Report i.e. *IS 4393:2016- Basic requirement for an Abattoir* are restricted to “*Scope: This standard covers the typical layout plan, hygienic, sanitary, basic requirements for an abattoir for carrying out slaughter of cattle, sheep, goats and pigs.*” Though the said standards have been mandated to be followed in terms of the Order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the said standards only set out the basic requirements for setting up an abattoir and has not been issued from environment/ ecological perspective. Regarding the aspect of slaughterhouses and meat processing units, the BIS and the standards issued do not deal with environmental pollution or the ecological impact of polluting activities on the environment at all.

Z. The APEDA Act has been enacted “*to provide for the establishment of an Authority for the development and promotion of exports of certain agriculture and processed food products and for matters connected therewith.*” The said Act is concerned primarily with export of agricultural

and processed food products and ensuring its quality. The Authority set up under the Act i.e. “*Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority*” is concerned with functions such as “*Development of industries relating to the scheduled products for export*” and “*Carrying out inspection of meat and meat products in slaughter houses, processing plants, storage premises, conveyances or other places where such products are kept or handled **for the purpose of ensuring the quality of such products***”. It is evident that even the APEDA Act does not deal with environmental pollution or the ecological impact of polluting activities on the environment.

- AA. The Report also relied on Article 243 W along with Entry 18 of Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution, to state that the regulation of slaughterhouses is vested within the powers and responsibilities of the Municipalities of the States.
- BB. It is stated that despite such powers and responsibilities imposed on the Municipalities, the environmental pollution and ecological damage caused due to slaughterhouses and meat processing units at the ground level continues unabated and are severe and detrimental. There is no effective and proper regulation and enforcement of this red category industry. The slaughterhouses / processing units are often sited around residential areas and their low-hygiene standards results in severe health implications to the residents nearby. The environmental impacts caused by the slaughterhouses/ processing units is a concern of public health, maintenance of environmental standards and also a right to clean air and water under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. Undergoing public consultation under the EIA process would enhance the transparency of the establishment/functioning of slaughterhouses / processing units and

thereby the process of accountability will be maintained. While Slaughterhouses have a considerable impact on the environment, there is also a social impact which needs to be assessed through public consultation and which is not taken into account through the existing regulatory mechanism.

- CC. The impact of slaughterhouses / processing units on the environment is a matter pertaining to environmental protection into which this Hon'ble Tribunal has the complete power to look into to render complete justice for the environment. Further, the '*Precautionary Principle*,' the '*Polluter Pays Principle*,' '*Absolute Liability Principle*,' '*Inter-generational Equity*' and "***Sustainable Development***" principle have been accepted as part of the Right to Life under Article 21. In fact, for determination of environmental matters, section 20 of the *National Green Tribunal Act* says that the Tribunal will be guided by these principles in deciding environmental issues. In light of the aforesaid, this Hon'ble Tribunal is empowered to adjudicate on the issue of non-inclusion of slaughterhouses under the ambit of the EIA Notification and pass appropriate directions in light of the facts and circumstances.
- DD. The Report further relies on several legal safeguards such as the consent mechanisms under the provisions of the *Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981* and *Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974*; Environment (Protection) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2016 vide Notification No. G.S.R. 1016 (E) dated 28.10.2016 issuing Industry specific standards for the Slaughter houses or Meat Processing units; *Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016*; '*Characterization, Waste Management Practices & Best available pollution control Technologies in Slaughter Houses*' which culminated in CPCB Report titled *Revised Comprehensive*

*industry document on slaughter houses dated 23.10.2017*; the Compendium of Statutes to be mandatorily followed qua slaughterhouses in terms of Order dated 17.02.2017 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Common Cause, A Regd. Society v. Union of India & Ors, W. P. C. No. 330/2001*; the direction issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *Laxmi Narain Modi* case [2014 2 SCC 417] to form State Slaughterhouse Monitoring Committees along with consent mechanisms/ NOC's/ Permissions from various local authorities such as District Magistrate, State Level Committees etc. The Respondent No.1 has relied on the aforesaid legal safeguards to allege that requisite guidelines/ safeguards are already in place to regulate slaughterhouses and processing units from environment perspective. It is vehemently stated that despite the existence of all the aforesaid legal safeguards, the environmental pollution and ecological damage caused due to slaughterhouses and meat processing units are severe and detrimental. There is no effective and proper regulation and enforcement of this red category industry and the need for its inclusion under the EIA Notification is pressing and urgent as shown below:

- EE. **EIA NOTIFICATION, 2006:** It is submitted that as per the Respondent No.1 as well as the Report of the Working Group, the entire regulatory process under the EIA Notification, 2006 seems to be redundant since there are already several legal safeguards in place to regulate majority of polluting projects/ industries/ activities.
- FF. It is submitted that despite the existence of several legal safeguards to regulate a majority of projects/ industries/ activities, the Respondent No.1 had itself notified the EIA Notification 2006 with the following forewords:  
*“Whereas, a draft notification under sub-rule (3) of Rule 5 of the Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 for imposing certain restrictions*

*and prohibitions on new projects or activities, or on the expansion or modernization of existing projects or activities **based on their potential environmental impacts** as indicated in the Schedule to the notification, being undertaken in any part of India<sup>1</sup>, **unless prior environmental clearance has been accorded in accordance with the objectives of National Environment Policy as approved by the Union Cabinet on 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2006....**”*

GG. With regard to EIA, it has been stated in the Annual Report 2006-2007 issued by the Respondent No.1, that, *“The objective of EIA is to foresee and address the potential environmental problems at an early stage of planning and design. Environmental clearances based on EIA study was introduced as an administrative measure in 1978-79 and was made mandatory for 32 categories of developmental projects through EIA Notification, 1994 under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Over the period, certain bottle necks, limitations/ constraints were observed in smooth implementation of the Notification. Ministry had therefore undertaken a comprehensive review of the existing Environmental Clearance Process for further enhancing the quality of the appraisal and to reduce time in the decision-making within the prescribed statutory period. After holding extensive consultations with stakeholders over a period of one year, a draft notification on the revised environmental clearance process was notified on September 15, 2005 inviting objections and suggestions from the public within sixty days. After due consideration of all the suggestions received, the Ministry notified the final Notification on September 14, 2006 superseding the EIA Notification 1994.”* A copy of the relevant pages of the Annual Report 2006-2007 issued by the Respondent No.1 is already annexed with the Applicant’s Additional Affidavit dated 02.05.2023 at Pg.537.

- HH. The EIA Notification, 2006 also mentions that the grant of EC has to be in terms of the objectives and principles of the *National Environment Policy* as approved by the Union Cabinet on 18<sup>th</sup> May, 2006. The relevant objectives and principles have already been detailed [Pg. 526-529] and annexed with the Applicant's Additional Affidavit dated 02.05.2023 at Pg.537.
- II. From a perusal of the aforesaid, it is evident that the EIA Notification, 2006 has been cemented by the Respondent No.1 only after detailed deliberation and taking into account recognized principles and objectives, despite the presence of various environmental laws. The objective of the EIA Notification is clearly towards *“imposing certain restrictions and prohibitions on new projects or activities, or on the expansion or modernization of existing projects or activities based on their potential environmental impacts”*.
- JJ. Even from a bare perusal of the *National Environment Policy* as approved by the Union Cabinet, it is evident that that aim of the EIA Notification *“is to foresee and address the potential environmental problems at an early stage of planning and design.”* and accordingly the slaughter industry merits inclusion under the EIA process *to prevent environmental damage, risks to human health, risks to other environmental entities, technical feasibility, costs of compliance, and strategic considerations...* It is evident that the object of the EIA Notification, 2006 is in furtherance of the Precautionary principle.
- KK. Thus, the Working Group as well as the Respondent No.1 cannot dispel and ignore the aforesaid principles and objectives, and state in its Report that the inclusion of slaughterhouses under the EIA Notification, 2006 is not called for due to the existence of legal environmental safeguards.

- LL. **INCLUSION OF SEVERAL RED CATEGORY INDUSTRIES UNDER THE EIA NOTIFICATION, 2006:** It is submitted that out of the 39 projects/ activities/ industries requiring prior EC under the EIA Notification, 2006, **23** are red category industries.
- MM. As regards the 39 projects/ activities/ industries requiring prior EC under the EIA Notification, 2006, there is a wide and expansive list of laws that are applicable to such industries including environmental laws. Despite prevailing laws and their enforcement and monitoring mechanism, the said 39 industries still have to mandatorily obtain prior EC under the EIA Notification, 2006. The detailed list of laws that are applicable to the 39 projects/ activities/ industries, which require prior EC under the EIA Notification, 2006 are annexed as **ANNEXURE-1**.
- NN. The severely polluting red industries have been included under the ambit of the Notification only after the Respondent No.1 had duly applied its mind and found that despite the existence of various environmental laws, the pollution index of such red category industries are extremely high and need prior EC.
- OO. The slaughter industry is categorized as Red Category Industry *vis a vis* most polluting industry having Pollution Index score of 60 and above. It had further been recommended by the Expert Committee constituted by the Respondent No.1 itself for inclusion under the ambit of the EIA Notification, 2006 as detailed in Minutes of the Meetings of the Expert Committee dated 15.09.2015, 24.02.2016, 16.05.2016, 23.06.2016 and 02.05.2017 [Detailed at Pg.531-533, Minutes at Pg.197-216]. In line with the several other red category industries already covered under the Notification, the slaughter industry also merits inclusion accordingly.

- PP. **SLAUGHTERING ACTIVITY IS NOT BEING REGULATED/ MONITORED/ASSESSED APPROPRIATELY:** The Applicant has already detailed the aspects regarding the inspection of the modern poultry and egg market in Delhi, wherein the Respondent No.1 blindly granted EC by conducting the environment impact assessment without considering the slaughter activity for which the infrastructure was proposed to be used, and disregarded its negative impacts such as environment degradation and pollution. [Pg.533-535]
- QQ. That large projects/ infrastructure dealing with slaughter/ meat processing must be necessarily assessed as per the proposed activity to be carried out in the project/ infrastructure to spare the neighbourhood and the environment in and around the project areas from being severely and adversely impacted through water and soil pollution. The current regime clearly does not permit examination of impact of slaughtering activities on the environment.
- RR. The Applicant states and submits that clearly the existing legal safeguards are not adequate to deal with the pollution being caused by the slaughterhouses and meat processing units in India.
- SS. The Working Group in its Report has heavily relied on the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court regarding formation of State Level Committee for slaughterhouses in terms of the Order dated 23.08.2012 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in '*Laxmi Narain Modi V/s. Union of India*' [2014 2 SCC 417]. It is reiterated that no detailed reports of such constituted State Level Committees of about 22 States/ UT's [Pg.622,623] have been annexed, perused, deliberated upon to take a reasoned decision before dismissing the need for including slaughterhouses under the ambit of the EIA Notification. The copy of Order dated 23.08.2012 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court passed

in '*Laxmi Narain Modi V/s. Union of India*' [2014 2 SCC 417] is annexed as **ANNEXURE-2**.

- TT. It is reiterated that if the Working Group is relying so heavily on the constituted State Level Committees, then there should have been inclusion of senior level members/ representatives from a few of such Committees who could have offered insight on the ground level functioning of slaughterhouses. However, no such representatives form part of the Working Group and haven't even been invited to participate in the during their meetings.
- UU. To support the assertions of the Applicant, the Minutes of the Meeting of one such Committee i.e. *Delhi State Slaughterhouse Monitoring Committee* [Delhi SMC] dated 28.12.2021 and 02.06.2023, constituted in Delhi, is relied upon. The Applicant is a member of the Delhi SMC. The Minutes record that the execution of prevailing laws as well as the recommendation of the Sub-Committee, which is set up by the Delhi SMC to physically inspect slaughterhouses, is insufficient on ground and inadequate. Despite the directions to District Magistrates, MCD and other local authorities to conduct periodic inspections and enforce statutory mandates, the ground level scenario is disturbing and showcases an appalling level of environmental pollution. The copy of the Minutes of the Meeting of the Delhi State Slaughterhouse Monitoring Committee [Delhi SMC] dated 28.12.2021 and 02.06.2023 is annexed as **ANNEXURE-3 [COLLY]**.
- VV. There are various Inspection Reports of the Sub-Committee set up by the Delhi SMC, which have observed the utter non-compliance of law and abject pollution after physically inspecting slaughterhouses in Delhi. The Applicant who is a member of the Sub-Committee in Delhi, states that

despite giving detailed recommendations and requiring compliance with the detailed list of applicable statutes, year after year, the environmental and ecological situation on ground only worsens in and around slaughterhouses.

