

**Recently enacted/amended  
cow slaughter laws  
In India**

Submission of information to UN Special Procedures

*Submission made to the UN Special Procedures regarding cow slaughter laws recently enacted/amended in Karnataka, Assam, and the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu. The laws prescribe disproportionate penalties, and formalise enforcement arrangements with violent 'vigilante' groups.*

Submission Ref. # zic52ath

**SOUTHASIA  
JUSTICE  
CAMPAIGN**

[southasiajusticecampaign.org](https://southasiajusticecampaign.org)

3 October, 2024

## Description

- **Karnataka:** In January 2021, the Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Ordinance 2020 was promulgated, imposing a blanket ban on slaughter and consumption of all bovine meat including buffaloes under 13 years old. Subsequently, in February 2021, this ordinance was enacted as a law amid significant opposition. Violations under this law attract 3 to 7 years of imprisonment, as compared to six months of imprisonment under the previous iteration of the law, as well as fines ranging from INR 50,000 (approximately USD 595) to INR 1,000,000 (approximately USD 11,900). Further, section 17 provides protection to persons for acts done or intended to be done under this law. The intent to use this provision for providing immunity to cow vigilantes for violent acts such as lynchings is demonstrated by the statement made by Prabhu B Chauhan, the Karnataka Minister for Animal Husbandry, in January 2021, that cases previously registered against “cow vigilantes” would be withdrawn.
- **Assam:** In September 2021, the Assam Cattle Preservation Act, 2021 replaced the Assam Cattle Preservation Act, 1950, prohibiting the sale and purchase of beef or beef products in areas “predominantly inhabited by Hindu, Jain, Sikh and other non-beef-eating communities”, or within a 5-kms radius of any temple. A further amendment in January 2022 made the law even more stringent, by inter alia placing the burden of proof on the accused. The new law provides very broad powers of inspection, search, seizure and detention to police officers and any other person authorised by the government if they have “reason to believe” that an offence under this law “has been or is likely to be committed.” Offences under this law attract a minimum jail term of three years, extending up to eight years, which can be doubled for repeat offenders.
- **Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (DNHDD):** On 18 January 2024, the Ministry of Home Affairs notified the application of existing stringent laws against cow slaughter for the merged union territory of DNHDD through the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Adaptation of State Laws) Second Order, 2022. This had the effect of applying in the merged union territory of DNHDD the amended Bombay Animal Preservation Act 1954 as applicable to the erstwhile union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, as well as the Goa, Daman and Diu Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, as applicable to the erstwhile union territory of Daman and Diu. Under this, prohibited slaughter of cattle is a cognisable and non-bailable offence; restrictions are also imposed on transport, sale, storage etc. of beef. Moreover, if any cattle is transported without a permit, it is deemed to be transported for slaughter, unless the transporter is able to prove otherwise. The penalties under the newly applicable provisions are similar to those introduced in Gujarat in 2017, with slaughter of any cattle will attract a minimum of 10 years imprisonment which could extend to life imprisonment, and a fine between INR 100,000 (approximately USD 1,190) to INR 500,000 (approximately USD 5,954) for violations. Contravention of restrictions

on transport of cattle could attract a similar fine and between 7 to 10 years imprisonment.

Many cow slaughter laws place the burden of proof on the accused, which is contrary to fair trial principles. Another extremely problematic provision in many such laws is the provision of immunity as well as active recruitment of “vigilantes”, who perpetrate violence under the guise of protecting cows, resulting in a high number of deaths due to lynching. Victims of such attacks usually belong to Muslim or Dalit minority groups, with a majority of those targeted being Muslims.

In some states, laws prohibiting cow slaughter empower the police to sub-contract enforcement of the law, leading to a formalisation of arrangements with non-state vigilante actors. Non-state actors engaged in this manner are also given wide-ranging powers of entry, inspection, search and seizure. The laws in Haryana and Maharashtra, in particular, allow the police to enlist civilians and invest them with policing powers. In Maharashtra, for instance, implementation of the law was outsourced to cow vigilantes by creating the post of “Honorary Animal Welfare Officers” in each district. Another example is the ‘Haryana Gau Seva Ayog’, established to oversee implementation of cow protection laws in the state, which has members who run cow vigilante groups and have been accused of attacks.

The law introduced in Assam contains language broad enough to enable the state government to appoint any person as a competent authority under this law, both under the scope of 'competent authority' as defined under section 3(d), and under section 11 which confers the power to enter, inspect, search, seize, etc. on listed officials or "any person authorized in this behalf by the state government". Moreover, the disproportionately harsh penalties specified under such laws as well as the provisions assuring immunity to persons acting in good faith under these laws are reported to embolden non-state actors in their attacks targeting minorities by vigilante groups.

The provisions of state-specific laws prohibiting cow slaughter highlighted above, as well as the attacks by non-State actors targeting minorities are in direct contravention of basic human rights enshrined in international conventions which India has ratified. An overview of the human rights being violated is set out below:

- **Fair trial rights:** Several provisions in the cow slaughter laws can be shown to violate fair trial rights as set out in articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and articles 9 and 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), including the wide-ranging powers of search and seizure, the presumption of guilt and shifting of burden of proof to the accused.
- **Right to life:** To the extent that such laws result in physical attacks by cow vigilante groups causing injury and death, they violate the victims’ right to life. Article 3 UDHR guarantees the right to life, liberty and security of person. Article 6(1) ICCPR provides that the right to life is inherent and non-derogable, and goes on to state that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of their life. The second

sentence of Article 6(1) provides that the right to life “shall be protected by law”. Extrajudicial killings are completely devoid of due process and present no opportunity to the victims to defend themselves in accordance with the due process and rule of law, and therefore, are arbitrary deprivations of the right to life. Even where the perpetrators are not directly state actors, the state’s role in enabling such arbitrary deprivation of life and its failure in preventing it violates the victims’ right to life.

- **Right to effective remedy and access to justice:** International law guarantees the right to an effective remedy for victims of human rights violations. It includes, inter alia, the duty to investigate violations effectively, promptly, thoroughly and impartially and, where appropriate, to take action against those allegedly responsible in accordance with domestic and international law, and provide victims with equal and effective access to justice and reparation. The failure of the authorities to bring perpetrators of vigilante violence to justice is a violation of article 2 ICCPR, article 7 UDHR and articles 4 and 5 ICERD, as well as Principle 9 of the Principles on Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions. Under article 6(1) ICCPR, India has an obligation to adopt positive measures to protect the right to life of individuals, and also to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish perpetrators, including when the perpetrators are non-State actors. The Human Rights Committee has observed that there is a positive obligation on States to ensure protection of rights of individuals against violations by private persons or entities, which includes the duty to exercise due diligence to prevent, punish, investigate or redress the harm caused by non-state actors.<sup>32</sup> Therefore, a failure to investigate and to bring perpetrators of such violations to justice can itself result in a separate breach of the ICCPR.
- **Minority rights:** Given that the laws and the violent incidents disproportionately impact individuals belonging to a religious minority (Muslims) or a minority caste (Dalits), these also violate the rights of minorities which are set out under article 27 ICCPR as well as articles 1 and 4 of the United Nations 1992 Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (Declaration on Minorities) which require States to protect the existence and the identity of minorities within their territories and to adopt measures to that end. The Declaration on Minorities also requires States to adopt measures to ensure that persons belonging to minorities can exercise their human rights without discrimination, and that persons belonging to minorities have the right to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, and to use their own language, in private and in public, freely, without any interference or any form of discrimination.
- **Prohibition of torture:** In many instances, cow vigilantes subject their victims to severe physical violence and abuse amounting to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. A failure to prevent such incidents, conduct investigations and prosecute perpetrators is a violation of India’s obligations under articles 7 and 9 ICCPR, as well as articles 2 and 16 of the Convention

against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), which requires occurrences of torture or ill-treatment to be prevented. Articles 7 and 12 CAT also require prompt and impartial investigation wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that an act of torture has been committed along with the prosecution of perpetrators of such acts.

- **Right to livelihood:** The overly broad provisions of the cow slaughter laws also have the effect of criminalising certain trades and professions, and infringing on the right to livelihood, particularly of minority community members.

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**Reference:** zic52ath**Date:** Thursday, October 3, 2024**Type:** Bill, legislation, policy or practice**Original:** English**Consent:** Not required**Related mandates**

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- religion or belief
- minority issues
- executions
- torture
- privacy

**Submitted by**

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**Name:** South Asia Justice Campaign (SAJC)**Type:** Group**Email:** southasiajusticecampaign@protonmail.com**Describe the activities of the group/community, civil society or other entity:**

SAJC is a platform of individuals and groups committed to furthering justice, peace, and harmony in South Asia. SAJC raises issues concerning justice and the rights of vulnerable groups and works to bring South Asian communities together to foster peace, understanding, and well-being.

**Case details**

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**Country where the incident allegedly occurred/is occurring/might occur:** India**Province / district / area:** States of Karnataka and Assam, Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu**Date(s) as may be relevant:**

Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Act, 2020 came in force with effect from 25 February 2021; Assam Cattle Preservation Act, 2021 received the assent of the Governor on 9 September 2021; Assam Cattle Preservation (Amendment) Act, 2021 received the assent of the Governor on 24 January 2022; The Bombay Animal Preservation Act, 1954 (as extended to the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu) was published in the official gazette on 30 March 2022; The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, 1978 was published in the official gazette on 30 March 2022.

**Please provide a detailed description of the context; summarize the concerned bill, legislation or policy, including their stage of development, or describe the concerned practice:**

Karnataka: In January 2021, the Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Ordinance 2020 was promulgated, imposing a blanket ban on slaughter and consumption of all bovine meat including buffaloes under 13 years old. Subsequently, in February 2021, this ordinance was enacted as a law amid significant opposition. Violations under this law attract 3 to 7 years of imprisonment, as compared to six months of imprisonment under the previous iteration of the law, as well as fines ranging from INR 50,000 (approximately USD 595) to INR 1,000,000 (approximately USD 11,900). Further, section 17 provides protection to persons for acts done or intended to be done under this law. The intent to use this provision for providing immunity to cow vigilantes for violent acts such as lynchings is demonstrated by the statement made by Prabhu B Chauhan, the Karnataka Minister for Animal Husbandry, in January 2021, that cases previously registered against "cow vigilantes" would be withdrawn.

