

Cantonments Act, 2006

Section 284 - Import of cattle and flesh

1) No person shall, without the permission in writing of the Chief Executive Officer, bring into a cantonment any animal intended for human consumption, or the flesh of any animal slaughtered outside the cantonment otherwise than in a slaughter-house maintained by the Central Government or the State Government or the Board: Provided that the Chief Executive Officer shall not grant such permission unless he has considered the recommendation of the Health Officer made in this behalf. (2) Any animal or flesh brought into a cantonment in contravention of sub-section (!) may be seized by the Chief Executive Officer or by any official or the Board and sold or otherwise disposed of as the President of the Board may direct, and, if it is sold, the sale proceeds may be credited to the cantonment fund. (3) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two thousand five hundred rupees. (4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to cured or preserved meat or to animals driven or meat carried through a cantonment for consumption outside thereof, or to meat brought into a cantonment by any person for his immediate domestic consumption: Provided that the Board may, by public notice, direct that the provisions of this section shall apply to cured or preserved meat of any specified description or brought from any specified place. (1) A Board may provide and maintain, on the land under its control, public markets and public slaughter-houses, to such number as it thinks fit, together with stalls, shops, sheds, pens and other buildings or conveniences for the use of persons carrying on trade or business in or frequenting such markets or slaughter-houses, and may provide and maintain in any such market buildings, places, machines, weights, scales and measures for the weighment or measurement of goods sold therein. (2) When such market or slaughter-house is situated beyond cantonment limits, the Board shall have the same power for the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if it were situated within those limits. (3) The Board may at any time, by public notice, close any public market or public slaughter-house or any part thereof. (4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorise the establishment of a public market or public slaughter-house within the limits of any area administered by any local authority other than the Board, without the permission of such local authority or otherwise than on such conditions as such local authority may approve. (1) No person shall, without the general or special permission in writing of" the Chief Executive Officer, sell or expose for sale any animal or article in any public market. (2) Any person contravening the provisions of this section, and any animal or article exposed for sale by such person, may be summarily removed from the market by or under the orders of the Chief Executive Officer or any official of the Board authorised by him in this behalf. (1) The Board may transfer by public auction, for any period not exceeding five years at a time, the right to occupy or use any stall, shop, standing, shed or pen in a public market, or public slaughter-house or the right to expose goods for sale in a public market or the right to weigh or measure goods sold therein, or the right to slaughter animals in any public slaughter-house: Provided that where the Board is of opinion that such transfer of the aforesaid rights by public auction is not considered desirable or expedient, it may, with the previous sanction of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command or in his absence, the Principal Director,-- (a) either levy such stallages, rents or fees as it thinks fit; or (b) farm the stallages, rents and fees leviable under clause (a) for any period not exceeding one year at a time: Provided further that the enjoyment of any such aforesaid right by any person for any length of time shall never be deemed to create or confer any tenancy right in such stall, shop, standing, shed, pen, public market or public slaughter-house. (2) The Board may transfer by public auction or otherwise any immovable property other than in a public market or a public slaughter house if such property is capable of being put to remunerative use for such period and on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command or in his absence, the Principal Director. A copy of the table of stallages, refits and fees, if any, leviable in any public market or public slaughter-house, and of the bye-laws made under this Act for the purpose of regulating the use of such market or slaughter-house, printed in English language or in such other language or languages as the Board may direct, shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the market or