WW. Inspections were conducted at the Ghazipur Murga Mandi and Ghazipur Slaughterhouse by Sub-Committee constituted by the *Delhi Slaughterhouse Monitoring Committee* to check the mandatory compliance of the Compendium of Statutes applicable to slaughterhouses. Three Inspection Reports dated 05.08.2019, 03.12.2020 and 23.09.2021 are relied upon to showcase the open slaughter of poultry birds, blood and offals on premises, cruel treatment, lack of veterinarians, clogging of drains, construction on premises, non-compliance of applicable statutes at Ghazipur Murga Mandi. It is submitted that such situation is evidently observed both in the organized and unorganized sector of slaughterhouses. A copy of the Inspection Reports dated 05.08.2019, 03.12.2020 and 23.09.2021 of the Sub-Committee constituted by the *Delhi Slaughterhouse Monitoring Committee* are annexed as **ANNEXURE-4[Colly]**.

XX. It is obvious from the aforesaid Inspection Reports that there is further no compliance of directions issued by the Hon'ble Apex Court vide Order dated 07.02.2017 in '*Common Cause, A Regd. Society V/s. Union of India & Ors.*' [WP 330/2001] including mandatory compliance of the Compendium of Statutes applicable to slaughterhouses, which has been relied upon in the Report. The copy of the Order dated 07.02.2017 in '*Common Cause, A Regd. Society V/s. Union of India & Ors.*' [WP 330/2001] along with the list of statutes in the mandated Compendium is annexed as **ANNEXURE-5 [Colly]**.

YY. In light of the aforesaid submissions and ground reality, it is submitted that the said Report ought to be rejected outright and slaughterhouses and meat processing units ought to be included under the EIA Notification. It is further submitted that since no valid, fair and unmotivated decision has been taken within 2 months by Respondent No.1 in terms of the Order dated 03.05.2023, this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to enforce the following directions passed on 03.05.2023:

- That all large slaughterhouses automatically be required to undergo EC henceforth;
- That no new large slaughterhouses be permitted to be established/expanded without EIA as per procedure applicable to B category projects in terms of the EIA Notification;
- Consider similar directions in respect of medium slaughterhouses.

#### **PARA-WISE REPLY TO THE ADDITIONAL AFFIDAVIT**

1-5. The contents of the Paras 1-5 under reply are a matter of record and need no reply.

6. The contents of the Para 6 under reply are denied apart from what is matter of record. It is firstly clarified that the Working Group conducted meetings on 21.08.2023, 30.08.2023, 18.09.2023, 06.10.2023 and 03.11.2023. The perusal of the Minutes of the aforesaid meetings [Pg.632-642] discloses however that the diktat of Order dated 03.05.2023 and consequently the terms of the reference have not been complied with. Further, the Minutes only record the submissions of **two** interested stakeholders, whose views are identical to the stance of the Respondent No.1. The contents of the preliminary objections/submissions are reiterated and reaffirmed.

7. The contents of the Para 7 under reply are a matter of record, however it is pointed out that the final Report only bears the signatures of half of the members i.e. four out of the eight members/ representatives which form the Working Group. [Pg.699]. It is submitted that the Report does not showcase a reasoned and scientific stance, reeks of malafide, arbitrariness and is predominantly skewed to reflect the stance of the Respondent No.1 and the two interested stakeholders. The said Report ought to be rejected outright and slaughterhouses and meat processing units ought to be included under the EIA Notification. The contents of the preliminary objections/submissions are reiterated and reaffirmed.
- 8-14. The contents of the Paras 8-14 under reply are denied apart from what is matter of record. It is submitted that the views/ final recommendations/ suggestive measures of the Working Group are unreasoned and unscientific, reek of malafide, arbitrariness and are predominantly skewed to reflect the stance of the Respondent No.1/ Ministry and the two interested stakeholders. The said views/ final recommendations/ suggestive measures ought to be rejected outright and slaughterhouses and meat processing units ought to be included under the EIA Notification. Further, the views/ final recommendations/ suggestive measures are unsubstantiated and no documents/ inspection reports/ status reports have been annexed to prove that all such statutory compliances/ legal safeguards as claimed are actually being implemented on the ground level.

Moreover, majority of the legal safeguards relied upon by the Working Group such as the FSS Act, FSS Licensing Regulations, PCA Act, Slaughterhouse Rules, BIS Standards, APEDA Act are not concerned with the environmental pollution or the ecological impact of polluting activities on the environment and have been enacted with different objectives.

Further, the repeated reliance on the *Laxmi Narain Modi* directions, and the constitution of the State Committees is mis-guided. The reports of the Sub-Committee constituted by the *Delhi Slaughterhouse Monitoring Committee* in Delhi have already been highlighted showcasing the open slaughter of poultry birds, blood and offals on premises, cruel treatment, lack of veterinarians, clogging of drains, construction on premises, non-compliance of applicable statutes on the ground level. It is submitted that such situation is evidently observed both in the organized and unorganized sector of slaughterhouses.

It is thus submitted that there will be significant value addition to the environment and complete justice will be met in terms of the parameters laid down in S. 20 of the NGT Act once slaughterhouses and meat processing units are encapsulated under the EIA Notification. The contents of the preliminary objections/submissions are reiterated and reaffirmed.

It is humbly prayed that this Hon'ble Tribunal may be pleased to forthwith enforce the following directions passed on 03.05.2023:

- That all large slaughterhouses automatically be required to undergo EC henceforth;
- That no new large slaughterhouses be permitted to be established/expanded without EIA as per procedure applicable to B category projects in terms of the EIA Notification;
- Consider similar directions in respect of medium slaughterhouses.

FILED BY:

DELHI

DATED: 30.03.2024



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BEFORE THE HON'BLE NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL  
PRINCIPAL BENCH, NEW DELHI

ORIGINAL APPLICATION NO. 879 OF 2022

IN THE MATTER OF:

GAURI MAULEKHI

...APPLICANT

VERSUS

UNION OF INDIA & ORS.

...RESPONDENTS

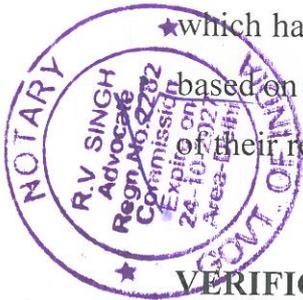
AFFIDAVIT

I, Gauri Maulekhi, W/o Shri Dushyant Maulekhi, aged about 46 years, R/o Plot No.26, D.D.A, Opp. Gate No.3, Gulmohar Enclave, New Delhi-110049, do hereby solemnly affirm and state as under:

1. I am the Applicant in the Original Application and I am conversant with the facts of the case and am competent to affirm the present affidavit in support of the accompanying Reply to the Additional Affidavit filed by Respondent No.1.
2. That I have read and understood the contents of the accompanying Reply which have been drafted upon my directions and the same are true and correct based on official records. The Annexures annexed with the Reply are true copies of their respective originals.

DEPONENT

DEPONENT



VERIFICATION:

Verified at Delhi on this 30 MAR 2024 day of April 2024 that the contents of this affidavit which are true and correct based on official records. No part of it is false and nothing material has been concealed therefrom.

I identify the deponent who has signed in my presence

Identified  
Eshe Dutt  
2/2467/2013

solemnly affirmed before me, read over & explained to the deponent

Notary Public. DELHI

30 MAR 2024

S. No.	Industries covered under the EIA Notification along with relevant serial numbers assigned in the EIA Notification.	Applicable laws (apart from EIA notification).
1.	Mining of minerals [1(a)], Mineral beneficiation [2(b)].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Mines Act, 1952 along with Mines Rules, 1955.</li> <li>b. The Mines &amp; Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957.</li> <li>c. Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.</li> <li>d. Mineral Conservation and Development Rules, 2017.</li> <li>e. Granite Conservation and Development Rules, 1999.</li> <li>f. Minerals (other than Atomic and Hydro Carbon Energy Minerals) Rules, 2016.</li> <li>g. Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016 issued by MOEF&amp;CC.</li> <li>h. Enforcement &amp; Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020 issued by MOEF&amp;CC.</li> <li>i. Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974.</li> <li>j. Cess and Other Taxes on Minerals (Validation) Act, 1992; along with various state legislations.</li> <li>k. Offshore Areas Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002.</li> <li>l. Offshore Areas Mineral Concession Rules, 2006.</li> <li>m. Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016.</li> <li>n. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>o. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>p. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>q. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>r. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.</li> <li>s. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</li> </ul>
2.	Offshore and onshore oil and gas exploration, development & production. [1(b)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Offshore Areas Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 2002.</li> <li>b. Offshore Areas Mineral Concession Rules, 2006.</li> <li>c. Oilfields (Regulation and Development) Act, 1948.</li> <li>d. The Petroleum and Natural Gas Rules, 1959.</li> <li>e. The Petroleum and Natural Gas (Safety in Offshore Operations) Rules, 2008.</li> <li>f. The Petroleum Act, 1934.</li> <li>g. Mines Act, 1952.</li> <li>h. Oil Mines Regulations, 2017.</li> <li>i. Oil and Natural Gas Commission Act, 1959.</li> <li>j. The Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006.</li> <li>k. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>l. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>m. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>n. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>o. Hazardous and other Waste (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> </ul>

3.	River Valley Projects [1(c)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Mines &amp; Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957.</li> <li>b. Dam Safety Act, 2021.</li> <li>c. River Boards Act, 1956.</li> <li>d. Sustainable Sand Mining Management Guidelines, 2016 issued by MOEF&amp;CC.</li> <li>e. Enforcement &amp; Monitoring Guidelines for Sand Mining, 2020 issued by MOEF&amp;CC.</li> <li>f. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>g. Inter State River Water Disputes Act, 1956.</li> <li>h. Inter State River Water Disputes Rules, 1959.</li> <li>i. The Brahmaputra Board Act, 1980.</li> </ul>
4.	Thermal Power Plants [1(d)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Waste (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>f. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>g. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>h. Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.</li> <li>i. Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.</li> <li>j. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>k. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>l. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> <li>m. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> <li>n. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> <li>o. Mines Act, 1952.</li> <li>p. The Electricity Act, 2003.</li> <li>q. The Insecticide Act, 1968.</li> </ul>
5.	Nuclear Power projects and processing of nuclear fuel. [1(e)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Atomic Energy Act, 1962.</li> <li>b. Atomic Minerals Concession Rules, 2016.</li> <li>c. Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules, 2004.</li> <li>d. Atomic Energy (Safe Disposal of Radioactive Wastes) Rules, 1987.</li> <li>e. Atomic Energy (Working of the Mines, Minerals, Handling of prescribed substances) Rules, 1984.</li> <li>f. Atomic Energy (Factories) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>g. Radiation Protection Rules, 2004.</li> <li>h. Atomic Energy (Arbitration Procedure) Rules, 1983.</li> <li>i. Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010.</li> <li>j. Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Rules, 2011.</li> <li>k. Nuclear Liability Fund Rules, 2015.</li> </ul>
6.	Coal Washeries [2(a)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Mines Act, 1952.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. Coal Mines Regulations, 2017.</li> <li>d. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.</li> <li>e. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</li> <li>f. The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification.</li> <li>g. Factories Act, 1948.</li> </ul>
7.	Metallurgical industries (ferrous & non-ferrous) [3(a)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Mines Act, 1952.</li> <li>b. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>c. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>e. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>f. Hazardous and other Waste (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>g. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>h. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>i. Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.</li> <li>j. Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.</li> <li>k. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>l. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>m. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> <li>n. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> <li>o. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> </ul>
8.	Cement Plants [3(b)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Mines Act, 1952.</li> <li>b. The Mines &amp; Minerals (Development and Regulations) Act, 1957.</li> <li>c. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.</li> <li>d. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>e. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>f. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>g. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>h. Hazardous and other Waste (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>i. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.</li> <li>j. The Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>k. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</li> </ul>
9.	Petroleum Refining Industry [4(a)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Waste (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>f. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>g. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>h. Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.</li> <li>i. Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.</li> <li>j. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>k. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>l. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> <li>m. The Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016.</li> <li>n. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> <li>o. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> <li>p. The Petroleum Act, 1934.</li> <li>q. The Petroleum Rules, 2002.</li> <li>r. The Custom Act, 1962.</li> <li>s. The Indian Port Act, 1908.</li> <li>t. The Major Port Authorities Act, 2021.</li> </ul>
10.	Coke Oven Plants [4(b)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Waste (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016..</li> <li>f. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>g. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>h. Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.</li> <li>i. Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.</li> <li>j. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>k. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>l. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> <li>m. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> <li>n. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> <li>o. The Custom Act, 1962.</li> <li>p. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.</li> <li>q. Merchant Shipping (carriage of cargo) Rules, 1995.</li> <li>r. The Indian Port Act, 1908.</li> <li>s. The Major Port Authorities Act, 2021.</li> <li>t. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986.</li> <li>u. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990.</li> </ul>