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**Please describe on whom or which group the bill, legislation, policy or practice has/would have an impact, what rights would allegedly**

**be affected and how:**

Many cow slaughter laws place the burden of proof on the accused, which is contrary to fair trial principles. Another extremely problematic provision in many such laws is the provision of immunity as well as active recruitment of "vigilantes", who perpetrate violence under the guise of protecting cows, resulting in a high number of deaths due to lynching. Victims of such attacks usually belong to Muslim or Dalit minority groups, with a majority of those targeted being Muslims.

In some states, laws prohibiting cow slaughter empower the police to sub-contract enforcement of the law, leading to a formalisation of arrangements with non-state vigilante actors. Non-state actors engaged in this manner are also given wide-ranging powers of entry, inspection, search and seizure. The laws in Haryana and Maharashtra, in particular, allow the police to enlist civilians and invest them with policing powers. In Maharashtra, for instance, implementation of the law was outsourced to cow vigilantes by creating the post of "Honorary Animal Welfare Officers" in each district. Another example is the 'Haryana Gau Seva Ayog', established to oversee implementation of cow protection laws in the state, which has members who run cow vigilante groups and have been accused of attacks.

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The provisions of state-specific laws prohibiting cow slaughter highlighted above, as well as the attacks by non-State actors targeting minorities are in direct contravention of basic human rights enshrined in international conventions which India has ratified. An overview of the human rights being violated is set out below:

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- Right to life: To the extent that such laws result in physical attacks by cow vigilante groups causing injury and death, they violate the victims' right to life. Article 3 UDHR guarantees the right to life, liberty and security of person. Article 6(1) ICCPR provides that the right to life is inherent and non-derogable, and goes on to state that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of their life. The second sentence of Article 6(1) provides that the right to life "shall be protected by law". Extrajudicial killings are completely devoid of due process and present no opportunity to the victims to defend themselves in accordance with the due process and rule of law, and therefore, are arbitrary deprivations of the right to life. Even where the perpetrators are not directly state actors, the state's role in enabling such arbitrary deprivation of life and its failure in preventing it violates the victims' right to life.

[Continued in "Additional Information"]

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### **Additional information**

[Continued from previous section]

- Right to effective remedy and access to justice: International law guarantees the right to an effective remedy for victims of human rights violations. It includes, inter alia, the duty to investigate violations effectively, promptly, thoroughly and impartially and, where appropriate, to take action against those allegedly responsible in accordance with domestic and international law, and provide victims with equal and effective access to justice and reparation. The failure of the authorities to bring perpetrators of vigilante violence to justice is a violation of article 2 ICCPR, article 7 UDHR and articles 4 and 5 ICERD, as well as Principle 9 of the Principles on Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions. Under article 6(1) ICCPR, India has an obligation to adopt positive measures to protect the right to life of individuals, and also to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish perpetrators, including when the perpetrators are non-State actors. The Human Rights Committee has observed that there is a positive obligation on States to ensure protection of rights of individuals against violations by private persons or entities, which includes the duty to exercise due diligence to prevent, punish, investigate or redress the harm caused by non-state actors.<sup>32</sup> Therefore, a failure to investigate and to bring perpetrators of such violations to justice can itself result in a separate breach of the ICCPR.

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- Prohibition of torture: In many instances, cow vigilantes subject their victims to severe physical violence and abuse amounting to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. A failure to prevent such incidents, conduct investigations and prosecute perpetrators is a violation of India's obligations under articles 7 and 9 ICCPR, as well as articles 2 and 16 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), which requires occurrences of torture or ill-treatment to be prevented. Articles 7 and 12 CAT also require prompt and impartial investigation wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that an act of torture has been committed along with the prosecution of perpetrators of such acts.

- Right to livelihood: The overly broad provisions of the cow slaughter laws also have the effect of criminalising certain trades and professions, and infringing on the right to livelihood, particularly of minority community members.

## Annexure 1 - Note on Cow Slaughter Laws and Vigilante Violence in India

### 1. Introduction

The Constitution of India sets out the endeavour to *inter alia* take steps for prohibiting the slaughter of cattle, cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle.<sup>1</sup> Since the protection and preservation of livestock is listed in the List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India (i.e. the State List), India has a number of state-specific laws banning cow slaughter. Such laws have been enacted since the 1950s, including in Uttar Pradesh (1955), Bihar (1955), and Madhya Pradesh (1949), with a majority of states currently having such laws in place – though the extent of prohibition is different in different states.<sup>2</sup>

Newer versions of such laws, as well as amendments made to existing laws in recent years have introduced stricter punishments for cow slaughter up to and including life imprisonment in some states. Moreover, some of the laws criminalize not only cow slaughter, but also the transportation, possession, and/or sale of cattle and/or beef. Under most of these laws, cow slaughter is a cognizable and non-bailable offense. Cognizable offences are those in which no warrant or permission from the court is required for the police to make an arrest and begin their investigation. Further, in the case of a non-bailable offence, judicial intervention is required for an individual to be granted bail. In some states, the laws also impose restrictions on the slaughter of other cattle, such as buffalos and oxen. However, even in states where there are no restrictions pertaining to bovine cattle other than cows, authorities as well as vigilantes often fail to make this distinction while targeting individuals transporting cattle or meat. Many cow slaughter laws place the burden of proof on the accused, which is contrary to fair trial principles. Another extremely problematic provision in many such laws is the provision of immunity as well as active recruitment of “vigilantes”, who perpetrate violence under the guise of protecting cows, resulting in a high number of deaths due to lynching. Victims of such attacks usually belong to Muslim or Dalit minority groups, with a majority of those targeted being Muslims.<sup>3</sup> A report from March 2018 highlighted that out of 107 recorded instances of cow vigilantism between January 2016 to March 2018, where identities of the victims were mentioned, 75% of the victims were Muslims, 12% were Dalits and the remaining belonged to marginalized castes and communities.<sup>4</sup> Similarly, the New Delhi-based Documentation of the Oppressed database reported 206 acts of cow-vigilantism related violence between July 2014 and August 2022, involving 850 victims, mainly Muslims.<sup>5</sup> A report by ACLED in May 2021 analysing incidents of cow violence from 2016 to 2020 highlighted that states with stringent laws on cow slaughter were more prone to cow vigilante violence.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> [Article 48](#), Constitution of India.

<sup>2</sup> [Cow Slaughter Prevention Laws in India](#), CJP, 2 July 2018.

<sup>3</sup> The disproportionate impact of both cow slaughter laws and vigilante attacks on Muslims has repeatedly been highlighted by the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom in its February 2017 report titled [Constitutional and Legal Challenges Faced by Religious Minorities in India, November 2022 Country Update](#) on India, and [October 2024 Country Update](#) on India, as well as the India chapter of its annual reports since 2020 recommending India as a country of particular concern. See [2020 report](#), [2021 report](#), [2022 report](#), [2023 report](#) and [2024 report](#).

<sup>4</sup> [Cow Vigilantism: Crime, Community and Livelihood](#), People’s Union for Democratic Rights, March 2018.

<sup>5</sup> Rupam Jain, [India’s far-right cow vigilantes bolster clout before high-stake elections](#), Reuters, 29 December 2023.

<sup>6</sup> Shreya Maskara, [Cow Protection Legislation and Vigilante Violence in India](#), ACLED, 3 May 2021.

It was in this context that three UN Special Procedures issued a joint letter to the Government of India in July 2017, to raise concerns about attacks on Muslims and Dalits by such vigilante groups, as well as the tightening of cow slaughter regulations with stricter and disproportionate penalties for cow slaughter, specifically in relation to the Gujarat Animal Preservation (Amendment) Act 2017 passed in March 2017.<sup>7</sup>

This note examines some recently enacted or amended laws regulating or prohibiting cow slaughter, drawing attention to specific provisions that violate human rights.

## 2. Recent Laws / Amendments

- a. **Karnataka:** In January 2021, the Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Ordinance 2020 was promulgated,<sup>8</sup> imposing a blanket ban on slaughter and consumption of all bovine meat including buffaloes under 13 years old. Subsequently, in February 2021, this ordinance was enacted as a law amid significant opposition.<sup>9</sup> Violations under this law attract 3 to 7 years of imprisonment, as compared to six months of imprisonment under the previous iteration of the law, as well as fines ranging from INR 50,000 (approximately USD 595) to INR 1,000,000 (approximately USD 11,900). Further, section 17 provides protection to persons for acts done or intended to be done under this law. The intent to use this provision for providing immunity to cow vigilantes for violent acts such as lynchings is demonstrated by the statement made by Prabhu B Chauhan, the Karnataka Minister for Animal Husbandry, in January 2021, that cases previously registered against “cow vigilantes” would be withdrawn.<sup>10</sup>
- b. **Assam:** In September 2021, the Assam Cattle Preservation Act, 2021 replaced the Assam Cattle Preservation Act, 1950,<sup>11</sup> prohibiting the sale and purchase of beef or beef products in areas “*predominantly inhabited by Hindu, Jain, Sikh and other non-beef-eating communities*”, or within a 5-kms radius of any temple. A further amendment in January 2022 made the law even more stringent, by *inter alia* placing the burden of proof on the accused.<sup>12</sup> The new law provides very broad powers of inspection, search, seizure and detention to police officers and any other person authorised by the government if they have “*reason to believe*” that an offence under this law “*has been or is likely to be committed.*” Offences under this law attract a minimum jail term of three years, extending up to eight years, which can be doubled for repeat offenders.
- c. **Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (DNHDD):** On 18 January 2024, the Ministry of Home Affairs notified the application of existing stringent laws against cow slaughter for the merged union territory of DNHDD through the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and

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<sup>7</sup> Mandates of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, [Letter](#) dated 28 July 2017, UA IND 6/2017.

<sup>8</sup> Bharath Joshi, [Karnataka govt promulgates anti-cow slaughter ordinance](#), Deccan Herald, 5 January 2021.

<sup>9</sup> [The Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Act, 2020; Anti-cow slaughter Bill passed in Karnataka](#), The Hindu, 8 February 2021.

<sup>10</sup> [Karnataka minister says cases against 'cow vigilantes' will be withdrawn](#), The New Indian Express, 20 January 2021.

<sup>11</sup> [The Assam Cattle Preservation Act, 2021](#); Tora Agarwala, [Assam's new cattle Bill: Can't sell beef in Hindu, Sikh, Jain areas or within 5-km radius of temple](#), The Indian Express, 13 July 2021.