11.	Asbestos milling and asbestos based products. [4(c)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Mines Act, 1952.</li> <li>b. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>c. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>d. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>e. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>f. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>g. Hazardous and other Waste (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> </ul>
12.	Chlor- Alkali Industry [4(d)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Waste (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>f. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>g. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>h. Factories Act, 1948.</li> </ul>
13.	Soda Ash Industry [4(e)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>f. Factories Act, 1948.</li> </ul>
14.	Leather/skin/hide processing industry [4(f)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Waste (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>f. CPCB's Guidelines for Environmental Improvement in Leather tannery Sector.</li> <li>g. Factories Act, 1948.</li> </ul>
15.	Chemical Fertilisers [5(a)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>f. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>g. Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.</li> <li>h. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>i. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>j. The Petroleum Act, 1934.</li> <li>k. The Petroleum Rules, 2002.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>l. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> <li>m. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> <li>n. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> <li>o. The Custom Act, 1962.</li> <li>p. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.</li> <li>q. Merchant Shipping (carriage of cargo) Rules, 1995.</li> <li>r. The Indian Port Act, 1908.</li> <li>s. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986.</li> <li>t. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990.</li> </ul>
16.	Pesticides Industry and pesticide specific intermediates (excluding formulations). [5(b)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>f. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>g. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>h. Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.</li> <li>i. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>j. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>k. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> <li>l. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> <li>m. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> <li>n. The Insecticide Act, 1968.</li> <li>o. The Insecticide Rules, 1971.</li> <li>p. The Custom Act, 1962.</li> <li>q. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.</li> <li>r. Merchant Shipping (carriage of cargo) Rules, 1995.</li> </ul>
17.	Petro chemical complexes (industries based on processing of petroleum fractions & natural gas and/or reforming to aromatics) [5(c)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>f. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>g. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>h. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>i. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>j. The Petroleum Act, 1934.</li> <li>k. The Petroleum Rules, 2002.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>l. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> <li>m. The Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016.</li> <li>n. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> <li>o. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> <li>p. The Custom Act, 1962.</li> <li>q. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.</li> <li>r. Merchant Shipping (carriage of cargo) Rules, 1995.</li> <li>s. The Indian Port Act, 1908.</li> <li>t. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986.</li> <li>u. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990.</li> </ul>
18.	Manmade Fibres Manufacturing [5(d)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>f. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>g. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>h. Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.</li> <li>i. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>j. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>k. The Petroleum Act, 1934.</li> <li>l. The Petroleum Rules, 2002.</li> <li>m. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> <li>n. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> </ul>
19.	Petrochemical based processing (processes other than cracking and reformation and not covered under the complexes) [5(e)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>f. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>g. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>h. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>i. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>j. The Petroleum Act, 1934.</li> <li>k. The Petroleum Rules, 2002.</li> <li>l. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>m. The Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 2016.</li> <li>n. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> <li>o. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> <li>p. The Custom Act, 1962.</li> <li>q. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.</li> <li>r. Merchant Shipping (carriage of cargo) Rules, 1995.</li> <li>s. The Indian Port Act, 1908.</li> <li>t. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986.</li> <li>u. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990.</li> </ul>
20.	Synthetic Organic Chemicals Industry (dyes & dye intermediates; bulk drugs and intermediates excluding drug formulations; synthetic rubbers; basic organic chemicals, other synthetic organic chemicals and chemical intermediates) [5(f)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>f. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>g. The Petroleum Act, 1934.</li> <li>h. The Petroleum Rules, 2002.</li> </ul>
21.	Distilleries [5(g)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>f. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>g. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>h. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>i. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>j. The Petroleum Act, 1934.</li> <li>k. The Petroleum Rules, 2002.</li> <li>l. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> <li>m. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> <li>n. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> <li>o. Drug and Cosmetics Act, 1940.</li> <li>p. Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and allied Regulations.</li> </ul>
22.	Integrated Paint Industry [5(h)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>f. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>g. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>h. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>i. Factories Act, 1948.</li> </ul>
23.	Pulp & paper industry excluding manufacturing of paper from waste paper and manufacture of paper from ready pulp without bleaching. [5(i)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>f. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>g. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>h. Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.</li> <li>i. Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.</li> <li>j. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>k. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>l. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> <li>m. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> <li>n. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> <li>o. The Custom Act, 1962.</li> </ul>
24.	Sugar Industry [5(j)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and allied Regulations.</li> <li>e. Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951.</li> <li>f. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>g. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>h. Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.</li> <li>i. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>j. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>k. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>l. The Petroleum Act, 1934.</li> <li>m. The Petroleum Rules, 2002.</li> <li>n. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> <li>o. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> <li>p. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>q. The Custom Act, 1962.</li> <li>r. Mines Act, 1952.</li> <li>s. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.</li> <li>t. Merchant Shipping (carriage of cargo) Rules, 1995.</li> <li>u. The Indian Port Act, 1908.</li> <li>v. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986.</li> <li>w. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990.</li> <li>x. Drug and Cosmetics Act, 1940.</li> <li>y. The Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996.</li> </ul>
25.	Induction/arc furnaces/cupola furnaces 5TPH or more. [5(k)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and allied Regulations.</li> <li>e. Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, 1951.</li> <li>f. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>g. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>h. Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.</li> <li>i. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>j. Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.</li> <li>k. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>l. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>m. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> <li>n. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> <li>o. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> <li>p. The Custom Act, 1962.</li> <li>q. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.</li> <li>r. Merchant Shipping (carriage of cargo) Rules, 1995.</li> <li>s. The Indian Port Act, 1908.</li> <li>t. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986.</li> <li>u. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990.</li> </ul>
26.	Oil & gas transportation pipe line (crude and refinery/petrochemical products); passing through national parks/sanctuaries/coral reefs/ecologically sensitive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>b. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>c. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>d. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>f. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> </ul>

	areas including LNG Terminal. [6(a)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>g. Coastal Regulation Zone Notification issued by MOEF&amp;CC under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>h. Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and allied Rules.</li> <li>i. Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.</li> </ul>
27.	Isolated Storage & Handling hazardous chemicals (As per threshold planning quantity indicated in column 3 of schedule 2 and 3 of MSIHC Rules 1989 amended 2000).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>b. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>c. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>d. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>e. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>f. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>g. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> </ul>
28.	Airports [7(a)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Aircraft Act, 1934.</li> <li>b. The Aircraft Rules, 1937.</li> <li>c. The Airports Authority of India Act, 1994.</li> <li>d. The Aircraft (Security) Rules, 2023.</li> <li>e. Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Act, 2008.</li> <li>f. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>g. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>h. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>i. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> </ul>
29.	All ship breaking yards including ship breaking units. [7(b)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>e. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>f. Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.</li> <li>g. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>h. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>i. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>j. The Petroleum Act, 1934.</li> <li>k. The Petroleum Rules, 2002.</li> <li>l. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> <li>m. The Custom Act, 1962.</li> <li>n. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.</li> <li>o. Merchant Shipping (carriage of cargo) Rules, 1995.</li> <li>p. The Indian Port Act, 1908.</li> <li>q. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986.</li> <li>r. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990.</li> </ul>

30.	Industrial Estates/parks/complexes/areas, export processing zones (EPZs), Special Economic Zones (SEZs), Biotech Parks, Leather Complexes. [7(c)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>f. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>g. Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.</li> <li>h. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>i. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>j. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>k. The Petroleum Act, 1934.</li> <li>l. The Petroleum Rules, 2002.</li> <li>m. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> <li>n. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> <li>o. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> <li>p. The Mines Act, 1952.</li> <li>q. The Custom Act, 1962.</li> <li>r. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.</li> <li>s. Merchant Shipping (carriage of cargo) Rules, 1995.</li> <li>t. The Indian Port Act, 1908.</li> <li>u. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Act, 1986.</li> <li>v. The Dock Workers (Safety, Health and Welfare) Regulations, 1990.</li> <li>w. The Special Economic Zones Act, 2005.</li> </ul>
31.	Common hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities (TSDFs) [7(d)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>f. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>g. Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.</li> <li>h. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>i. Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.</li> <li>j. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>k. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>l. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> <li>m. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> <li>n. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> </ul>

32.	Ports, Harbours. [7(e)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>e. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>f. The Petroleum Act, 1934.</li> <li>g. The Calcium Carbide Rules, 1987</li> <li>h. The Indian Ports Act, 1908.</li> <li>i. The Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.</li> <li>j. National Waterway Act, 2016.</li> <li>k. Coastal Regulation Zone Notification.</li> <li>l. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.</li> <li>m. Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</li> </ul>
33.	Highways [7(f)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The National Highways Act, 1956.</li> <li>b. The Central Roadway and Connectivity Security Act, 2000.</li> <li>c. Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.</li> <li>d. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> <li>e. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013.</li> </ul>
34.	Aerial Ropeways. [7(g)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>b. Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.</li> <li>c. Coastal Regulation Zone Notification.</li> <li>d. Various State enactments pertaining to Aerial Ropeways such as the Gujarat Aerial Ropeways Act, 1955, Orissa Aerial Ropeways Act, 1957 etc.</li> </ul>
35.	Common Effluent Treatment Plants (CETPs) [7(h)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>f. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>g. Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.</li> <li>h. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>i. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>j. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>k. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> <li>l. The Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> <li>m. The Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989.</li> </ul>
36.	Common Municipal Solid Waste Management Facility (CMSWMF) [7(i)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989.</li> <li>f. Batteries (Management and Handling) Rules, 2001.</li> <li>g. Chemical Accidents (Emergency Planning, Preparedness and Response) Rules, 1996.</li> <li>h. Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000.</li> <li>i. Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 along with Public Liability Insurance Rules, 1991.</li> <li>j. Factories Act, 1948.</li> <li>k. The Explosives Act, 1884 along with Explosive Rules, 1983.</li> <li>l. The Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) Rules, 1981.</li> </ul>
37.	Building and Construction Projects [8(a)]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. The Companies Act, 2013.</li> <li>b. The Indian Contract Act, 1872.</li> <li>c. The Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.</li> <li>d. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>e. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>f. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>g. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>h. Hazardous and other Wastes (Management Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2016.</li> <li>i. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.</li> <li>j. Coastal Regulation Zone Notification.</li> <li>k. Construction and Demolition Waste Management Rules, 2016.</li> <li>l. Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.</li> <li>m. The Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996.</li> </ul>
38.	Townships and Area Development projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.</li> <li>b. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.</li> <li>c. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.</li> <li>d. The Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986.</li> <li>e. Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.</li> <li>f. Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.</li> <li>g. Coastal Regulation Zone Notification.</li> <li>h. The Companies Act, 2013.</li> <li>i. The Indian Contract Act, 1872.</li> <li>j. The Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.</li> <li>k. The Building and Other Construction Workers Act, 1996.</li> </ul>

LAXMI NARAIN MODI v. UNION OF INDIA

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The Rules of 1983 stand repealed by the Karnataka Judicial Service (Recruitment) Rules, 2004 (hereinafter referred to as “the 2004 Rules”) and Rule 11(2) thereof reads as under:

a

“**11. (2)** All rules regulating the conditions of service of the members of the State Civil Services made from time to time under any law or the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India shall, subject to Articles 233, 234 and 235 be applicable to the Civil Judges (Junior Division), Civil Judges (Senior Division) and the District Judges recruited and appointed under these Rules.”

b

Thus, it is evident that the State Government is competent to appoint the learned Special Judge on contractual basis after his retirement for the period required to conclude the present trial, though with the consultation of the High Court as required under Article 235 of the Constitution. Further, in our humble opinion, such a course must be adopted in the manner prescribed under the 2004 Rules, and in view thereof, the matter requires to be considered by the State Government with the consultation of the High Court.

c

**37.** Therefore, in view of the aforesaid facts, we refer the matter to the High Court of Karnataka to decide on the administrative side as to whether, in order to conclude the trial expeditiously as guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution requires the extension of the services of the learned Special Judge. Considering the urgency of the matter, we request the High Court of Karnataka to take a decision in this regard as early as possible.

d

**38.** In view of the above, we are of the considered opinion that the order of removal of Shri G. Bhavani Singh, Respondent 4 is a product of mala fides and the impugned order is not sustainable in the eye of the law as such the same is hereby quashed.

e

**39.** With the aforesaid observations/directions, the writ petitions stand disposed of.

[CITED ORDER]\*

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f

*(Record of Proceedings)*

(BEFORE K.S.P. RADHAKRISHNAN AND DIPAK MISRA, JJ.)

LAXMI NARAIN MODI

.. Petitioner;

*Versus*

UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS

.. Respondents.

g

Writ Petitions (C) No. 309 of 2003 with No. 330 of 2001, 44 of 2004 and 688 of 2007, decided on August 23, 2012

h

**Animals, Birds and Fish — Wildlife — Animal welfare — Slaughterhouses (SHs) — Effective implementation of MoEF guidelines — Directions — State Governments and UTs directed to expeditiously form State Committees for SHs within one month and report compliance and to include in said Committees the Secretaries of Local Self-Government as well**

\* Ed.: Cited in *Laxmi Narain Modi v. Union of India*, (2014) 1 SCC 241

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SUPREME COURT CASES

(2014) 2 SCC

**as Secretaries of Panchayat Raj — Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) directed to write to all State Governments about MoEF Guidelines and initiate action through State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) against all SHs which were not meeting norms — CPCB further directed to initiate steps within two weeks and file compliance report within one month — Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 — S. 38(1) — Rules made under — Implementation of — Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2000 — Rr. 3 to 9 — Implementation of — Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Establishment and Registration of Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) Rules, 2000 — R. 3(2) — Appointment of committees under — In compliance with Supreme Court directives — Implementation of — Transport of Animals (Amendment) Rules, 2001 — R. 96 — Compliance with — Environment (Protection) Rules, 1986 — R. 3 — Standards of emission or discharge of environmental pollutants — Compliance with (Paras 6 to 13)**

SS-D/52529/C

Advocates who appeared in this case :

Pranab Kr. Mullick, Ms Purnima Bhat and C.D. Singh, Advocates, for the Petitioner;

Sidharth Luthra, Additional Solicitor General, Anil Grover, Additional Advocate General of Punjab, Manjit Singh, Additional Advocate General of Haryana and Dr Manish Singhvi, Additional Advocate General of Rajasthan, T.S. Doabia, Ranjit Kumar and Raj Panjwani, Senior Advocates [Ms Sunita Sharma, Ms Kiran Bhardwaj, D.S. Mahra, S. Chopra, Aditya Singhal, Shiv Pandey, Vikas Malhotra, D.L. Chidananda, B.K. Prasad, Wasim A. Qadri, A. Deb Kumar, Ms Sushma Suri, Ms Asha G. Nair, Ms Gunwant, B.V. Balaramdas, Ms Soma Mullick, Ms Noopur Singhal, Kamal Mohan Gupta, Irshad Ahmad, Anjani Kr. Dubey, Pragyan P. Sharma, Rupesh Gupta, Ms Mandakini Sharma, Gautam Dhamija, P.V. Yogeswaran, Surendra Kr. Maurya, Gopal Singh, Manish Kumar, Chandan Kumar, Abhijit Sengupta, B.P. Yadav, Faisal M., Pragyan Sharma, Heshu Kayina, Vikas Upadhyay, B.S. Banthia, Pradeep Misra, Daleep Kr. Dhuani, Suraj Singh, Ms Aruna Mathur, Yusuf Khan, Ms Movita, Vikas Bansal, Ms Vibha Datta Makhija, Shibashish Misra, Abhinandan Nanda, Riku Sarma, Navnit Kumar (for M/s Corporate Law Group), Ranjan Mukherjee, S. Bhowmick, S.C. Ghosh, Ms Hemantika Wahi, Ms Nandani Gupta, Vijay Panjwani, Atul Jha, Sandeep Jha, Dharmendra Kr. Sinha, Rajesh Srivastava, Gopal Prasad, S.K. Singh, Vivek Vishnoi, Gaurav Agarwal, M.R. Shamshad, Anil Shrivastava, Rituraj Biswas, Mukesh K. Giri, Dilip Kr. Sharma, Shiv Prakash Pandey, Rajevee K. Dubey, G.V. Rao, Sunil Fernandes, Ms Vernika Tomar, Shashank K. Lal, Nikhil Nayyar, T.V.S. Raghavendra Sreyas, Ms Pritha Srikumar, Shekhar Raj Sharma, Ms Alka Sinha, Anuvrat Sharma, P. Parameswaran, Pradeep Misra, Tara Chandra Sharma, R. Ayyam Perumal, V.G. Pragasam, V.K. Verma, Anil Shrivastav, Nikhil Nayyar, P.V. Dinesh, Ashok K. Srivastava, L.C. Agrawala, Punit Dutt Tyagi, Ms Kamini Jaiswal, Abhijat P. Medh, Sanjay R. Hegde, Arun K. Sinha, Kh. Nobin Singh, T.V. Ratnam, Ms Sumita Hazarika, Mohanprasad Meharia, Anil Srivasava, T.V. George (M/s Arputham, Aruna & Co.), Aruneshwar Gupta, K.R. Sasiprabhu, Rajesh Srivastava, Ms B. Sunita Rao, Naresh K. Sharma, Ajay Pal and Ms Manik Karanjawala, Advocates] for the Respondents.

#### ORDER

1. 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 Forests, Animal Welfare Board of India and other statutory authorities to effectively implement the provisions of the

Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Establishment and Regulation of Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals) Rules, 2000 and also the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, Schedule I Entry 50 and also the Municipal 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 the Transport of Animals Rules, 1978 and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Transport of Animals on Foot) Rules, 2000. Further, prayers have also been made to ensure that the recognised slaughterhouses are in conformity with the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2000 and also for other consequential reliefs.

2. A detailed affidavit has been filed by the Central Pollution Control Board (for short “CPCB”) as early as in October 2003 wherein it has categorically stated as follows:

CPCB is of the view that the slaughterhouses generate substantial quantities of effluents and solid wastes. These slaughterhouses cause 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 slaughterhouses need to modernise their operations with greater emphasis on utilisation of waste to reduce environmental problems and to maintain hygienic conditions. It is also pointed out that most of the slaughterhouses in the country are very old and operate without basic amenities such as proper flooring, water supply, ventilation, etc., and there is no (*sic*) need to upgrade old slaughterhouses on modern lines.

3. Therefore, CPCB submitted that all the slaughterhouses in the country should comply with the prescribed standards. The local municipal agencies and police concerned 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.

4. 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 slaughterhouses are functioning in accordance with the rules framed.

5. The matters have again come up for hearing today.

6. The learned Senior Counsel appearing for the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) brought to our knowledge a decision taken by the MoEF under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests on 26-4-2012. In the meeting, 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.

7. After examining the matter in depth by the Committee, they found the necessity of constituting the State Committees for slaughterhouses to fulfil

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the mandatory requirements under the various legislations dealing with the functioning of the slaughterhouses in the country.

8. The decision dated 26-4-2012 [of MoEF] is extracted hereunder for easy reference: a

“1. CPCB will write to all States informing about its guidelines for slaughterhouses. (Action: CPCB)

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

3. The States to be requested to constitute the State Committees for slaughterhouses as follows:

(i) Secretary of the Department of Urban Development of the State — Chairman. c

(ii) Representative Department of Health.

(iii) Representative Department of Animal Husbandry.

(iv) Representative Department of Labour.

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

(vi) Representative State Pollution Control Board.

(vii) Representative State Animal Welfare Board.

(viii) Representative of State Police.

(ix) Two prominent persons nominated by the State Government.

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

4. The functions of the State Committee for slaughterhouses so constituted may be as following:

(i) To identify and prepare a list of all the slaughterhouses (SHs) located within the Local Self-Government (Municipal Corporations, Panchayats, etc.) f

(ii) To call for reports from the District Magistrate or the Deputy Commissioner and District Food Safety Inspector as the case may be on the condition/functioning of SHs and also on the compliance with the relevant applicable laws.

(iii) To recommend modernisation of old slaughterhouses (SHs) and to relocate SHs which are located within or in close proximity of a residential area. g

(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 and random inspections of SHs regularly and to issue directions for compliance with the recommendations that may be made by it. h

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a (vi) To send biannual reports on the State SHs to the Central Committee and to refer issues that may require the Central Committee recommendations or Central Government assistance.

(vii) To accord final approval for licensing of SHs to Local Self-Government.

b (viii) To identify on an ongoing basis, the unlicensed slaughterhouses 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.

(ix) To check for child labour. (Action: AWD)”

c 9. The 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.

d 10. Further, it was also pointed out that even though the decision was taken by the MoEF on 26-4-2012 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 26-4-2012 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.

e 11. In such circumstances, we are inclined to give directions to all the State Governments and the Union Territories to constitute the State Committees for slaughterhouses, as decided in the meeting held on 26-4-2012, including the Secretary, Local Self-Government as well as Secretary, Panchayat Raj as members of the Committee over and above the members already mentioned.

f 12. 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 slaughterhouses as well as to initiate action against all slaughterhouses which are not meeting the norms and implement the abattoir rules through the State Pollution Control Board (SPCB).

g 13. CPCB will initiate steps within a period of two weeks from today. CPCB is also directed to submit its report within a period of one month.

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

Court Masters

h

GOVERNMENT OF NCT OF DELHI  
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT  
(DIRECTORATE OF LOCAL BODIES)  
9th LEVEL, 'C' WING, DELHI SECRETARIAT,  
NEW DELHI-110002

F.13(46)/CC/MB/UD/2012/Pt.file/3766-82 DATED 28.12.2021

Minutes of the Review Meeting of the State Committee for Slaughter Houses held on 14.12.2021 at 11:30 AM in Conference Room of ACS (UD)/DIRECTOR (LB) at 9th Level, Delhi Secretariat, Chaired by ACS (UD)/DIRECTOR (LB).

The list of participants is attached as 'Annexure -A'

1. At the outset, the Chairperson welcomed all participants to the meeting. Minutes of the previous meeting were reviewed and action taken reports were sought.
2. The Sub Committee in terms of directions given vide the last Minutes of the Meeting (7.9.2021) inspected the Ghazipur Slaughter House and adjoining areas on 23.09.2021. The Inspection Report of Ghazipur Murga Mandi, Fish Market & Ghazipur Slaughter House was submitted before the Chairperson. It was stated that the Ghazipur area was a concern where the licensed slaughterhouse and the surrounding area were reported to be non-compliant with the various statutes. The Chairperson sought action taken report on the recommendations of the sub-committee from the various department, namely DPCC, Food Safety Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi and EDMC within one week.
3. The Chairperson was apprised that the District Magistrate (East) has also inspected the Gazipur Slaughterhouse and Ghazipur Murga Mandi & Fish Market. The Chairperson requested the District Magistrate to submit the report at the earliest.
4. Information was sought from Food Safety Department, GNCTD over the licenses or registrations granted by them to the FBOs/traders operating the Ghazipur Murga Mandi. The representatives of the Department sought one week time to submit the same.
5. No representative of the Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board was present. The Chairman desired their presence in the next meeting.
6. No representative of FSSAI (Central licencing agency) was present. The Chairman sought the presence of Shri Aacharya, who is the Central Licensing Officer, nominated to be a part of the Inspection Sub- Committee, in the next meeting.