<sup>12</sup> [The Assam Cattle Preservation \(Amendment\) Act, 2021](#); Tora Agarwala, [Explained: How amendment makes Assam cattle Act even more stringent](#), The Indian Express, 2 January 2022.

Daman and Diu (Adaptation of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.<sup>13</sup> This had the effect of applying in the merged union territory of DNHDD the amended Bombay Animal Preservation Act 1954 as applicable to the erstwhile union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, as well as the Goa, Daman and Diu Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, as applicable to the erstwhile union territory of Daman and Diu. Under this, prohibited slaughter of cattle is a cognisable and non-bailable offence;<sup>14</sup> restrictions are also imposed on transport, sale, storage etc. of beef. Moreover, if any cattle is transported without a permit, it is deemed to be transported for slaughter, unless the transporter is able to prove otherwise.<sup>15</sup> The penalties under the newly applicable provisions are similar to those introduced in Gujarat in 2017, with slaughter of any cattle will attract a minimum of 10 years imprisonment which could extend to life imprisonment, and a fine between INR 100,000 (approximately USD 1,190) to INR 500,000 (approximately USD 5,954) for violations.<sup>16</sup> Contravention of restrictions on transport of cattle could attract a similar fine and between 7 to 10 years imprisonment.

### 3. Role of vigilante groups

In some states, laws prohibiting cow slaughter empower the police to sub-contract enforcement of the law, leading to a formalisation of arrangements with non-state vigilante actors. Non-state actors engaged in this manner are also given wide-ranging powers of entry, inspection, search and seizure. The laws in Haryana and Maharashtra, in particular, allow the police to enlist civilians and invest them with policing powers.<sup>17</sup> In Maharashtra, for instance, implementation of the law was outsourced to cow vigilantes by creating the post of “Honorary Animal Welfare Officers” in each district.<sup>18</sup> Another example is the ‘Haryana Gau Seva Ayog’, established to oversee implementation of cow protection laws in the state, which has members who run cow vigilante groups and have been accused of attacks.<sup>19</sup>

The law introduced in Assam contains language broad enough to enable the state government to appoint any person as a competent authority under this law, both under the scope of 'competent authority' as defined under section 3(d), and under section 11 which confers the power to enter, inspect, search, seize, etc, on listed officials or "*any person authorized in this behalf by the state government*".<sup>20</sup> Moreover, the disproportionately harsh penalties specified under such laws as well as the provisions assuring immunity to persons acting in good faith under these laws are reported to embolden non-state actors in their attacks targeting minorities by vigilante groups.<sup>21</sup> A similar concern was raised by the UN Special Procedures in their July 2017 letter highlighting that the extremely harsh punishments and other provisions of the Gujarat Animal Preservation (Amendment)

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<sup>13</sup> Bharti Jain, [UT makes anti-cow slaughter laws stringent](#), Times of India, 20 January 2022; [Now, stringent anti-cow slaughter laws in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu](#), ANI, 20 January 2022.

<sup>14</sup> Section 9, [The Bombay Animal Preservation Act, 1954](#) (as extended to the union territory of DNHDD); Section 9, [The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, 1978](#).

<sup>15</sup> Section 6A, [The Bombay Animal Preservation Act, 1954](#) (as extended to the union territory of DNHDD).

<sup>16</sup> Section 8, [The Bombay Animal Preservation Act, 1954](#) (as extended to the union territory of DNHDD).

<sup>17</sup> [Cow Vigilantism: Crime, Community and Livelihood](#), People’s Union for Democratic Rights, March 2018.

<sup>18</sup> Partha Sarathi Biswas, [Maharashtra govt appoints officers to implement beef ban](#), The Indian Express, 3 June 2016.

<sup>19</sup> Aakar Patel, [The Dark Chronology Of India’s Cow-Slaughter Laws](#), Article 14, 30 December 2020.

<sup>20</sup> [The Assam Cattle Preservation Act, 2021](#); [The Assam Cattle Preservation \(Amendment\) Act, 2021](#).

<sup>21</sup> [Violent Cow Protection in India](#), Human Rights Watch, 18 February 2019.

Act 2017 "may provide grounds for non-State actors to justify or promote further attacks against Muslims and Dalits".<sup>22</sup> We have highlighted examples of such attacks resulting in deaths in our earlier submissions to the UN Special Procedures (Reference d5j8io6a dated 3 April 2023; Reference 9e3gol8z dated 15 May 2023; Reference p8698p62 dated 29 September 2023 and Reference ou8uxol9 dated 20 September 2024).

Cow vigilante groups often have close ties with Hindu nationalist groups such as Rashtriya Swayamseva Sangh, Hindu Yuva Vahini, Bajrang Dal and Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP), which are affiliated with the right-wing Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).<sup>23</sup> The BJP has formed the central government in India since 2014, and a number of cow vigilantes used their political clout and joined the BJP or other regional Hindu nationalist parties in the lead-up to India's 2024 elections.<sup>24</sup> The BJP-linked VHP has depicted cow vigilantes as "modern-day warriors" waging a war against cow slaughter.<sup>25</sup>

#### **4. Judicial intervention and police response**

In July 2018, the Supreme Court was faced with two writ petitions regarding the growing menace of mob violence and lynchings in the context of cow vigilante groups, as well as the validity of provisions in cow protection laws which provide immunity to actions taken by private citizens "in good faith". However, the court refused to examine the constitutional validity of such "good faith" clauses in cow protection legislations, and restricted its judgment to the question of mob violence and vigilantism.<sup>26</sup> In this case, the Supreme Court directed the police in cases of mob violence and lynching to lodge FIRs without any undue delay, to ensure that family members of the victim(s) are not harassed and to ensure that the charge-sheet in such cases is filed within the statutory period.

However, perpetrators of such violence are not held accountable in accordance with the guidelines. In practice, police refuse to file FIRs or register counter-FIRs filed against the victims themselves or their family members and associates under cow slaughter laws; investigations by the police are flawed and judicial proceedings vastly delayed, rarely resulting in convictions.<sup>27</sup> A September 2017 report by Citizens Against Hate highlighted the role of the police both in terms of their inaction and failure to protect victims, as well as acts of omission including collusion with vigilante groups or providing formal roles to private actors including vigilante groups conferring a quasi-formal authority on such actors.<sup>28</sup> The harsh penalties and overbroad provisions of cow slaughter laws tend to exacerbate this situation.<sup>29</sup> The Supreme Court has not taken any steps to address inaction by states

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<sup>22</sup> Mandates of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, the Special Rapporteur on minority issues, and the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief, [Letter](#) dated 28 July 2017, UA IND 6/2017.

<sup>23</sup> Shreya Maskara, [Cow Protection Legislation and Vigilante Violence in India](#), ACLED, 3 May 2021.

<sup>24</sup> Rupam Jain, [India's far-right cow vigilantes bolster clout before high-stake elections](#), Reuters, 29 December 2023.

<sup>25</sup> Rupam Jain, [India's far-right cow vigilantes bolster clout before high-stake elections](#), Reuters, 29 December 2023.

<sup>26</sup> *Tehseen Poonawalla v UOI* WP (C) 754/2016; [Cow Vigilantism](#), Supreme Court Observer, 20 July 2018.

<sup>27</sup> [Violent Cow Protection in India: Vigilante Groups Attack Minorities](#), Human Rights Watch, 18 February 2019; [Lynching Without End: Fact finding investigation into religiously-motivated vigilante violence in India](#), Citizens Against Hate, September 2017.

<sup>28</sup> [Lynching Without End: Fact finding investigation into religiously-motivated vigilante violence in India](#), Citizens Against Hate, September 2017.

<sup>29</sup> Ankita Ramgopal and Swati Singh, [Two Years Since SC Judgment, the Spectre of Mob Violence Continues To Loom Large](#), The Wire, 19 August 2020.

and failure by the states to submit reports on action taken as directed by the court. Despite writ petitions and contempt petitions being filed seeking compliance with the Supreme Court's directions, the proceedings have continued over a period of two years without any substantive orders being issued.

## 5. International human rights law

The provisions of state-specific laws prohibiting cow slaughter highlighted above, as well as the attacks by non-State actors targeting minorities are in direct contravention of basic human rights enshrined in international conventions which India has ratified. An overview of the human rights being violated is set out below:

- a. **Fair trial rights:** Several provisions in the cow slaughter laws can be shown to violate fair trial rights as set out in articles 9, 10 and 11 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and articles 9 and 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), including the wide-ranging powers of search and seizure, the presumption of guilt and shifting of burden of proof to the accused.
- b. **Right to life:** To the extent that such laws result in physical attacks by cow vigilante groups causing injury and death, they violate the victims' right to life. Article 3 UDHR guarantees the right to life, liberty and security of person. Article 6(1) ICCPR provides that the right to life is inherent and non-derogable, and goes on to state that no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of their life. The second sentence of Article 6(1) provides that the right to life "shall be protected by law". Extrajudicial killings are completely devoid of due process and present no opportunity to the victims to defend themselves in accordance with the due process and rule of law, and therefore, are arbitrary deprivations of the right to life. Even where the perpetrators are not directly state actors, the state's role in enabling such arbitrary deprivation of life and its failure in preventing it violates the victims' right to life. The Human Rights Committee has clarified that the obligation on States under Article 6 of the ICCPR extends to an obligation to protect individuals from reasonably foreseeable threats to life or bodily integrity, including those from private persons and entities.<sup>30</sup> The duty to protect the right to life requires State parties to take special protective measures for persons in situations of vulnerability who have been placed at particular risk because of specific threats, which in the case of India, would include religious minorities who are at risk of violence. In the broader context of religious intolerance and persecution prevalent in the country, it can be argued that the targeted attacks by non-state actors detailed in this submission were foreseeable, and that the state failed to take adequate measures to prevent such foreseeable arbitrary deprivations of life.
- c. **Right to effective remedy and access to justice:** International law guarantees the right to an effective remedy for victims of human rights violations. It includes, inter alia, the duty to investigate violations effectively, promptly, thoroughly and impartially and, where appropriate, to take action against those allegedly responsible in accordance with domestic and international law, and provide victims with equal and effective access to justice and reparation. The failure of

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<sup>30</sup> UN Human Rights Committee, [General comment no. 36](#), Article 6 (Right to Life), 3 September 2019, CCPR/C/GC/35.

the authorities to bring perpetrators of vigilante violence to justice is a violation of article 2 ICCPR, article 7 UDHR and articles 4 and 5 ICERD, as well as Principle 9 of the Principles on Effective Prevention and Investigation of Extra-legal, Arbitrary and Summary Executions. Under article 6(1) ICCPR, India has an obligation to adopt positive measures to protect the right to life of individuals, and also to prevent, investigate, prosecute and punish perpetrators, including when the perpetrators are non-State actors. The Human Rights Committee has observed that there is a positive obligation on States to ensure protection of rights of individuals against violations by private persons or entities, which includes the duty to exercise due diligence to prevent, punish, investigate or redress the harm caused by non-state actors.<sup>31</sup> Therefore, a failure to investigate and to bring perpetrators of such violations to justice can itself result in a separate breach of the ICCPR.