7. As poultry shops are spread across Delhi, it was suggested and reiterated by some members that small slaughter houses across the State should be made and operated by traders, which will service the local markets and be compliant with the Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses), Regulations 2011 promulgated under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006. Chair asked the members to furnish their inputs on the issue.
8. It was further decided that to ascertain as to how on-going violations can be addressed in meat shop clusters, an inspection may be conducted by the sub-committee in Chittaranjan Park, INA Market and Indira Market etc.
9. The Rules and Regulations applicable on slaughterhouses are unclear to the Police personnel. It was requested that a short compilation of such statutory provisions be submitted by Smt. Gauri Maulekhi so that the same may be circulated among the officers for necessary compliance.
10. The Meat Processing Units in Lawrence Road, falling under North Delhi Municipal Corporation were reported as a concern where the Sub-Committee's report has established violations. Director, VS, NDMC reported that Veterinary licenses of the M/s Sushil Ice Factory & Cold Storage and M/s Jagdish Ice Factory Pvt Ltd has been revoked. The Chair sought further action such as cancellation of Factory License of the violators in accordance with law. The report of action taken by the Veterinary and Factory Licensing Departments of NDMC is to be submitted before the committee within one week.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

  
**Deputy Director, (LB-1)**

Copy to:

F. No. 13(46)/CC/MB/UD/2012/ Pt. File/3766-82 Dated: 28.12.2021

1. The Secretary cum Divisional Commissioner (Revenue), GNCTD, 5 Sham Nath Marg, Delhi-54.
2. The Secretary, H&FW, Nominated Member, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 9 level, A wing, Delhi Secretariat.
3. The Secretary cum Commissioner, Industries Department, 419, F.L.E, Udyog Sadan Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi.
4. The Commissioner, Labour department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, 5 Sham Nath Marg, Delhi-54.
5. The Commissioner/Director, PFA, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, A-20, Lawrence Raod Industrial Area, Delhi.
6. The Director of Animal Husbandry, Development Department, Room No. 98-101, Old Sectt. Delhi.
7. The Deputy Commissioner (Police), East Distt. Mandawali, Fazal Pur L.P. Extension, Delhi.
8. Member Secretary, DPCC, 4th Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi.
9. The Director (VS), Veterinary Department, North DMC, SPM Civic Centre, Delhi.
10. The Director (VS), Veterinary Department, South DMC, SPM Civic Centre, Delhi.
11. The Director (VS), Veterinary Department, East DMC, 419, DMC, Udyog Sadan Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi.
12. Ms. Gauri Maulekhi, Prominent Person, People of Animals, 14, Ashok Road, New Delhi at E-mail [gaurimaulekhi@gmail.com](mailto:gaurimaulekhi@gmail.com).
13. Dr. Manial Valiyate, Prominent Person, B-78, Ground Floor, Mayur Vihar, Phase-I, Pocket-1, Delhi.
14. Sh. B.S. Achraya, Joint Director, Northern Regon, FSSAI.
15. Sh. Neeraj Kumar Gupta, Convener of Committee, R/o D-2/85, 1" and 2nd Floor, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110085.

  
DY. DIRECTOR (LOCAL BODIES)

**Copy for information to:-**

1. PS to ACS (UD), I.P. Estate, Delhi Secretariat, New Delhi-110002
2. PA to ADLB (UD), I.P. Estate, Delhi Secretariat, New Delhi-110002

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF LOCAL BODIES  
GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI  
9 "LEVEL, C-WING, DELHI SACHIVALAYA  
I.P. ESTATE, NEW DELHI-110002

No F.13(48)/CC/MB/UD/2012/PFCD000635766/ 165-177

Dated: 9/6/2023

Minutes of Meeting of the State Committee for Slaughter House held on  
11/05/2023 at 11.30 A.M. in the office of Secretary ( UD)

The meeting of the State Committee for Slaughter House was Chaired by Secretary (UD), Chairman of the Committee, on 11/05/2023 at 11.30A.M. to discuss issues related to the functioning of slaughter house.

The list of the participants is attached as Annexure A.

The Chairman of the Committee enquired about the action taken by departments of GNCT of Delhi and other organizations regarding the functioning of slaughter house in NCT of Delhi.

The representatives of MCD, Food Safety Department, Revenue Department and DPCC briefed about the actions being taken by the departments / organizations. The representative of MCD informed that MCD grants licence for sell of meat, fish and poultry.

Representative of Food Safety Department stated that the department provide license to the Food Business Operator.

It was stated by the representative of DPCC that consent for operation of slaughter house in respect of legally allotted land for the slaughter house is issued by DPCC.

The representative of Revenue Department submitted that there is a District Animal Market Monitoring Committee headed by DC (East ) to check the number of livestock that comes in the Gazipur Market.

The ACP (East), stated that the space in Gazipur slaughter house is comparatively less in comparison to the livestock brought there. Further, illegal eateries have been set up which further accentuate the problems .

Ms. Gauri Maulekhi, member of in the Committee stated that the Gazipur Slaughter House is the only recognized Slaughter House in NCT of Delhi. However, it has not been able to serve the purpose. It is located at the East border of Delhi, due to the distance it has been commercially unviable for the meat shop owners located throughout Delhi to transport the meat from Ghazipur Slaughter House to the retail shops. As a result meat shops regularly carry out slaughter in shops and other unlicensed premises. In addition, to this there is no licenced slaughter houses for pigs and poultry in NCT of Delhi.



Contd.-2

It was proposed by Ms. Maulekhi that for each meat shop cluster in Delhi there should be a small slaughter house within the vicinity from where the demand for meat can be met. In this regard, Local Bodies should consider development of mini slaughter houses which are to be developed and operated by meat shop owners. In this regard, the designs of small manual slaughter houses prepared by Govt. of Kerala could be considered.

The Chairman of the Committee for State Committee for Slaughter House observed that action of the departments / organisations have been limited to grant of licence / permission and ground level action to implement the provisions related to the licence have been inadequate.

It was directed that the department/ organisation should prepare frame work to enforce the mandate given to them through various statutory provisions and a routine monitoring system through field visits should be established

All District Magistrates should direct weekly inspection in the area under the jurisdiction to identify unauthorized slaughter houses and take action against these slaughter houses. Further, action should also be taken in respect of the operation of the livestock market wherever violations are noticed.

DM (East) should carry out inspection on weekly basis in respect of the operation of Ghazipur Slaughter House and take necessary action against the deviations pointed out by Delhi Police as state above.

The inspection report should be prepared by the DMs and submitted to the Committee.

Similarly, MCD should carry out weekly inspection for the maintenance and regulation of markets and slaughter houses as per the provisions in MCD Act and submit the report to the Committee. Further, MCD should also comment on proposal for development of mini Slaughter Houses as mentioned above.

Further, Food Safety Department should also make weekly inspection to ensure enforcement of the conditions under which licenses have been granted by the department and submit report in this regard to the Committee.

The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the Chair



((R.K. Ahuja)

Dy. Director (Local Bodies-I)

Encl: Annexure "A"

No F.13(48)/CC/MB/UD/2012/PFCD000635766/165-177

Dated: 2/6/2023

Copy for information to:

1. Pr. Secretary, H&FW, Nominated member, Department of Health and Family Welfare, Govt of NCT of Delhi, 9 Level, A-wing, Delhi Sectt
2. The Pr. Secretary-Cum Divisional Commissioner (Revenue), Govt of NCT of Delhi 5 Sham Nath Marg, Delhi-110054

3. Secretary-Cum-Divisional, Industries Department, 419, FIE, Udyog Sadan Patparganj Industrial Area, Delhi
4. The Director of Animal Husbandry, Development Department, Room No. 98-101, Old Sectt, Delhi
5. The Commissioner, labour Department. Govt of NCT of Delhi, 5 Sham Nath Marg, Delhi 110054
6. The Commissioner, Food Safety Department, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Connaught Place, Delhi 110002
7. Member Secretary, Delhi Pollution Control Committee, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, ISBT Building, Kashmere Gate, Delhi
8. The Deputy Commissioner (Police), East Distt. Mandawali, Fazal Pur I.P. Extension, Delhi
9. The Director (VS), Veterinary Department, M.C.D. SPM Civic Centre, Delhi.
10. Ms. Gauri Maulekhi, Prominent Person, People for Animals, 14, Ashok Road, New Delhi at Email- [gaurimaulekhi@gmail.com](mailto:gaurimaulekhi@gmail.com)
11. Dr. Manial Valliyate, Prominent person, B-78, Ground Floor, Mayur Vihar, phase-1. Pocket-1, Delhi
12. PA to Secretary (UD), U.D. Department, 9<sup>th</sup> Level, Delhi Sectt.
13. P.A. to Special Secretary-II (UD), U.D. Department, 9<sup>th</sup> Level, Delhi Sectt.



(R.K. Ahuja)

Dy. Director (Local Bodies-I)

Attendance Sheet for Meeting held under the chairmanship of the Secretary (UD)/Director (LB) on 11/05/2023 at 11.30A.M. in the conference room of the office of Secretary (UD) at 9<sup>th</sup> Level, Delhi Secretariat to discuss the issues regarding the functioning of Slaughterhouses in terms of the order passed by Hon'ble Court in WP.(C) 330 of 2001 filed as Common cause Vs Union of India & Ors.

SL NO.	NAME OF THE OFFICER & DESIGNATION	NAME OF DEPARTMENT	EMAIL ADDRESS (PLEASE IN CAPITAL LETTERS)	MOBILE NO	SIGNATURE
1.	DR. CHAN CHAL BHATTACHARYA - DAHO (AH HRC)	ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEVELOPMENT DEPT.	Chanbhalvph@gmail.com CHANBHALVPH@GMAIL.COM	9810594861	
2.	Vinod Kumar Singh Executive Magistrate mayur Vihar	DM (East)	Vmodksingh606@gmail.com	8527853891	
3.	Dr. Manish Valiyaki	Reliance Tamil Nadu	Manish74@gmail.com	9810523100	
4.	Gauri Madlechi	People for Animals	Gaurinamalechi@gmail.com	9997517373	
5.	A.K SINGH DO (HQ)	Dept. of Food Safety Govt. of NCT of Delhi	ak.singh42@jov.in	9810134865	
6.	Amardeep Jt Labour Commissioner	Labour GNCTD	abdulnec.delhi@nic.in	9968182501	
7.	Arvind Kumar SDM (HA), Revenue Dept.	Revenue Dept.		9999065096	

Attendance Sheet for Meeting held under the chairmanship of the Secretary (UD)/Director (LB) on 11/05/2023 at 11.30 A.M. in the conference room of the office of Secretary (UD) at 9<sup>th</sup> Level, Delhi Secretariat to discuss the issues regarding the functioning of Slaughterhouses in terms of the order passed by Hon'ble Court in WP.(C) 330 of 2001 titled as Common cause Vs Union of India & Ors.

SL NO.	NAME OF THE OFFICER & DESIGNATION	NAME OF DEPARTMENT	EMAIL ADDRESS (PLEASE IN CAPITAL LETTERS)	MOBILE NO	SIGNATURE
8	Dr. Divyansh Sharma Dy. Director (VS)	M.C.D. Veterinary Services Dept. HR	ddvskp317@gmail.com	9717786817	
9	R.K. Sharma Em. Engineer	DPEC	WME3dpc@gmail.com	9717593532	
10	Gauri Mawlethi	Nominated person.	gauri.mawlethi@gmail.com	9997512333	
11	Shashini Agrawal w/ Ms. Gauri Mawlethi	w/ Mr. Gauri Mawlethi	shashini.agrawal@gmail.com	9964940990	
12	Prigyantra Bangari	w/ Mr. Gauri Mawlethi	Prigyantra05191@gmail.com	9711877899	
13	Bijender Singh ACP. Modhulibhar	DELHI POLICE		8750870606	
14	Dr. K. K. Singh	Director (VS)	DirectorVS@delhi.gov.in	9711766910	

## ANNEXURE-B

## Inspection Report of the Ghazipur Murga Mandi in Delhi

Date of Inspection – 5.8.2019  
 Time of Inspection – 8:30 am onwards  
 Place of Inspection – Ghazipur Murga Mandi in the East District of New Delhi  
 Inspection Conducted by - Sub Committee constituted by the Delhi Slaughterhouse Monitoring Committee, formed in compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court dated 23.08.2012 in the matter 309 of 2003

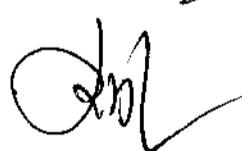
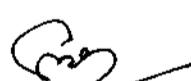
A circular was issued on 1.8.2019 by the Convenor of the Sub-Committee indicating the time and place of the meeting point. The members assembled at the designated time and place and proceeded to the Ghazipur Murga Mandi after duly informing the Station officer of the Ghazipur Police Station. Personnel were promptly sent to the Mandi by the Station Officer to accompany the members.

**Background:**

- The land where the Ghazipur Murga Mandi and Fish Market are being operated is owned by the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee. Further, it is managed by Fish, Poultry and Egg Market Committee.
- Several shops have been constructed at the premises of the Poultry Market and the Fish Market which are allotted to individual traders for livestock sale.
- There are 88 shops involved in the business of trading of poultry birds ( from 1 to 88 ). Out of this one shop (shop no 59 ) was said to be vacant in the name of farmer(s) .
- There are 252 shops allotted to the wholesalers / commission agents by the Fish, Poultry and Egg Market Committee in the fish market campus which is adjoining the poultry market.
- There is no slaughterhouse that exists on the premises of the Poultry Market or Fish Market, as it is governed by the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing(Regulation) Act, 1998.
- Additionally, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 and Rules thereunder, Food Safety and Standards Act 2006 and Regulations thereunder, The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act 2009, Delhi Municipal Corporation Act 1957, Environment Protection Act 1986, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 are applicable on the said market.
- Several directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, most notably, Judgement dated 17.2.2017 in the matter Common Cause Vs Union of India, W.P.330 of 2001 are to be complied with.

**Observations:**Supervision and Monitoring –

- There is an office of the Secretary APMC on the premises but no officer was found present. There is also an office of the Chairperson Delhi Fish Poultry and Egg Marketing Committee, but here too, no officer was found to be present to give any relevant information.
- The Animal Market Committee of the East Delhi Municipal Corporation, to be formed under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Market) Rules 2017, has been constituted.

#### Health Records and Number of Birds/Fish –

- Several lakh poultry birds and fish were observed being brought to the market, however, no system of checking the consignments of birds brought into the market could be found.
- The exact number of birds being brought into the market, the source of such consignments and their health records are not maintained on a regular basis.
- Not a single trader has engaged any veterinarian to ensure statutory health check of the animals.

#### Transport of Poultry Birds –

- The birds were found being transported in cycle carts, scooters, trucks of various sizes, auto-tempo and motorcycles etc in small cages, which is a violation of the Transport of Animals Rules 1978 amended in 2009 and Motor Vehicles Act 1988.
- The birds during such transport were found to be in extremely traumatised and painful condition.
- There was no adequate space for parking of vehicles.
- The poultry carcasses were seen being transported from the market to different destinations in tricycle carts / rickshaws in open or wrapped in cloth/polythene bags, carrier tempos.

#### Handling of Poultry Birds –

- The birds were found to be handled in clear violation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960.
- In all cases, they birds were held by the wings and stuffed or taken out from small cages, leading to injuries. In some cases handlers could be seen throwing them from one place to another, which could lead to severe trauma and injury.

#### Slaughter of Poultry Birds –

- It was observed that there is no proper method followed for the slaughter of the birds. Half dead birds could be seen lying around in heaps. Heaps of dead birds could be seen in front of most shops where labourers were dismembering the carcasses.
- This activity was found being done next to drains and no hygiene was being maintained. Instruments for slaughter were crude knives and in some cases wringing of the neck was being done by hand.
- Carcasses were being heaped alongside dirt and it was difficult to distinguish between dead birds and those that were still alive. Birds were being slaughtered one in front of another which is a violation of the Slaughterhouse Rules 2001.
- None of the butchers/labourers could produce a health certificate so it cannot be denied that some of them could be suffering from communicable diseases, owing to extremely dirty working conditions.
- The birds being slaughtered did not appear to be healthy and in the absence of any health check, it cannot be denied that the birds too could be suffering from diseases. Most birds stacked in cages seemed to have broken limbs or broken wings with wounds that could be infected.
- The carcasses were not being inspected for post mortem examination. The carcasses were not screened for removal of infected parts.
- The fish market was littered with fish carcasses in heaps. Some carcasses were found to be kept in crushed ice. Refused parts were littered on the road and all around the shops where the slaughter was taking place. The refused parts, fish-scales and feathers were also found chocking the storm drains in and around the market.

- Live goats and goat carcasses were also found in the fish market, for which there can be neither authorisation nor license.

Water availability –

- Slaughter of animals and birds is an extremely high water consumption industry. However, no connection from the Delhi Jal Board has been taken by any shop or by Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board for the Ghazipur Mugra Mandi or the Fish Market.
- The market has several illegal boring connections at various places from which underground water is being extracted.

Garbage Disposal and Drainage of Waste Water –

- Blood and refused parts of the carcasses could be observed being disposed in the drains.
- The drains in and around the livestock markets (poultry & fish) were found to be choked with untreated solid waste and body parts of birds and fish.
- Solid waste was also seen accumulated around in one area of the fish market with a large amount of thermocol (non-biodegradable) littered almost everywhere in the fish market.
- Stagnant waste water was observed in many places which could be a potential health hazard.
- The general sanitation and hygiene conditions in the shops as well as surrounding premises were found to be vulnerable.
- It was informed that the contract for cleaning for maintaining cleanliness of the market was given by Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board.
- No sanitation workers were found at the Murga Mandi or the Fish Market.
- The fish market is not properly regulated as heaps of rice husk were seen lying on the road side, the open passages in between the market blocks are encroached upon by dhabas, persons doing de scaling / cleaning of fish in open, open running food preparation / barbeques.
- There was a dhaba preparing food in open, exposed to dust , dirt or other contaminants while another dhaba was seen spotted displaying poultry carcasses / meat in open.

Adulterated ice being used in fish market.

- Few persons were seen selling fish on the road / ground .
- A shop at the entrance of the fish market, shop no 200 , Janta Ice of Zia ul Haq / Ashfaqullah Khan was observed crushing ice slabs into fine ice. It was being sold to the retailers for preservation of fish. The ice was being stored in locally made bamboo baskets / tokras which were unhygienic and dirty.
- The ice slabs in this shop were kept on ground in open in an unclean environment at ambient temperature. It was told that there are in total four such shops in the fish market ( shop no 200, 216 ,236 & 249) having such ice crushing machines and operating in open i.e. exposed to dust, dirt and other contaminants .
- Unadulterated and clean ice is important for preservation and safety of the fish including retailing and transportation, therefore, its quality / microbiological safety standards have to be ensured. It is therefore, imperative to ensure that the Ice factories supplying the ice to different shops in the fish market on daily basis are licensed by the State Food Safety Department and / or other concerned departments.

*Photographs are annexed (20 Nos.)*

A handwritten signature and initials are present at the bottom of the page. The signature appears to be 'DM' followed by a long horizontal line with a small loop at the end. There are also some smaller initials or marks above the line.

### Recommendations

1. The Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board may ensure that the traders are only indulging in the trade for which they are being provided the premises i.e sale of livestock (live poultry & fish). Activities such as illegal slaughter must be prohibited at the premises of the market and must be carried out only in a licensed slaughterhouse.
2. The DPCC may take action against the illegal usage of groundwater at several places in the livestock market.
3. The District Magistrate, East District as well as the East Delhi Municipal Corporation must strictly follow the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Market) Rules 2017.
4. The Delhi Police may prosecute traders and individuals found transporting the birds in violation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 and Transport of Animals Rules 1978.
5. The Food Safety and Standards Department may initiate prosecution against all food business operators who are slaughtering poultry birds and fish without a valid license. Prosecution may be initiated as per law against those that are violating the conditions of the license and causing a serious health risk to consumers and public at large.
6. The source of ice, that is used in the fish market should be identified and checked for quality and food safety by the Food Safety and Standards Department.



Director (AH) GNCTD,  
(Member)

Director (VS), NDMC  
(No representative of NDMC was  
present during inspection)



Ms. Gauri Maulekhi  
(Member)

21.8.19.



Dr. Dinesh Sharma, Joint Director, FSSAI  
(Member)



Director (VS) SDMC

## ANNEXURE-C

INSPECTION REPORT OF THE GHAZIPUR MURGA MANDI AND FISH MARKET  
IN DELHI

Date: 03.12.2020

Date of Inspection: 04.11.2020

Time of Inspection: 11:00 am onwards

Place of Inspection: Ghazipur Murga Mandi and Fish Market in the East Delhi of New Delhi.

Inspection Conducted by: Sub Committee constituted by the Delhi Slaughter House Monitoring Committee, formed in compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

A circular was issued on 02.11.2020 by the Convenor of the Sub-Committee indicating the time and place of the meeting point. The members assembled at the designated time and place and proceeded to the Ghazipur Poultry Mandi after duly informing the Station Officer of the Ghazipur Police Station. Police Personnel were made available to accompany the members.

Background

1. The land where the Ghazipur Murga (Poultry) Market and Fish Market are being operated is owned by the Delhi Agricultural Marketing Committee. Also, the authority responsible for the operation of the Markets is Fish, Poultry and Egg Market Committee.
2. There is no Licensed Slaughter House that exists on the premises of the Poultry or Fish Market.
3. The Market is established under the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1998.
4. Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 and Rules thereunder, The Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases in Animal Act 2009, Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulations made thereunder, Delhi Municipal Corporation Act 1957, Environmental Protection Act, 1986, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, etc are applicable on the said markets.
5. Trade of livestock and slaughter of animals are two distinct activities and require compliance of law accordingly.
6. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in matter titled Common Cause Vs Union of India, vide Judgement dated 17.02.2017 have mandated a Compendium of Statues for Slaughter Houses.

### Ghazipur Murga Mandi

#### Observations:

1. Carcasses of poultry birds were found lying on the ground in polyethene bags, and also wrapped in muddy clothes, in an unhygienic manner.
2. Several lakh poultry birds were observed being brought to the market, however, no system of health check of birds was found. No veterinarian was found on duty.
3. The exact number of birds being brought into the market, the source of such consignment and their health records were not available with any agency.
4. The birds were found to be transported on cycle carts, scooters, trucks of various sizes, auto-tempo and motorcycles etc., in small cages, which is a violation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960, Transport of Animals Rules 1978 amended in 2009 and Motor Vehicles Act 1988.
5. The poultry carcasses were seen being transported from the market to different destinations in tricycle carts / rickshaws in open or wrapped in cloth polyethene bags, carrier tempos.
6. The birds were found to be handled in clear violation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960. The birds were held by the wings and stuffed or taken out from small cages, leading to injuries. In some cases, handlers could be seen throwing them from one place to another, which leading to severe trauma and injury.

#### **Ongoing Construction in Ghazipur Murga Mandi-**

7. Aluwalia Contracts (India) Ltd. were engaged for construction of processing unit and related activities within the premises of Ghazipur Murga Mandi by Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board. The construction activity was ongoing at the time of inspection. It was observed that slaughter house/unit is being constructed but no relevant documents were produced by the construction company at the time of inspection which seems to be in violation of applicable laws.

#### **Slaughter of Poultry Birds in Ghazipur Murga Mandi-**

8. Poultry Birds were being slaughtered in most shops in the Ghazipur Murga Mandi.
9. The Registration/License certificate from the Food Safety and Standards Authority was not displayed in any shop, nor was provided by any shop owner upon enquiring.
10. Mr. Dev Raj, Assistant Secretary, Poultry Fish Marketing Committee, Ghazipur, informed that Delhi Agricultural Marketing Committee issues license for Sale of Poultry Birds in Ghazipur MurgaMandhi, 84 shops in GhzipurMurga Mandi have license to sell Poultry Birds. No action has been initiated by DAMB against violators of their license, who are engaging in illegal slaughter of poultry birds.

11. Heaps of dead birds could be seen in front of most shops where labourers were dismembering the carcasses without any hygiene norms whatsoever.
12. Slaughter and dismembering was being carried out next to drains and offals and blood was being discharged untreated into the sewage drains. No hygiene was maintained.
13. Birds were being slaughtered one in front of another which is a violation of the Slaughterhouse Rules 2001.
14. The birds being slaughtered did not appear to be healthy and in the absence of any health check it cannot be denied that the birds too could be suffering from diseases. Most birds stacked in cages seemed to have broken limbs or broken wings with wounds that could be infected.
15. The carcasses were not being inspected for post mortem examination; the carcasses were not screened for removal of Infected parts.
16. Illegal boring for water was reported in several places in the market.
17. Blood, offals and refused parts of the carcasses were being discharged directly into the drains.
18. The general sanitation and hygiene conditions in the shops as well as surrounding premises were found to be gravely alarming.
19. No sanitation workers were found in the Market.
20. Food Stalls were found inside the Ghazipur Murga Mandi preparing food in open, exposed to dust, dirt or other contaminants. Poultry carcasses / meat were displayed in open.