- d. **Minority rights:** Given that the laws and the violent incidents disproportionately impact individuals belonging to a religious minority (Muslims) or a minority caste (Dalits), these also violate the rights of minorities which are set out under article 27 ICCPR as well as articles 1 and 4 of the United Nations 1992 Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities (Declaration on Minorities) which require States to protect the existence and the identity of minorities within their territories and to adopt measures to that end. The Declaration on Minorities also requires States to adopt measures to ensure that persons belonging to minorities can exercise their human rights without discrimination, and that persons belonging to minorities have the right to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practice their own religion, and to use their own language, in private and in public, freely, without any interference or any form of discrimination.
- e. **Prohibition of torture:** In many instances, cow vigilantes subject their victims to severe physical violence and abuse amounting to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. A failure to prevent such incidents, conduct investigations and prosecute perpetrators is a violation of India's obligations under articles 7 and 9 ICCPR, as well as articles 2 and 16 of the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT), which requires occurrences of torture or ill-treatment to be prevented. Articles 7 and 12 CAT also require prompt and impartial investigation wherever there is reasonable ground to believe that an act of torture has been committed along with the prosecution of perpetrators of such acts.
- f. **Right to livelihood:** The overly broad provisions of the cow slaughter laws also have the effect of criminalising certain trades and professions, and infringing on the right to livelihood, particularly of minority community members.

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<sup>31</sup> UN Human Rights Committee, [General comment no. 31](#), The nature of the general legal obligation imposed on States Parties, 29 March 2004, CCPR\_C\_21\_Rev.1\_Add.13-EN.

# KARNATAKA ACT NO. 01 OF 2021

## THE KARNATAKA PREVENTION OF SLAUGHTER AND PRESERVATION OF CATTLE ACT, 2020

### Sections:

1. [Short title and commencement](#)
2. [Definitions](#)
3. [Appointment of competent authority](#)
4. [Prohibition of slaughter of cattle](#)
5. [Restriction on transport of cattle](#)
6. [Restriction on transport of cattle outside the State](#)
7. [Prohibition of sale, purchase or disposal of cattle for slaughter](#)
8. [Power of search and seizure](#)
9. [Constitution of Special Court](#)
10. [Appeals](#)
11. [Bar of jurisdiction in certain cases](#)
12. [Penalties](#)
13. [Offences under the Act to be cognizable](#)
14. [Forfeiture of materials used for offence](#)
15. [Abetment](#)
16. [Persons exercising powers under the Act deemed to be public servants](#)
17. [Protection of persons acting in good faith](#)
18. [Exemptions](#)
19. [Establishment of institutions for taking care of cattle](#)
20. [Power to make rules](#)
21. [Power to remove difficulty](#)
22. [Repeal and savings](#)

**STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS**

**ACT 01 OF 2021.-** It is considered necessary to repeal the Karnataka Prevention of cow slaughter and cattle preservation Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 35 of 1964) to prohibit the slaughter of cattle and for the preservation and improvement of the breeds of cattle and to endeavour to organize agriculture and animal husbandry in terms of Article 48 of the constitution of India, by enacting a comprehensive legislation.

The Bill provides for stringent punishment for violation of the Act, and also provides for powers to search and seizure of any premises which includes Vessel or Vehicle.

Hence the Bill.

[L.A. Bill No. 69 of 2020, File No. Samvyashae 86 Shasana 2020]

[Entry 15 of List II of the Seventh Schedule and Article 48 of the Constitution of India.]

[Published in Karnataka Gazette Extra-ordinary No. 188 in part-IVA dated: 15.02.2021]

**KARNATAKA ACT NO. 01 OF 2021**

(First Published in the Karnataka Gazette Extra-ordinary on the 15th day of February, 2021)

**THE KARNATAKA PREVENTION OF SLAUGHTER AND PRESERVATION OF CATTLE ACT, 2020**

(Received the assent of the Governor on the 12th day of February, 2021)

An Act to provide for a comprehensive legislation for the prevention of slaughter and preservation of cattle in the State of Karnataka.

Whereas it is expedient to provide a comprehensive legislation for the prevention of slaughter and preservation of cattle in the State of Karnataka;

Be it enacted by the Karnataka State Legislature in the seventy first year of the Republic of India, as follows:-

**1. Short title and commencement.-** (1) This Act may be called the Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter and Preservation of Cattle Act, 2020.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by <sup>1</sup>[notification]<sup>1</sup>, appoint.

1. This Act has come into force w.e.f. 25.02.2021 by Notification No.AHf261 AID 2015 (part-1) Dated 25.02.2021. (See the text notification at the end of the Act)

**2. Definitions.-** In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,-

- (1) "Beef" means flesh of the cattle in any form;
- (2) "Cattle" means cow, calf of a cow and bull, bullock of all ages and he or she buffalo below the age of thirteen years;
- (3) "Competent authority" means the competent authority appointed under section 3;
- (4) "Gau Shala" means a shelter established for the protection and preservation of cattle registered as such with the department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries under the State or Central Act;
- (5) "Notification" means a notification published in the official Gazette;
- (6) "Premises" means and includes any premises, vessel or vehicle;
- (7) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and
- (8) "Slaughter" means killing by any method whatsoever and includes maiming and infliction of physical injury which in the ordinary course will cause death.

**3. Appointment of competent authority.-** The State Government may, by notification, appoint the Tahasildar of a Revenue Taluk or an officer of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries not below the

rank of Veterinary Officer as the Competent authority under this Act for such local area as may be specified in such notification.

**4. Prohibition of slaughter of cattle.-** Notwithstanding anything contained in any law, custom, or usage to the contrary, no person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered, or offer or cause to be offered for slaughter or otherwise intentionally kill or offer or cause to be offered for killing any cattle.

**5. Restriction on transport of cattle.-** No person shall transport or offer for transport or cause to be transported by whatever means any cattle from any place within the State to any other place within the State for slaughter:

Provided that, the transport of any cattle, in the manner prescribed by the State Government or Central Government, for bona-fide agricultural or animal husbandry purpose shall not be construed as an offence under this section.

**6. Restriction on transport of cattle outside the State.-** (1) No person shall transport or offer to transport or cause to be transported by whatever means cattle from any place within the State to outside the State for the purpose of slaughter:

Provided that, the Competent Authority may issue permit for transport of cattle for bona-fide agricultural or animal husbandry purposes:

Provided further that, the cattle shall be transported in the manner prescribed by the Central Government by rules governing the transport of cattle under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 (Central Act 59 of 1960).

(2) The permit issued under sub-section (1) shall be in such form and in such manner, and subject to payment of such fee as may be prescribed.

**7. Prohibition of sale, purchase or disposal of cattle for slaughter.-** No person shall purchase, sell or otherwise dispose of or offer to purchase, sell or otherwise dispose of or cause to be purchased, sold or otherwise disposed of, cattle for slaughter or knowing or having reason to believe that such cattle shall be slaughtered.

**8. Power of search and seizure.-** (1) Where a Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector or a Competent Authority has reason to believe that an offence under this Act has been committed has power to inspect and seize such cattle and premises and materials used or intended to be used for the commission of such offence.

(2) Every person in occupation of any such premises shall allow the competent authority or an Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector such access to the premises as may be necessary for the aforesaid purpose and shall answer to the best of his knowledge and belief any questions put to him by the police Officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector or the competent authority.

(3) After the seizure under sub-section (1), he shall report such seizure, without unreasonable delay before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate for confiscation.

(4) On receipt of the report, records relating to premises and materials used or intended to be used in the commission of the offence, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate may on his being satisfied that an offence has been committed or intended to be committed under this Act, may release the materials including vehicle except cattle on production of a Bank guarantee equal to the value as estimated by him pending disposal of the criminal proceedings instituted in respect of the alleged offence and on the execution of Bank guarantee by the owner thereof of a bond for the production of the property so released as and when so required before the magistrate having jurisdiction to try the offence on account of which the seizure had been made and order for handing over the cattle to an institution established under section 19.

(5) On receipt of report of such seizure records relating to premises and materials used or intended to be used in the commission of the offence, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate may on his being satisfied that an offence has been committed or intended to be committed under this Act, whether a prosecution is instituted for such offence or not pass such orders confiscating the same:

Provided that, no such order shall be made without giving an opportunity of being heard to the person who committed the offence.

(6) While making an order for confiscation under sub-section (5), the Sub-Divisional Magistrate may also order that such of the properties to which the order of confiscation relates which in his opinion cannot be preserved or are not fit for human consumption be destroyed.

(7) If the Sub-Divisional Magistrate in his opinion feels that it is expedient in the public interest so to do, may sell the confiscated premises in public auction.

(8) When any confiscated property is sold as aforesaid, the proceeds thereof, after deduction of the expenses of any such auction or other incidental expenses, relating thereto, shall, where the order of confiscation is made under sub-section (5) is set aside or annulled by the Appellate court be paid to the owner thereof or to the person from whom it was seized as may be specified in such order.

(9) The confiscated cattle shall be handed over to an institution established under section 19 and shall not in any circumstances be handed over to the accused or sold in public auction.

**9. Constitution of Special Court.-** The Government may, for the purpose of speedy disposal of disputes under this Act by notification, designate any Court as the Special Court for one or more districts.

**10. Appeals.-** (1) Any person aggrieved by any order passed under section 8 may, within thirty days from the date of receipt of such order appeal to the Sessions Judge having jurisdiction over the area in which the property to which such order relates has been seized.

(2) The Sessions judge may after giving the persons affected a reasonable opportunity of being heard, pass such order as it deems fit.