#### Ghazipur Fish Market

21. Mr. Dev Raj, Assistant Secretary, Poultry Fish Marketing Committee, Ghazipur, informed that Delhi Agricultural Marketing Committee issues license for Sale of Fish and only 19-20 shops in Ghazipur Fish Market have license to sell Fish. No action has been initiated by DAMB against violators of their license, who are engaging in illegal killing or sale of fish without obtaining a license.
22. It was informed by Mr. Rizwan Ahmed, President, Delhi Wholesale Fish Market, that Delhi Agricultural Marketing Committee does not provide copy of the said license to the shop owners.
23. The fish market was littered with fish carcasses in heaps. Some carcasses were found to be kept in crushed ice.
24. Refused parts were littered on the road and all around the shops where the slaughter was taking place. The refused parts, fish-scales and wrapping material were also found chocking the drains in and around the market.
25. No sanitation workers were found at the Fish Market.
26. The open passages in between the market blocks are encroached upon by dhabas, persons doing de scaling /cleaning of fish in open, open running food preparation / barbeques.

27. Several persons were observed peddling fish on the pavements of road inside the market.
28. Heaps of thermocol were found choking drains and littered all over the market.
29. No document could be provided by shop owners regarding the purchase of ice that was being used to preserve fish carcasses. Ice could be a major food contaminant.

#### Recommendations

1. The Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board may ensure that the traders are only indulging in the trade for which they are being provided the premises i.e. sale of livestock (live poultry). Activities such as illegal slaughter must be prohibited at the premises of the market and must be carried out only in licensed slaughterhouse. Violators should be prosecuted in accordance with law.
2. Illegal ongoing construction activities in violation of law and Hon'ble Supreme Court order may be stopped with immediate effect.
3. The CGWA may take action against the illegal usage of groundwater at several places in the livestock market.
4. The DPCC may impose Environmental Compensation on those polluting the water and air by discharging hazardous contaminants into drains and odor under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981 respectively.
5. The Delhi Police may prosecute traders and individuals found transporting the birds in violation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 and Transport of Animals Rules 1978.
6. The Food Safety and Standards Department may initiate prosecution against all food business operators who are slaughtering poultry birds or selling fish carcasses without a valid license/registration. Prosecution may be initiated as per law against those that are violating the conditions of the license and causing a serious health risk to consumers and public at large.

## INSPECTION REPORT OF THE GHAZIPUR SLAUGHTER HOUSE, DELHI

Date of Inspection: 04.11.2020  
 Time of Inspection: 11:00 am onwards  
 Place of Inspection: Ghazipur Slaughter House in the East Delhi District of New Delhi.  
 Inspection Conducted by: Sub Committee constituted by the Delhi Slaughter House Monitoring Committee, formed in compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

A circular was issued on 02.11.2020 by the Convenor of the Sub-Committee indicating the time and place of the meeting point. The members assembled at the designated time and place and proceeded to the Ghazipur Poultry Mandi and thereafter Ghazipur Slaughter House after duly informing the Station Officer of the Ghazipur Police Station. Police Personnel were made available to accompany the members.

### Background:

1. Adjacent to Ghazipur Murga Mandi and Fish Market is the Ghazipur Slaughter House, build by East Delhi Municipal Corporation.
2. Ghazipur Slaughter House consists of 3 slaughter halls, 1 for large animals and 2 for small animals (halal and jhatka respectively).
3. Ghazipur Slaughter House runs in three shifts, 2 for domestic purpose and 1 where the private company Frigorifico Allana Private Limited, slaughters animals for export.
4. Frigorifico Allana Private Limited is an export oriented entity and slaughters animals for export purpose.
5. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in matter titled Common Cause Vs Union of India, vide Judgement dated 17.02.2017 mandated a compendium of Statues for the Slaughter Houses.

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Observations:

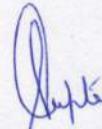
1. It was observed that slaughtering of animals was taking place in three shifts. The mandatory 2 hr gap between shifts was not being maintained between the shifts, which is in violation of the Food Safety Regulations 2011.
2. The Shift 1 for Slaughter of animals for domestic meat markets was found to be unutilized, with no slaughter activity being undertaken.
3. The Sub Committee spoke to persons who were present with animals at the lairage, in the queue to take animals into the slaughter hall during the shift for the domestic meat market.
4. The persons appeared to be middle men who could not provide details of any shop in Delhi where they would sell the meat. They confessed that they sell a major portion of meat back to the Frigorifico Allana Private Limited. They were unable to provide any sale records or details of such domestic sale. No shop owner was found who had brought animals for slaughter, during the shift for slaughter for domestic purposes.
5. Ante mortem and Post mortem of animals was not being carried out as per the prescribed format of FSSAI and as mandated by Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.
6. The record of animals brought for slaughter appeared bogus as the same sequencing of name was observed every day.
7. Frigorifico Allana Private Limited was found using electric tools to push large animals from the lairage into the slaughter hall section.
8. It was observed that large animals were hung upside down on the conveyor belt before death was pronounced by Veterinary Doctor.
9. The odour at the premises of the slaughterhouse and the rendering unit was obnoxious and extremely overpowering.
10. A lease agreement with the Frigorifico Allana Ltd. for removing of dead animals from entire Delhi was signed by erstwhile MCD on 13.08.2010, which was renewed by EDMC on 13.08.2015 and further renewed on 15.09.2020 on the same terms and conditions of the lease agreement and as per the lease agreement one of the condition at Point No. 4(i) **“The lessee shall make his own arrangements for the engagement of all the employees/labour, local or otherwise, for the operations, management and maintenance of the plant complex. He will collect the dead animals from the area of Delhi city either himself or through his sub-contractors. He will have a right on the final product of the Rendering Plant such as bone-meal, meat-meal, bone-chips, fat skin hides etc. of the Modern carcasses Organization-cum-Rendering Plant Complex.”** It has come to the notice that EDMC had discontinued the lifting of dead animals from amid lockdown Delhi, except from EDMC area. This is leading to grave violation of law and threat to public health and safety

**Recommendations**

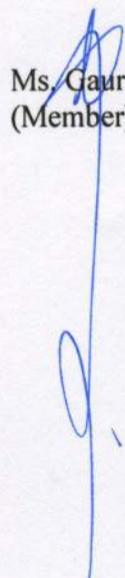
1. The EDMC slaughter house is not found to be utilised for the domestic market of Delhi. The slaughter hall for buffaloes, is almost exclusively used for export in all shifts, with the help of middle men. Thenon-mechanised space may be provided to shop owners to slaughter poultry birds which would serve the domestic market more extensively, at least in East Delhi.
2. DPCC must be asked to conduct an inspection and test the ground water and air pollution that may be caused by the slaughterhouse and rendering unit.
3. EDMC should ensure that the dead animals are removed from entire Delhi .



Director (AH), GNCTD  
(Member)

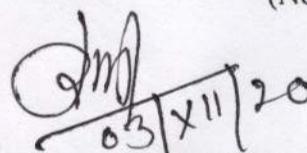


Director (VS), North DMC  
(Member)



Ms. Gauri Maulekhi  
(Member)

Dr. A.C. Mishra  
Joint Director, FSSAI, (Member)  
(Not present at the time of Inspection)



03/11/20

Director, South DMC  
(Convenor)

**INSPECTION REPORT OF THE GHAZIPUR MURGA MANDI AND FISH  
MARKET IN DELHI**

Date of Inspection: 23.09.2021  
 Time of Inspection: 12:30pm onwards  
 Place of Inspection: Ghazipur Murga Mandi and Fish Market in East Delhi of New Delhi  
 Inspection Conducted by: Sub Committee constituted by the Delhi Slaughter House Monitoring Committee, formed in compliance of the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court

A circular was issued on 21.09.2021 by the Convenor of the Sub-Committee indicating the time and place of the meeting point. The members assembled at the designated time and place and proceeded to the Ghazipur Poultry Mandi after duly informing the DCP, East Delhi. Police personnel were made available to accompany the members.

**Background:**

1. The land where the Ghazipur Murga (Poultry) Market and Fish Market are being operated is owned by the Delhi Agricultural Marketing Committee. Also, the authority responsible for the operation of the Markets is Fish, Poultry and Egg Market Committee, operating under the aegis of the Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board. The market is established under the Delhi Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) Act, 1998 for sale of live animals.
2. There is no Licensed Slaughter House that exists on the premises of the Poultry or Fish Market.
3. Prevention of Cruelty to Animal Act, 1960 and Rules thereunder, The Prevention and Control of Infectious Diseases in Animal Act 2009, Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulations made thereunder, Delhi Municipal Corporation Act 1957, Environmental Protection Act, 1986, Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981, etc are applicable on the said markets.
4. Trade of livestock and slaughter of birds are two distinct activities and require compliance of law accordingly.
5. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in matter titled Common Cause Vs Union of India, vide Judgement dated 17.02.2017 have mandated a Compendium of Statutes for Slaughter Houses.

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

*[Signature]*

### Ghazipur Murga Mandi

#### Observations:

1. Shops meant for sale of live birds and passages in front of such shops were found being used for slaughter of birds in large numbers. Blood and offals were found littered all over the premises, especially in front of the shops. **(Image 1-3)**
2. Carcasses of poultry birds were found lying wrapped in polythene bags or directly on the surface of the filthy floor in the shops. **(Image 1-3)**
3. It could be estimated that more than 4 lakhs of poultry birds were being brought into the market. The health status of these birds - the majority of which were found injured and some who were so sick that they were drifting in and out of consciousness, strongly indicated that there was a lack of sufficient veterinary attention being provided herein. No consignment that was being brought into the market had a Fitness Certificate to Transport provided by a veterinarian.
4. The birds were found to be transported on cycle carts, scooters, trucks of various sizes, auto-tempo and motorcycles, etc., in extremely small cages with severe overcrowding. This is in complete contravention with the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960, Transport of Animals Rules 1978 amended in 2009 and Motor Vehicles Act 1998. **(Image 4-9)**
5. No record was being maintained at any place in the Market, about the source of the consignments of birds.
6. No Veterinarian was found at the market checking the birds as they were brought in or slaughtered in the shops.
7. The poultry carcasses were being seen transported out of the market in carts/rickshaws/carrier tempos wrapped in polythene bags. **(Image 9)**
8. The handling of the birds was in complete violation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. The handlers of the birds were found holding them upside down by their legs, by their feathers and throwing/stuffing them into small cages; all of which was leading to severe trauma and injury. **(Image 8)**

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9. The poultry birds were kept without reasonable room for movement, and in blatantly unhygienic conditions with heaps of plastic, slush and waste around the cages. **(Image 4-6)**

#### **Ongoing Construction in Ghazipur Murga Mandi**

10. On the premises of Ghazipur Murga Mandi, Aluwalia Contracts (India) Ltd. were engaged in construction work, reportedly as a Poultry Slaughterhouse. No relevant documents including environmental clearances could be produced by the construction company at the time of the inspection which is an apparent legal violation. **(Image 15-17)**

#### **Slaughter of Poultry Birds in Ghazipur Murga Mandi**

11. It was estimated that more than 3 thousand poultry birds were being slaughtered in each shop in the Ghazipur Murga Mandi. Fresh blood was seen either being collected in barrels or poured in drains.
12. Stunning of birds was not being performed and the shops were far from being fit for such slaughter activity.
13. The Registration/License certificate from the Food Safety and Standards Authority was not displayed in any shop nor was provided by any shop owner on enquiring.
14. Carcasses of poultry birds were found in front of multiple shops where they were being dismembered without any attention being accorded to public health and hygiene.
15. Slaughtering and dismembering of the carcasses were being carried out next to drains, and offals and blood were being discharged into the drainage system without any treatment and processing; posing a serious risk to public health. **(Image 3)**
16. There were heaps of freshly slaughtered carcasses of birds kept in front of the live birds, and the birds were being slaughtered in front of one another in violation of Slaughterhouse Rules 2001.
17. There was a lack of veterinary doctors to do health check ups; and most of the birds were suffering from injuries such as broken limbs/open wounds which were likely to be infected. This made it imminent that a majority of the birds being slaughtered were not healthy, posing a serious food safety and public health concern.

18. The carcasses were not being inspected for post mortem examination and were instead just being stored on the floor of the shops which was contaminated with pollutants and filth following which they were being processed further without removal of infected parts.
19. There was complete neglect of hygiene and general sanitation in the shops and in the public spaces surrounding the shops, to the extent that blood from the slaughtered and dismemberment of birds at some shops, was flowing out onto the public street and had accumulated there.
20. There was a complete absence of sanitation workers in the market. Most shop owners and workers were found roaming around in blood soaked clothing and footwear.
21. Open drains at Ghazipur Murga Mandi were full of plastic, solid waste and wastewater, and blood generated by slaughter/dismemberment of poultry in the shops which had clogged them and in some areas led to the overflowing of the aforementioned waste material from the drains out onto the street. **(Image 10-14)**
22. There were food stalls allotted by the MCD adjacent to Ghazipur Murga Mandi preparing food in the open need to be checked by the health department of EDMC. The food produced here was evidently exposed to dirt, dust and other pollutants and carcasses were being openly displayed which is injurious to public health and safety.
23. In the past two months, DAMB has constructed 44 new shops near the entrance of the Market, where large scale illegal slaughter is being performed. This is despite directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in W.P.(C) No.- 1214/2018.

#### Ghazipur Fish Market

24. Despite the previous inspections, no improvement was observed, rather it was found in more deplorable and unhygienic conditions.
25. The ice used to store the fish carcasses post-slaughter were placed on the filthy surface of the floor which was being walked upon by the fish handlers in the same shoes they used to walk in the slush on the road outside.

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26. Live fish was kept in the water which was so stale that it was brownish red; these conditions could be a health hazard to the consumers of these fish. **(Image 19-20)**
27. Carcasses of fish were being packed for transport in extremely dirty, brown ice inside the thermocol cartons. The polluted ice could pose a grave risk to public health and safety. **(Image 22)**
28. No sanitation workers could be seen anywhere in the Ghazipur Fish Market. **(Image 23)**
29. Heaps of packing husk and thermocol were found choking drains and littered all over the market. **(Image 23)**
30. No document could be provided by shop owners regarding the purchase of ice that was being used to preserve fish carcasses. The ice being used in this market could be a source of major food contaminant.
31. None of the shops in the area had licenses on display and couldn't show them on demand. **(Image 21)** It was informed by Mr Rizwan Ahmed, President of Wholesale Fish Market that the Delhi Agricultural Marketing Committee does not provide the said license to the shop owners.
32. Wastewater and solid waste (including non-biodegradable Thermocol), generated in these shops were overflowing onto the public street and had clogged the drainage system. **(Image 24-25,27)**
33. Stagnant water was observed at several places in the Ghazipur Fish Market which had attracted swarms of mosquitoes. This could significantly increase the risk for mosquito-borne diseases like Dengue. **(Image 24)**
34. No social distancing was observed in the market, borewells were noticed. Most Shop owners use this water for cleaning operations but no proof of water quality whether potable or not shown by any shop owner.

### Recommendations

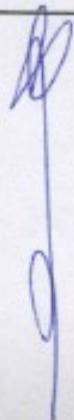
1. The Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board may ensure that traders are only indulging in the trade for which they are provided the premises i.e. sale of livestock (live poultry). Activities such as illegal slaughter must be prohibited at the premises of the market and must be carried out only in licensed slaughterhouses. Violators should be prosecuted in accordance with law.
2. Ongoing construction activities should be reviewed by DPCC to check if necessary compliance including but not limited to Environmental Clearance has been secured.
3. The Delhi Pollution Control Committee may impose Environmental Compensation on those polluting the water and air by discharging noxious pollutants into the drains and odour under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 respectively.
4. The Delhi Police may prosecute traders and individuals found transporting the birds in violation of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 and Transport of Animals Rules 1978.
5. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India may initiate prosecution against all food business operators who are slaughtering poultry birds or selling fish carcasses without a valid license/registration. Prosecution may be initiated as per law against those that are violating the conditions of the license and causing a serious risk to consumers and public at large.

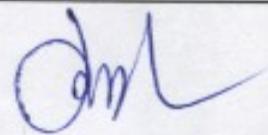
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## LIST OF STATUTORY COMPLIANCES TO BE ENSURED

Deptt.	ACT	PROVISION	COMPLIANCE REQUIRED
1- Delhi Agricultural Marketing Board	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017.  The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.	Rule 3, 4, 5 and 12.  Section 3 and 11.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance of The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017 to be ensured.</li> <li>• Registration of Market with the District Animal Market Committee was not found to be done; and to stop and initiate prosecution against illegal slaughter of poultry birds in the Ghazipur livestock market as it is not a licensed slaughterhouse.</li> <li>• Appointment of adequate number of veterinary inspectors and para-veterinary staff authorized by the District Animal Marketing Committee.</li> <li>• Ensure that unnecessary pain and suffering is not instituted upon the poultry bird while trading.</li> </ul>
2- Department of Animal Husbandry, Developmen t Department, Government of NCT of Delhi	The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009.	Section 3,4,5 and 6.  Order No. F.13(7)/AHD/V AS(HQ)/SH Rules/2014 dated 07.4.2014	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That each poultry bird is to be examined by authorized veterinarians and transported in strict compliance with Transport of Animals Rules 2001. This was found not being done anywhere in the market.</li> </ul>

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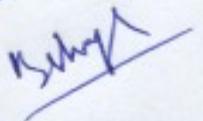



<p>3- Delhi Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals</p>	<p>The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.</p> <p>The Transport of Animals Rules, 1978.</p> <p>The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017.</p> <p>The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001.</p> <p>The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Care and Maintenance of Case Property Animals) Rules, 2017.</p>	<p>Section 3 and 11.</p> <p>Chapter XII and Chapter IX (Rules 96, 97 and 98).</p> <p>Rules 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.</p> <p>Rule 3.</p> <p>Rules 3, 5, 7, 8 and 9.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strict compliance of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act and the rules made therein.</li> <li>• In case of non-compliance of the Act and rules made thereunder to initiate prosecution in accordance with Act and Slaughterhouse Rules 2001, Transport of Animals Rules 1978, and Livestock Market Rules 2017</li> </ul>
<p>4- Department of Food Safety, New Delhi</p>	<p>The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006;</p> <p>The Food Safety and Standards (Licensing and Registration of Food Businesses) Regulations, 2011.</p>	<p>Section 31, 89 and 97.</p> <p>Regulation 2.1.2 (1)(5)</p> <p>Part IV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal slaughter of birds at Ghazipur Murga Mandi or at any other place in Delhi should be stopped immediately.</li> <li>• Slaughter of poultry birds to be done only after obtaining a license under Section 31 of The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.</li> <li>• To ensure that license to a slaughterhouse should only be given in compliance of The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 and regulations made thereunder and Hon'ble Supreme Court order dated 17.02.2017 of "Common cause, A Regd. Society Vs Union of India and Ors".</li> </ul>







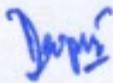
5- East Delhi Municipal Corporation	The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017.  The Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.	Rule 4  Section 407(2), 409(1), 415(1),(4).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constitution of Animal Market Committee in compliance to The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Regulation of Livestock Markets) Rules, 2017.</li> <li>• Food Business Operator License can only be issued under Section 31 of The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.</li> <li>• Municipal Corporation must close the illegal sale and slaughter of poultry birds in and around Ghazipur livestock market.</li> </ul>
6- Delhi Pollution Control Committee	Environment Protection Act, 1986.  Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.  Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.	Section 25  Section 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Environmental Clearance, Consent to Establish and Operate which is given under Section 25 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, and Section 21 of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 read with Section 3 of the Environment Protection Act, 1986, should be given only after fulfillment of all condition for operation of a Slaughter House.</li> <li>• DPCC be requested to check whether environmental clearance is obtained to establish and operate the ongoing construction of the Poultry processing plant.</li> <li>• Impose Environmental Compensation on shop owners and on DAMB for flouting Environmental norms.</li> </ul>

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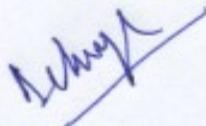
7- Delhi Police	Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960  Delhi Police Act 1978         Indian Penal Code 1860	Section 3, 11, 38  Section 28(1)(l), Section 73      Section 429 Section 268, 269	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevent illegal slaughter of animals at the Ghazipur Murga Mandi and adjacent areas.</li> <li>• Prevent transport of poultry birds except in strict conformation with the Transport of Animals Rules 1978 promulgated under Section 38 of the PCA Act.</li> <li>• Prevent illegal slaughter of animals and mutilation of animals in Ghazipur Murga Mandi and adjacent areas.</li> <li>• Prevent nuisance in the Livestock Market caused by blood, offals, carcasses strewn all over public premises.</li> </ul>
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(Dr. J.S Dagar)  
Director(VS), North DMC  
Member



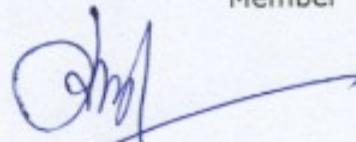
( Dr. Rakesh Singh)  
Director (Animal Husbandry), GNCTD  
Member



(Mr. B.S Acharya)  
Joint Director, North Region, FSSAI  
Member



Smt. Gauri Maulekhi  
Member



(Dr. Ravindra Sharma)  
Director (VS), SDMC  
Convener

## ANNEXURE-5

1

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  
R E C O R D O F P R O C E E D I N G S

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: [ ]

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.

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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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provides for mandatory provisions for stunning and ensuring that animals are not slaughtered within the sight of other animals.</li> <li>Performa Ante and Post Mortem Fitness Certificate 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</li> </ul>	43-48
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1	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006</u></b></p> <p>Section 92 – Power of the food Authority to make regulation with previous approval of the Central Government.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Food Safety and Standard (Licensing and Registration of Food Business)Regulations 2011</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Part IV: Mandatory provision for processing packaging and refrigeration requirement to be followed by the food business operators(Slaughter Houses) and safeguards for prevention of cross contamination and spread of diseases.</li> </ul>	72-123  124-184
2	<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Environment (Protection) Act, 1986</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Central Government has powers to frame rules under Section 6 and 25 of the Act.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Environment Protection(Amendment) Rules, 2015</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mandatory effluent discharge Standards for slaughter Houses which Slaughter house, meat and sea food industry shall follow for discharge of waste water.</li> <li><i>(Revised Draft) Effluent discharge standards for Slaughter House to be notified by Ministry of Environment Forest and Climate Change</i></li> </ul>	356  357-358  359-361
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2	IS 1982 : 2015 Ante mortem and post mortem inspection of meat animals – Code of practice (second revision)	<b>501-515</b>
3	IS 4393 : 2016 Basic Requirement of an Abattoir (second revision)	<b>516-539</b>



Esha Dutta &lt;eshadutta7@gmail.com&gt;

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**Service of Applicant's Reply to Additional Affidavit filed by Respondent No.1/MOEFCC**

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**Esha Dutta** <eshadutta7@gmail.com>

Tue, Apr 2, 2024 at 12:37 PM

To: Pratyaksh Gupta Adv For MOEFCC NGT &lt;lawquery89\_1@hotmail.com&gt;, Pratyaksh Gupta

&lt;lawquery89@hotmail.com&gt;

Cc: Gauri Maulekhi &lt;gaurimaulekhi@gmail.com&gt;, Shaalini Agrawal &lt;shaaliniagrawal04@gmail.com&gt;

Dear Sir,

Please find attached the final soft copy of the Applicant's Reply to Additional Affidavit filed by Respondent No.1/MOEFCC in OA.879/22 listed tomorrow i.e.03.04.2024. Kindly disregard my earlier mail. This is for your kind information/ record and constitutes service of the Reply.

Thanking you,  
Yours faithfully,  
Esha Dutta  
Advocate

[Quoted text hidden]

**FINAL EIA REPLY FOR SERVICE.pdf**

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