**11. Bar of jurisdiction in certain cases.-** Whenever any cattle and premises and materials used or intended to be used for the commission of such offence and detained under the provisions of this Act, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or the Sessions Judge hearing an appeal under section 10 shall have and any other officer or court, tribunal or authority shall not have jurisdiction to make orders with regard to the custody, possession, delivery, disposal or distribution of such property.

**12. Penalties.-** (1) Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 4, shall on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to seven years or with a fine which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees per cattle but which may extend to five lakh rupees or with both. In the case of second and subsequent offence with a further fine which shall not be less than one lakh rupees but which may extend to ten lakh rupees along with imprisonment which may extend to seven years.

(2) Whoever contravenes any of the provisions other than section 4, shall on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to five years or with fine which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees but which may extend to five lakh rupees or with both.

(3) Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of the rules made under this Act shall on conviction, be punished with imprisonment which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to five years and with fine which may extend to fifty thousand.

**13. Offences under the Act to be cognizable.-** (1) All offences under this Act, shall be cognizable.

**14. Forfeiture of materials used for offence.-** If accused is convicted, on conviction Court shall forfeit the confiscated cattle, vehicle, premises and materials to the State Government.

**15. Abetment.-** Whoever abets any offence punishable under this Act or attempts to commit any such offence, shall be punished with the punishment provided in this Act for such an offence.

**16. Persons exercising powers under the Act deemed to be public servants.-** All persons exercising powers under this Act shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

**17. Protection of persons acting in good faith.-** No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall be instituted against the competent authority or any person exercising powers under this Act for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules made thereunder.

**18. Exemptions.-** (1) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, this Act shall not apply to,-

- (a) any cattle operated upon for vaccine lymph, serum or for any experimental or research purpose at an institution established, conducted or recognised by the State Government; or
- (b) any cattle,-
  - (i) slaughter of which is certified by a Veterinary Officer authorised by the State Government, to be necessary in the interest of the public health;
  - (ii) which is suffering from any disease which is certified by a Veterinary Officer authorised by the State Government as being contagious and dangerous to other cattle;
- (c) any cattle, slaughter of which is certified to be necessary on the ground that it is suffering from an incurable disease as terminally ill,-
  - (i) in the case of a cattle belonging to the Central Government in the Ministry of Defence, by a Veterinary Officer of the Indian Army;
  - (ii) in the case of any other cattle, by any officer not below the rank of Veterinary Officer of the State Government.
- (d) Buffalo above the age of thirteen years with certification of the competent authority.

(2) Any cattle slaughtered under sub-section (1), shall be disposed of under the supervision of the veterinary officer not below the rank of Veterinary Officer, the Department of Animal Husbandry and Fisheries in such manner as may be prescribed.

**19. Establishment of institutions for taking care of cattle.-** (1) The State Government may establish, or direct any local authority or permit society registered under the Karnataka Societies Registration Act, 1960 (Karnataka Act 17 of 1960), or any Central Act or any association or organization to establish an institution including Gau Shalas at such places as may be deemed necessary for taking care of the cattle to be sent thereto.

(2) The State Government may provide by rules for the proper management of such institutions for the care of cattle therein and provide support for the class or variety of cows or other cattle that may be admitted herein.

(3) The State Government or subject to the previous sanction of the State Government, the local authority, society or body of persons or association establishing an institution under sub-section (1), may levy such fees as may be prescribed for the maintenance of such institution.

**20. Power to make rules.-** (1) The State Government may, by notification, after previous publication, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for,-

- (a) the powers and duties of competent authority, in addition to those provided in this Act;
- (b) the form of permits for transportation of cattle under sub-section (2) of section 6;
- (c) the conditions subject to which this Act shall not apply to any cattle under section 18; and
- (d) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

(3) Every rule made under this section shall be laid as soon as may be after it is made before each House of the State Legislature while it is in session for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both Houses agree that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

**21. Power to remove difficulty.-** If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may by order published in the official Gazette make provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as it appears to be necessary or expedient for removing the difficulty:

Provided that, no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.

**22. Repeal and savings.-** The Karnataka Prevention of Cow Slaughter and Cattle Preservation Act, 1964 (Karnataka Act 35 of 1964) is hereby repealed:

Provided that, the provisions of section 6 of the Karnataka General Clauses Act, 1899 (Karnataka Act III of 1899) shall be applicable in respect of the repeal of the said enactment and sections 8 and 24 of the said Act shall be applicable as if the said enactment had been repealed and re-enacted by this Act.

The above translation of ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಜಾನುವಾರು ಹತ್ಯೆ ಪ್ರತಿಬಂಧಕ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣಾ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ, 2020 (2021 ರ ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಅಧಿನಿಯಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ: 01) be published in the Official Gazette under clause (3) of Article 348 of the Constitution of India.

**VAJUBHAI VALA**  
GOVERNOR OF KARNATAKA

By order and in the name of  
the Governor of Karnataka

**(K. DWARAKANATH BABU)**  
Secretary to Government  
Department of Parliamentary Affairs  
and Legislation.

**GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA**

No.AHf261 AID 2015 (part-1)

Karnataka Government Secretariat  
Vikasa Soudha  
Bengaluru Dated: 25.02.2021

**NOTIFICATION**

In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub Section (2) of Section 1 of the Karnataka Prevention of Slaughter & Preservation of Cattle Act, 2020 (Karnataka Act No: 01 of 2021,) the Government of Karnataka hereby appoints 25<sup>th</sup> day of February 2021 to be the date on which all the provisions of the said Act shall come into force.

By order and in the name of the  
Governor of Karnataka

**(B.N. Praveen)**

Under Secretary to Government  
Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department  
(Animal Husbandry-B)



# THE ASSAM GAZETTE

অসাধাৰণ

EXTRAORDINARY

প্ৰাপ্ত কৰ্তৃত্বৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY

নং 421 দিশপুৰ, বৃহস্পতিবাৰ, 16 ছেপ্টেম্বৰ, 2021, 25 ভাদ, 1943 (শক)  
No. 421 Dispur, Thursday, 16th September, 2021, 25th Bhadra, 1943 (S. E.)

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM  
ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT ::: LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## NOTIFICATION

The 15th September, 2021

No. LGL.83/2021/23.— The following Act of the Assam Legislative Assembly which received the assent of the Governor on 9th September, 2021 is hereby published for general information.

ASSAM ACT NO. XXV OF 2021

(Received the assent of the Governor on 9th September, 2021)

THE ASSAM CATTLE PRESERVATION ACT, 2021

## AN ACT

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

### Preamble

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

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

### Short title, extent and commencement.

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

### Application of the Act.

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

### Definitions

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

- (e) "Gaushala" means a shelter established for the protection and preservation of cattle registered as such with the department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary under the State or Central Law;
- (f) "Notification" means a notification published in the Official Gazette;
- (g) "Prescribed Authority" means any authority prescribed or appointed by the State Government for carrying out the purpose of section 5 of this Act;
- (h) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (i) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to this Act;
- (j) "Slaughter house" means slaughter house as specified in section 6 of this Act;
- (k) "Slaughter" means killing by any method whatsoever and includes maiming and inflicting of physical injury which in the ordinary course shall cause death;
- (l) "State Government" means the Government of Assam;
- (m) "the State" means the state of Assam;
- (n) "the transport of cattle" means transport by any vehicle including boat, vessel etc. and/or transportation of cattle on foot; and
- (o) "Veterinary Officer" means an officer of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department of Assam appointed as such under section 9.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle.

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

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

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle without certificate from competent authority.

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

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

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

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

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

Prohibition on transport of cattle.

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

Central Act 59 of 1960.

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

Prohibition on  
 sale of beef and  
 beef products.

8. No person shall directly or indirectly sale or offer or expose for sale or buy beef or beef products in any form except at places permitted to do so by the competent authority:  
 Provided that no such permission shall be granted in such

- area or areas which are predominantly inhabited by Hindu, Jain, Sikh and other non-beef eating communities or within a radius of 5 kms of any temple, satra, or other religious institutions belonging to Hindu Religion or any other institution or area as may be prescribed by the competent authority.
- Appointment of Veterinary Officer.
9. The State Government may, for the purpose of issuing certificate under sub-section (1) of section 5, by notification in the Official Gazette appoint or declare an officer of the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department of Assam not below the rank of Veterinary Officer or its equivalent as Veterinary Officer for the purpose of the Act for such local areas as may be specified in such notification.
- Animal Market Regulation.
10. (1) Every Animal Market Committee of recognized animal markets shall issue proof of sale and purchase of animals in the prescribed format to the purchaser and maintain proper record for inspection by the competent authority.
- (2) If any animal market fails to comply with the provisions of this section and rules prescribed in this regard, the license or registration of such animal market shall be cancelled and the person responsible for such non compliance shall be barred from entering the market and fined, as may be prescribed, after providing the animal market committee or the person, as the case may be, an opportunity of being heard.
- Power to enter, inspect, search, seizure and detain.
11. (1) For the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act, a Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-inspector or a registered Veterinary Officer, or any person authorized in this behalf by the state government, shall have the power to enter and inspect any premises within the local limits of jurisdiction of such persons where he has reason to believe that an offence under this Act has been or is likely to be committed.
- (2) Every person in occupation of any such premises as is specified in sub-section (1) shall allow the Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-inspector or Veterinary Officer or the person authorized in this behalf by the state government, as the case may be, such access to the premises as he may require for the aforesaid purpose and shall answer any question put to him by such Police Officer or Veterinary Officer or the person authorized in this behalf by the state government as the case may be, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

- (3) A Police Officer not below the rank of Sub-inspector or Veterinary Officer or the person authorized in this behalf by the state government, as the case may be, if of the opinion that an offence under this Act has been committed or is likely to be committed, may seize any materials or carcasses or cattle or vehicle or conveyance, which have been or likely to be used in commission of the offences, from the premises so inspected and may detain any person suspected to have committed such offence.
- (4) After the seizure under sub-section (14) of section 7 and sub-section (3) of section 11, such police officer shall report such seizure without unreasonable delay, before the Judicial Magistrate 1st Class:  
Provided that the authority or officer, other than police officer, seizing such vehicles or conveyance or cattle, shall maintain the seized cattle and hand over any other material, vehicles or persons detained to the jurisdictional police station along-with complaint. Officer-in-charge of jurisdictional police officer shall report such seizure without unreasonable delay before the Judicial Magistrate 1<sup>st</sup> Class.
- (5) On receipt of the report, the Judicial Magistrate 1<sup>st</sup> Class may, on his being satisfied that there is enough material to presume that a prima-facie offence under this Act has been committed or intended to be committed, release the seized materials including vehicle/ conveyance except cattle on furnishing of a bank guarantee, equal to the value of the material or vehicle/conveyance except, to the satisfaction of the court, pending disposal of the criminal proceedings instituted in respect of the alleged offence.
- (6) The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the seized cattle shall be recovered from such persons as prescribed in the rules.
- (7) The cattle so seized, may be handed over to an institution established under section 20 of this Act or any existing Gaushala, or similar institution after value assessment by the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department.
- (8) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, no person accused of an offence punishable under this Act shall, if in custody, be released on bail or on his own bond unless the Public Prosecutor has been given an opportunity of being heard on the application for such release.

- |  |         |  |                        |
|--|---------|--|------------------------|
|  | (9)     | On conviction, the vehicle or any conveyance or bank guarantee so furnished and, cattle so seized under this Act shall stand forfeited to the State Government in the manner as may be prescribed.   |                        |
| Appeals  | 12. (1) | Any person aggrieved by any order passed under section 7 and section 11 may, within thirty days from the date of receipt of such order appeal to the Sessions Judge having jurisdiction over the area in which the property, to which such order relates, has been seized.   |                        |
|  | (2)     | The Sessions judge may, after giving the persons affected a reasonable opportunity of being heard, pass such order as it deems fit.  |                        |
| Penalties  | 13. (1) | Whoever contravenes any of the provisions contained in this Act under sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 shall be guilty of an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years and which may extend to eight years and with fine, which shall not be less than three Lakh rupees and may extend to five Lakh rupees or with both:<br>Provided that after considering facts and circumstances of a case and after hearing the Public Prosecutor on the question of sentence, the trial court may, for the reasons recorded in writing, impose lesser punishment than the minimum prescribed penalty under this section. |                        |
|  | (2)     | Whoever after conviction of an offence under this Act is again found to be guilty of an offence under this Act, shall be punished with double the punishment provided for the said offence for the second and subsequent conviction.   |                        |
| Offences to be cognizable.                               | 14.     | Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, all offences under this Act shall be cognizable and non-bailable.  | Central Act 2 of 1974. |
| Publication of photographs etc. of absconding offenders. | 15.     | Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, the Police Officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police, if has reason to believe that any person who is accused of an offence under this Act and against whom a warrant has been issued, has absconded or concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed, the names and the photograph of such person may be published at some prominent places in locality where the accused ordinarily resides or to a public place.  | Central Act 2 of 1974. |
| Abetments and attempts.                                  | 16.     | Whoever abets any offence punishable under this Act or attempts to commit any such offence shall be punishable with the punishment provided in the Act for such offences.  |                        |

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

Protection of persons acting in good faith.

Exemptions

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

Central Act 45 of 1860).

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

19. (1) Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed, this Act shall not apply to -
- (i) any cattle operated upon for vaccine lymph, serum or for any experimental or research purpose at an institution established, conducted or recognized by the State Government or Central Government; or
  - (ii) any cattle,-
    - (a) slaughter of which is certified by a Veterinary Officer authorized in this behalf by the State Government, to be necessary in the interest of the public health;
    - (b) slaughter of a cattle which is suffering from any disease which is certified by a Veterinary Officer authorized by the State Government as being incurable or infectious or contagious and dangerous to other cattle;
    - (c) slaughter of cattle, not being a cow or heifer or calf, on such certain occasion as may be prescribed:  
 Provided that in the case of a cattle belonging to the Central Government in the Ministry of Defense, Certificate may be issued by a Veterinary Officer of the Indian Army.
  - (iii) slaughtering of cattle on the basis of certificate issued under section 5 and slaughtering of cattle, other than cow, heifer or calf and supply of flesh thereof to the state zoo or other authorized similar set up, for the purpose of feeding the animals therein, are also exempted from the operation of this Act.

- (2) Any cattle slaughtered under sub-section (1) clause (i) and sub-section (1), clause (ii) sub-clauses (a) and (b) shall be disposed off under the supervision of a veterinary officer not below the rank of Veterinary Officer of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary in such manner as may be prescribed. No such disposal shall yield commercial value whatsoever.
- Establishment of an institution including Gaushalas for taking care of cattle. 20. The State Government may establish, or direct any local authority or permit society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1960, or any Central Act or any association or organization to establish an institution including Gaushalas at such places as may be deemed necessary for taking care of the cattle to be housed thereto.
- Delegation of functions. 21. The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, delegate to any officer of the State Government all or any of its powers or functions under this Act.
- Power to make rules. 22. (1) The State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.
- (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for-
- (i) the terms and conditions of service of the Veterinary Officers appointed under this Act;
  - (ii) the form and manner in which application for certificate under section 5 shall be made;
  - (iii) the quantum of fees payable for any certificate which may be issued under section 5 and the form of such certificates;
  - (iv) prescribing the authority under section 5;
  - (v) the places of worship, or festival for slaughter of cattle in pursuance of this Act;
  - (vi) the conditions subject to which the slaughter of any cattle may be exempted under section 19;
  - (vii) the form of application for permit, the form of permit, the fees to be paid and conditions for granting permit under section 7;
  - (viii) rules for proper management and, conditions and fees for registration of institution established under section 20;
  - (ix) the manner of forfeiture of the vehicle or any conveyance or animal to Government under sub-section (9) of section 11;
  - (x) "competent authority" and its power and function;

Central  
Act No.  
17 of  
1960.

Repeal and savings.

- (xi) "premises" to be mentioned in the certificate;  
 (xii) any other matter which is or may be prescribed.

23. On the commencement of this Act, the Assam Cattle Preservation Act, 1950 shall be repealed:

Assam  
Act No.  
XIII of  
1951

Provided that such repeal shall not affect,-

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

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

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

1. Bulls.
2. Bullocks.
3. Cows.
4. Heifer
5. Calves.

**GEETANJALI DAS SAIKIA,**  
 Secretary to the Government of Assam,  
 Legislative Department, Dispur, Guwahati-6



# THE ASSAM GAZETTE

অসাধাৰণ

EXTRAORDINARY

প্ৰাপ্ত কৰ্তৃত্বৰ দ্বাৰা প্ৰকাশিত

PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHORITY

নং 38 দিশপুৰ, শুক্ৰবাৰ, 28 জানুৱাৰী, 2022, 8 মাঘ 1943 (শক)

No. 38 Dispur, Friday, 28th January, 2022, 8th Magha, 1943 (S. E.)

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT : : : LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

## NOTIFICATION

The 28th January, 2022

**No. LGL.83/2021/55.**— The following Act of the Assam Legislative Assembly which received the assent of the Governor of Assam on 24th January, 2022 is hereby published for general information.

### **ASSAM ACT NO. XLVI OF 2021**

(Received the assent of the Governor on 24th January, 2022)

### **THE ASSAM CATTLE PRESERVATION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2021**

## AN ACT

### Preamble

Whereas, it is expedient to amend the Assam Cattle Preservation Act, 2021, hereinafter referred to as the principal Act, in the manner hereinafter appearing ;

Assam  
Act No.  
XXV of  
2021

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

### Short title, extent and commencement

1. (1) This Act may be called the Assam Cattle Preservation (Amendment) Act, 2021.
- (2) It shall have the like extent as the principal Act.
- (3) It shall come into force at once.

### Amendment of section 6

2. In the principal Act, in section 6,-
  - (i) in fourth and fifth line for the words "or other premises", appearing in between the words "hereunder" and "as" shall be omitted.
  - (ii) in sixth line, for the punctuation mark "." appearing after the word "Act" the punctuation mark "." shall be substituted.
  - (iii) the proviso shall be omitted.

### Amendment of section 7

3. In the principal Act, in section 7,-
  - (i) in sub-section (2), in third line, in between the words "State" and "the", the words "of Assam" shall be inserted.
  - (ii) for sub-section (3), the following shall be substituted, namely:-
 

“(3) No person shall transport or offer for transport or cause to be transported any cattle from any place within the State of Assam to any other place in a district within the State which shares international border with any foreign country, the slaughter whereof is punishable under this Act.”
  - (iii) for sub-section (4), the following shall be substituted, namely:-
 

“(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1), (2) and (3), the competent authority may

issue permit to any agency or farm, registered under the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Assam for transport of cattle for bona-fide agricultural or animal husbandry purposes or for transportation of cattle for trade for the said purposes as may be prescribed in the rules framed under this Act.”

- (iv) in sub-section (6), in clause (i), in third line, for the words and punctuation mark “particular district;” appearing after the word “the”, the word and punctuation mark “State:” shall be substituted and thereafter the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

“Provided that such exception shall be subject to the restrictions provided in sub-section (3) of section 7 of this Act.”

- (v) in clause (ii), in fourth line, for the words and punctuation mark “district.” appearing at the end, the word and punctuation mark, “State:” shall be substituted and thereafter the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:-

“Provided that such exception shall be subject to the restrictions provided under sub-section (3) of section 7 of this Act.”

**Amendment of 4. (i) In the principal Act, in section 11,-  
section 11**

- (i) in sub-section (5), in eighth line, in between the words “vehicle/conveyance” and “to” the word “except” shall be omitted.

- (ii) after sub-section (9), the following new sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:-

“(10) The appropriate Court on being approached by the Police Officer, having the authority of seizure under sub-section (3) of this section, may make such order for sale of the seized vehicle/conveyance including boat, vessel etc., except cattle, through public auction, after being produced before the appropriate Court, during any inquiry or trial.”

“(11) No person and his/her family members, against whom a case has been registered under the provisions

of this Act, shall alienate their moveable or immovable property in any manner and the Investigation Officer, in case having a prima-facie reason to believe that such moveable and immovable property has been acquired within six years prior to the registration of a case, from income earned through sale or transportation of cattle in violation of the provisions of this Act, shall have the authority to attach or seize documents relating to such moveable and immovable property:

Provided that the burden of proving that the property so attached or seized has not been illegally acquired through sale or transportation of cattle in violation of any of the provision under this Act, shall be on the person affected.”.

**Amendment of section 19** 5. In the principal Act, in section 19, in sub-section (1), in clause (ii) for sub-clause (c), the following shall be substituted, namely:-

“(c) belonging to the Central Government in the Ministry of Defense, in respect of which certificates have been issued by a Veterinary Officer of the Indian Army.”.

**Amendment of section 22** 6. In the principal Act, in section 22, in sub-section (2), the clause (v) and clause (xi) shall be omitted.

**GEETANJALI DAS SAIKIA,**

Secretary to the Government of Assam,  
Legislative Department, Dispur, Guwahati-6.



भारत सरकार / Government of India

# सरकारी राजपत्र OFFICIAL GAZETTE

संघ प्रदेश दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव प्रशासन  
U.T. ADMINISTRATION OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND  
DAMAN AND DIU

## असाधारण EXTRAORDINARY

प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रकाशित / PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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Daman	1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2022	11 Chaitra, 1944 (Saka)	No. : 32
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U.T. Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli  
and Daman and Diu  
Department of Law and Justice  
Vidyut Bhawan, Nani Daman

### NOTIFICATION

No. LAW/U.T. Merge (4) /Adapt. State Law/2022/76

Dated: 30/03/2022

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Act, 2019 (44 of 2019) and in pursuance of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Adaptation of Central Law, State Laws and Presidential Regulations) Orders, dated 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2022 a copy of “**The Bombay Animal Preservation Act, 1954 (Bombay Act No. LXXXII of 1954) (as extended to the Union Territory of Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu)**” dated 22/03/2022 is hereby publish in the Official Gazette of this Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu for implementation and for general information.

Sd/-  
(Rohit P.Yadav)  
Secretary Law  
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and  
Daman and Diu

# THE BOMBAY ANIMAL PRESERVATION ACT, 1954

## THE BOMBAY ANIMAL PRESERVATION ACT, 1954 (BOMBAY ACT NO. LXXXII OF 1954) AS EXTENDED TO THE UNION TERRITORY OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI <sup>1</sup>[AND DAMAN AND DIU]

An Act to provide for the preservation of animals suitable for milch, breeding or for agricultural purposes.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the preservation of animals suitable for milch, breeding or for agricultural purposes; it is hereby enacted in the Fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

1. **Short title and commencement.-** (1) This Act may be called the Bombay Animal Preservation Act, 1954.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli <sup>2</sup>[and Daman and Diu].

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the Administrator may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. **Application of the Act.-** (1) This Act shall in the first instance apply to the animals specified in the schedule.

(2) The Administrator may, by notification in the Official Gazette, apply the provisions of this Act to any other animal which in his opinion, it is desirable to preserve.

3. **Definitions.-** In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,-

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<sup>1</sup>Inserted the words "Daman and Diu" by the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Adaptation of State Laws) Second Order dated 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2022. herein after referred to as (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.

<sup>2</sup>Inserted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022

(1) "Administrator" means the Administrator of the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli <sup>3</sup>[and Daman and Diu] appointed by the President under article 239 of the constitution;

(1a) "Animal" means an animal to which this Act applies ;

(2) "Competent Authority" means a person or body of persons appointed under section 4 to perform the functions of a Competent Authority under this Act;

(3) "Prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(4) "Schedule" means a Schedule appended to this Act;

<sup>4</sup>[(5) "Scheduled animal" means any animal specified in the Schedule; and the State Government may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, add to the Schedule any species of animals, after considering the necessity for preservation of that species of animals.]

4. **Appointment of Competent Authority.-** The Administrator may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint a person or a body of persons to perform the functions of a Competent Authority under this Act, for such local area as may be specified in the notification.

5. **Prohibition against slaughter without certificate from Competent Authority.-** (1) Notwithstanding any law for the time being in force or any usage to the contrary, no person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered any animal unless, he has obtained in respect of such animal a certificate in writing from the Competent Authority appointed for the area that the animal is fit for slaughter.

<sup>5</sup>[1A. No certificate under sub-section (1) shall be granted in respect of—

(a) a cow;

(b) the calf of a cow, whether male or female and if male, whether castrated or not;

(c) a heifer;

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<sup>3</sup>Inserted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022

<sup>4</sup>Inserted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022

<sup>5</sup>. Substituted for the words "No certificate under sub-section (1) shall be granted in respect of a cow., by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022

- (d) a bull;
- (e) a bullock;
- (f) an ox;]

(2) In respect of an animal to which sub-section (1A) does not apply, no certificate shall be granted under sub-section (1), if in the opinion of the Competent Authority-

- (a) the animal, whether male or female, is useful or likely to become useful for the purpose of draught or any kind of agricultural operations;
- (b) the animal, if male, is useful or likely to become useful for the purpose of breeding;
- (c) the animal, if female, is useful or likely to become useful for the purpose of giving milk or bearing offspring.

<sup>6</sup>[(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to—

- (a) the slaughter of any animal above the age of fifteen years other than a cow, the calf of a cow, a heifer, bull, bullock or ox for such bonafide religious purposes, as may be prescribed.
- (b) the slaughter of any animal not being a cow or a calf of a cow, a heifer, bull, bullock or ox, on such religious days as may be prescribed:

Provided that a certificate in writing for the slaughter referred to in clause

- (a) or (b) has been obtained from the competent authority.]

(4) The Administrator may, at any time for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any order passed by the Competent Authority granting or refusing to grant any certificate under this section, call for and examine the records of the case and may pass such order in reference thereto as he thinks fit.

(5) A certificate under this section shall be granted in such form and on payment of such fees as may be prescribed.

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<sup>6</sup>Substituted for the words “Nothing in this section shall apply to the slaughter of any animal above the age of fifteen years for bona fide religious purposes, if such animal is not a cow: Provided that a certificate in writing has been obtained from the Competent Authority”, by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022

(6) Subject to the provision of sub-section (4) any order passed by the Competent Authority granting or refusing to grant a certificate, and any order passed by the Administrator under sub-section (4) shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court.

**6. Prohibition of slaughter of animals in places not specified for the purpose.-** No animal in respect of which a certificate has been issued under section 5 shall be slaughtered in any place other than a place specified by such authority or officer as the Administrator may appoint in this behalf.

<sup>7</sup>[**6A. Prohibition against transportation of specified animals for slaughter.-** (1) No person shall transport or offer for transport or cause to be transported any animal specified in sub-section (1A) of section 5 from any place within the Union Territory to any another place within the Union Territory for the purpose of its slaughter in contravention of the provisions of this Act or with the knowledge that it will be or is likely to be so slaughtered:

Provided that a person shall be deemed to be transporting such animal for the purpose of slaughter unless contrary is proved thereto to the satisfaction of the concerned authority or officer by such person or he has obtained a permit under sub-section (2) for transporting animal for bonafide agricultural or animal husbandry purpose from such authority or officer as the Administrator may appoint in this behalf.

(2) (a) A person may make an application in the prescribed form to the authority or officer referred to in sub-section (1) for grant of permit in writing for transportation of any animal specified in subsection (1A) of section 5 from any place within the Union Territory to any another place within the Union Territory.

(b) If, on receipt of any such application for grant of permit, such authority is of the opinion that grant of permit shall not be detrimental to the object of the Act, it may grant permit in such form and on payment of such fee as may be prescribed and subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed.

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<sup>7</sup>Inserted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022

(3) Whenever any person transports or causes to be transported in contravention of provisions of sub-section (1) any animal as specified in sub-section (1A) of section 5, such vehicle or any conveyance used in transporting such animal alongwith such animal shall be liable to be seized by such authority or officer as the Administrator may appoint in this behalf.

(4) The vehicle or conveyance so seized under sub-section (3) shall stand forfeited to Government in the manner as may be prescribed.

**6B. Prohibition against selling or buying beef or beef products.-** (1) No person shall directly or indirectly sell, keep, store, transport, offer or expose for sell or buy beef or beef products in any form.

(2) Whenever any person transports or causes to be transported the beef or beef products, such vehicle or any conveyance used in transporting such beef or beef products alongwith such beef or beef products shall be liable to be seized by such authority or officer as the Administrator may appoint in this behalf.

(3) The vehicle or conveyance so seized under sub-section (3) shall stand forfeited to Government in the manner as may be prescribed.

Explanation. - For the purpose of this section "beef" means flesh of any animal specified in sub-section (1A) of section 5, in any form.]

**7. Power to enter and inspect premises.-** (1) For the purposes of this Act, the Competent Authority or any person authorised in this behalf by the Competent Authority (hereinafter referred to as the authorised person) shall have power to enter and inspect any premises where the Competent Authority or the authorised person has reason to believe that an offence under this Act has been or is likely to be committed.

(2) Every person in occupation of any such premises shall allow the Competent Authority or the authorised person such access to the premises as may be necessary for the aforesaid purposes and shall answer to the best of his knowledge and belief any question put to him by the Competent Authority or by the authorised person.

**8. <sup>8</sup>[Penalties.-** (1) Whoever in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 5, slaughters any animal without a certificate for which such certificate is required, shall, on conviction be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

(2) Whoever in contravention of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 5, slaughters any animal as specified in sub-section (1A) of section 5 shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to imprisonment for life but shall not be less than ten years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees but shall not be less than one lakh rupees.

(3) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sections 6 shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

(4) Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 6A or 6B shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years but shall not be less than seven years and with fine which may be extend to five lakh rupees but shall not be less than one lakh rupees.]

**9. Offences under the Act to be cognizable and <sup>9</sup>[non-bailable].-** Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, <sup>10</sup>[1973 (2 of 1974)], all offences under this Act shall be cognizable and <sup>11</sup>[non-bailable].

**10. Abetments and attempts.-** Whoever abets any offence punishable under this Act or attempts to commit any such offence shall be punishable with the punishment provided in this Act for such offence.

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<sup>8</sup>Substituted for the words “Penalties. - 8. Whoever contravenes any of the provisions of this Act shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both ”by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022

<sup>9</sup>Inserted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022

<sup>10</sup>Substituted for the figures and expressions “1898 (V of 1898)”by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022

<sup>11</sup>Inserted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022

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11. **Persons exercising powers under this Act deemed to be public servants.-** All persons exercising powers under this Act shall be deemed to public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).

12. **Protection of persons acting in good faith under the Act or rules.-** No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceedings shall be instituted against any person for anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules made thereunder.

13. **Exemption under this Act.-** Subject to any conditions prescribed in this behalf, this Act shall not apply to-

(1) any animal operated upon for vaccine, lymph, serum, or for any experimental or research purposes at an institution established, conducted or recognised by the Government;

(2) any animal or class of animals-

(i) slaughter of which is certified by a veterinary surgeon authorized in this behalf by the Administrator to be necessary in the interest of public health;

(ii) which are suffering from any disease which is certified by such veterinary surgeon as being contagious and dangerous to other animals.

14. **Delegation of powers.-** The Administrator may, by notification in the Official Gazette, delegate-

(1) to any local authority, his powers and functions under section 4 within the local area subject to the jurisdiction of such local authority;

(2) to any officer employed in connection with the administration of the Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli<sup>12</sup>[and Daman and Diu], his powers and functions under section 5.

15. **Power to make rules.-** (1) The Administrator may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

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<sup>12</sup>Inserted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, such rules may provide for-

(a) the powers and duties of a Competent Authority, in addition to those provided in this Act;

(b) the form of the certificate under section 5;

(c) the amount of fees to be paid under section 5;

<sup>13</sup> [(cc) the form of application, the form of permit, the fees to be paid and conditions for granting permit under section 6A;"]

(d) the conditions subject to which the Act shall not apply to any animal under section 13;

(e) any other matter which is to be or may be prescribed.

(3) The rules made under this section shall be subject to the condition of previous publication in the Official Gazette.

<sup>14</sup>[Provided that if the Administrator is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary to take immediate action, it may dispense with the previous publication of any rule to be made under this section.]

(4) [Omitted].

16. [Omitted].

17. [Omitted].

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<sup>13</sup>Inserted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022

<sup>14</sup>Inserted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022

## SCHEDULE

[Section 2(1)]

Bovines (bulls, bullocks, cows, calves, male and female buffaloes and buffalo-calves).

By order and in the name of the  
Administrator of U.T. of Dadra &  
Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.

Secretariat,  
Daman.

Dated: 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2022

Sd/-  
(Rohit P. Yadav)  
Law Secretary  
Department of Law & Justice

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भारत सरकार / Government of India

# सरकारी राजपत्र OFFICIAL GAZETTE

संघ प्रदेश दादरा एवं नगर हवेली तथा दमण एवं दीव प्रशासन  
U.T. ADMINISTRATION OF DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND  
DAMAN AND DIU

## असाधारण EXTRAORDINARY

प्राधिकरण द्वारा प्रकाशित / PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

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Daman	1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2022	11 Chaitra, 1944 (Saka)	No. : 27
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U.T. Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli  
and Daman and Diu  
Department of Law and Justice  
Vidyut Bhawan, Nani Daman

### NOTIFICATION

No. LAW/U.T. Merge (4) /Adapt. State Law/2022/71

Dated: 30/03/2022

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Merger of Union Territories) Act, 2019 (44 of 2019) and in pursuance of the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Adaptation of Central Law, State Laws and Presidential Regulations) Orders, dated 18<sup>th</sup> January, 2022 a copy of “**The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, 1978 (Act No. 13 of 1978)**” dated 22/03/2022 is hereby publish in the Official Gazette of this Union territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu for implementation and for general information.

Sd/—  
(Rohit P.Yadav)  
Secretary Law  
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and  
Daman and Diu

## The Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, 1978

The following Act which was passed by the Legislative Assembly and assented to by the Administrator of Goa, Daman and Diu on 21-6-1978 is hereby published for general information of the public.

### The <sup>1</sup>[Dadra and Nagar Haveli and] Daman and Diu Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, 1978

(Act No. 13 of 1978) [21st June, 1978]

AN

ACT

*to prohibit slaughter of cows in the Union territory of <sup>2</sup>[Dadra and Nagar Haveli and] Daman and Diu.*

Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu in the Twenty-ninth Year of the Republic of India as follows:

**1. Short title, extent and commencement.**—(1) This Act may be called the <sup>3</sup>[Dadra and Nagar Haveli and] Daman and Diu Prevention of Cow Slaughter Act, 1978.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Union territory of <sup>4</sup>[Dadra and Nagar Haveli and] Daman and Diu.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

**2. Definitions.**— In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) ‘beef’ means flesh of cow in any form;<sup>5</sup>[...]

(b) ‘cow’ means and includes cow, <sup>6</sup>[ bull, bullock, ox,] heifer or calf;

<sup>1</sup> Substituted for the word and expression “Goa,” by the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (Adaptation of State Laws) 18<sup>th</sup> January Second Order, 2022, herein after referred to as (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.

<sup>2</sup> Substituted for the word and expression “Goa,” by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.

<sup>3</sup> Substituted for the word and expression “Goa,” by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.

<sup>4</sup> Substituted for the word and expression “Goa,” by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.

<sup>5</sup> The words “but does not include flesh of cow contained in sealed containers and imported into the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu” omitted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.

<sup>6</sup> Inserted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.

(c) <sup>7</sup>['Government' means the Union territory Administration of Dadra and Nagar haveli and Daman and Diu headed by the Administrator appointed by the President under article 239 of the Constitution;]

(d) 'slaughter' means killing by any method whatsoever <sup>8</sup>[and includes maiming, poisoning, insensate and inflicting of physical injury which in the ordinary course will cause death];

(e) 'notification' means a notification published in the Official Gazette and the word 'notified' shall be construed accordingly;

(f) 'prescribed' means prescribed by rules made under this Act <sup>9</sup>[;]

<sup>10</sup>[(g) 'uneconomic cow' includes stray, unprotected, infirm, disabled, diseased or barren cow.]

**3. Prohibition of cow slaughter.**— Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or any usage or custom to the contrary, no person shall slaughter or cause to be slaughtered or offer or cause to be offered for slaughter any cow in any place in the Union territory of <sup>11</sup>[ Dadra and Nagar Haveli and] Daman and Diu:

Provided that killing of a cow by accident or in self defence will not be considered as slaughter under the Act.

**4.** <sup>12</sup>[...]

**5.** <sup>13</sup>[**Prohibition of sale of beef.**— (1) No person shall directly or indirectly sell, keep, store, transport, offer or expose for sell or buy beef or beef products in any form.

<sup>7</sup> Substituted for the words and expression " 'Government' means the Government of Goa, Daman and Diu;" by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.

<sup>8</sup> Inserted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.

<sup>9</sup> Substituted for the expression "." by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.

<sup>10</sup> Inserted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.

<sup>11</sup> Substituted for the word and expression "Goa," by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.

<sup>12</sup> Section 4. "Exceptions. — (1) Nothing in section 3 shall apply to the slaughter of a cow, —

a. whose suffering is such as to render its destruction desirable according to the certificate of the Veterinary Officer of the area or such other Officer of the Animal Husbandry Department as may be prescribed; or

b. which is suffering from any contagious or infectious disease notified as such by the Government; or

c. which is subjected to experimentation in the interest of medical and public health research by a certified medical practitioner of the Animal Husbandry Department.

(2) Where it is intended to slaughter a cow for the reasons specified in clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-section (1), it shall be incumbent for a person doing so to obtain the prior permission in writing of the Veterinary Officer of the area or such other Officer of the Animal Husbandry Department as may be prescribed.", omitted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.

<sup>13</sup>Section 5. "Prohibition of sale of beef. — Except as herein excepted and notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, no person shall sell or offer for

(2) Whenever any person transports or causes to be transported the beef or beef products, such vehicle or any conveyance used in transporting such beef or beef products along with such beef or beef products shall be liable to be seized by such authority or officer as the Administrator may appoint in this behalf.

(3) The vehicle or conveyance so seized under sub-section (3) shall stand forfeited to Government in the manner as may be prescribed.]

**6. Establishment of institutions.**— There shall be established by the Government or by any local authority, when so directed by the Government, institutions for the reception, maintenance and care of uneconomic cows.

**7. Levy of charges of fees.**— The Government or the local authority, if so authorised, may levy such fees as may be prescribed for care and maintenance of uneconomic cows in the institution.

**8. <sup>14</sup>[Prohibition of sale of beef.**— (1) Whoever in contravention of the provisions of section 3, slaughters cow shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to imprisonment for life but shall not be less than ten years and with fine which may extend to five lakh rupees but shall not be less than one lakh rupees.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of section 5 shall, on conviction, be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years but shall not be less than seven years and with fine which may be extend to five lakh rupees but shall not be less than one lakh rupees].

**9. Offences to be cognizable and non-bailable.**— Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Central Act 2 of 1974) an offence punishable under sub-section (1) of section 8 shall be cognizable and non-bailable.

**10. Power to make rules.**— (1) The Government may make rules for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing powers, such rules may provide for,—

(a) the conditions and the circumstances under which cows may be slaughtered under sub-section (1) of section 4;

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sale or cause to be sold beef or beef-products in any form except for such medicinal purposes as may be prescribed.” substituted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.

<sup>14</sup>For Section 8. “(1) Whoever contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of the provisions of section 3 or 5 shall be guilty of an offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

(2) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 4 shall be guilty of an offence punishable with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees or with both.

(3) In any trial for an offence punishable under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) the burden of proving that the slaughtered cow belonged to the class specified in clause (a) or (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4 shall be on the accused.”, substituted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.

- (b) the manner in which diseases shall be notified under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4;
- (c) the manner in which permission shall be obtained under sub-section (2) of section 4;
- (d) the form and contents of the certificate mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 4 and the authorities competent to grant it;
- (e) the manner in which and conditions under which beef or beef-products are to be sold under section 5;
- (f) the matters relating to the establishment, maintenance, management, supervision and control of institutions referred to in section 6;
- (g) the duties of any officer or authority having jurisdiction under this Act, the procedure to be followed by such officer or authority; and
- (h) any other matter which has to be or may be prescribed.

<sup>15</sup>[...]

By order and in the name of the  
Administrator of U.T. of Dadra &  
Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu.

Secretariat,  
Daman.

Dated: 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2022

Sd/-  
(Rohit P. Yadav)  
Law Secretary  
Department of Law & Justice

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<sup>15</sup>Sub-section “(3). Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, on the table of the Legislative Assembly while it is in session for a total period of thirty days, which may be comprised in one session or in two successive sessions, and if before the expiry of the session in which it is so laid or the session immediately following, the Legislative Assembly agrees in making any modification in such rule or that the rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect, only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be, so however that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.”, omitted by the (Adaptations of State Laws) Second Order, 2022.

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[India Persecution Tracker](#)