slaughter-house. (1) No place in a cantonment other than a public market shall be used as a market, and no place in a cantonment other than a public slaughter-house shall be used as a slaughterhouse, unless such place has been licensed as a market or slaughter-house, as the case may be, by the Board: Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply in the case of a slaughter-house established and maintained by the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be. (2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed-- (a) to restrict the slaughter of any animal in any place on the occasion of any festival or ceremony, subject to such conditions as to prior or subsequent notice as the Chief Executive Officer with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate may, by public or special notice, impose in this behalf; or (b) to prevent the Chief Executive Officer, with the sanction of the Board, from setting apart places for the slaughter of animals in accordance with religious custom. (3) Whoever omits to comply with any condition imposed by the Chief Executive Officer under clause (a) of sub-section (2) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees and, in the case of continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to one thousand rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued. (1) A Board may charge such fees as it thinks fit to impose for the grant of a licence to any person to open a private market or private slaughter-house in the cantonment, and may grant such licence subject to such conditions, consistent with this Act and any bye-laws made thereunder, as it thinks fit to impose. (2) The Board may refuse to grant any such licence without giving reasons for such refusal. (1) Any person who keeps open for public use any market or slaughter-house in respect of which a licence is required by or under this Act, without obtaining licence therefor, or while the licence therefor is suspended, or after the same has been cancelled, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued. (2) When a licence to open a private market or private slaughter-house is granted or refused or is suspended or cancelled, the Board shall cause a notice of the grant, refusal, suspension or cancellation to be pasted in English or such language or languages as it thinks necessary in some conspicuous place by or near the entrance to the place to which the notice relates. Whoever, knowing that any market or slaughter-house has been opened to the public without a licence having been obtained therefor when such licence is required by or under this Act, or that the licence granted therefor is for the time being suspended or that it has been cancelled, sells or exposes for sale any article in such market, or slaughters any animal in such slaughter-house, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Chief Executive Officer, it is necessary on sanitary grounds, so to do he may, by public notice, prohibit for such period not exceeding one month, as may be specified in the notice, or for such further period not exceeding one month, as he may specify by a like notice, the use of any private slaughter-house specified in the notice, or the slaughter therein of any animal of any description so specified. (2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously pasted in the slaughter-house to which it relates. (1) Any official of a Board, authorised by order in writing in this behalf by the Chief Executive Officer or the Health Officer, may, if he has reason to believe that any animal has been, is being, or is about to be slaughtered in any place in contravention of the provisions of this Chapter, enter into and inspect any such place at any time, whether by day or by night. (2) Every such order shall specify the place to be entered and the locality in which the same is situated and the period, which shall not exceed seven days for which the order is to remain in force. A Board may, by order, regulate all or any of the following matters, namely:-- (a) the days on, and the hours during, which any private market or private slaughter-house may be kept open for use; (b) the regulation of the design, ventilation and drainage of such market or slaughter-houses, and the material to be used in the construction thereof; (c) the keeping of such markets and slaughter-houses and lands and buildings appertaining thereto in a clean and sanitary condition, the removal of filth and refuse therefrom, and the supply therein of pure water and of a sufficient number of latrines and urinals for the use of persons using or frequenting the same; (d) the manner in which animals shall be stalled at a slaughter-house; (e) the manner in which animals may be slaughtered; (f) the disposal or destruction of animals offered for slaughter which are, from disease or any other cause, unfit for human consumption; (g) the destruction of carcasses which from disease or any other cause are found after slaughter to be unfit for human consumption; and (h) any other matter with respect to the regulation of such markets and slaughterhouses. (1) A Board may provide suitable places for the exercise by washermen of their calling, and may require payment of such fees for the use thereof as it thinks fit. (2)

Where the Board has provided such places as aforesaid it may, by public notice, prohibit the washing of clothes by washermen at any other place in the cantonment: Provided that such prohibition shall not be deemed to apply to the washing by a washermen of his own clothes or of the clothes of any other person who is an occupier of the place at which they are washed. (3) Whoever contravenes any prohibition contained in a notice issued under sub-section (2) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees. (1) No person of any of the following classes, namely:-- (a) butchers and vendors of poultry, game or fish; (b) persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered within or without cantonment; (c) persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit; (d) persons-keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats; (e) dairymen, buttermen and makers and vendors of ghee; (f) makers of bread, biscuits or cake and vendors of bread, biscuits or cake made within or without cantonment; (g) vendors of fruits or vegetables; (h) manufacturers of aerated or other potable waters or of ice or ice-cream, and vendors of the same; (i) vendors of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aerated or other potable waters or ice or ice-cream) which are of a perishable nature; (j) vendors of spirituous liquor; (k) vendors of water to be used for drinking purposes; (l) washermen; (m) dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material; (n) dealers in fire-works, kerosene oil, petroleum or any other inflammable oil or spirit; (o) tanners and dyers; (p) persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise; (q) vendors of wheat, rice and other grain or of flour; (r) makers and vendors of sugar or sweetmeats; (s) barbers and keepers of shaving saloons; (t) any other person carrying on such other trade, calling or occupation as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify in this behalf, shall carry on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of a cantonment unless he has applied for and obtained a licence in this behalf from the Board. (2) A licence granted under sub-section (1) shall be valid until the end of the year in which it is issued and the grant of such licence shall not be withheld by the Board unless it has reason to believe that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to the public or that the premises in which the business is intended to be established or maintained are unfit or unsuitable for the purpose. (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1),-- (a) no person who was, at the commencement of this Act, carrying on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of a cantonment shall be bound to apply for a licence for carrying on such trade or occupation in that part until he has received from the Board not less than three month's notice in writing of his obligation to do so, and if the Board refuses to grant him a licence, it shall pay compensation for any loss incurred by reason of such refusal; (b) no person shall be required to take out a licence for the sale or storage of petroleum or for the sale or possession for sale of poisons or white arsenic in any case in which he is required to take out a licence for such sale, storage, or possession for sale by or under the Petroleum Act, 1934, or the Poisons Act, 1919. (4) The Board may charge for the grant of licences, under this section such reasonable fees, as it may fix keeping in view the fees levied in this regard in a municipality in the State wherein such cantonment is situated. If the Chief Executive Officer is of opinion that any eating house, lodging house, hotel, boarding house, tea shop, coffee house, cafe, restaurant, refreshment room or other place where public is admitted for repose or for consumption of any food or drink or where food is sold or prepared for sale or any theatre, cinema hall, circus, dancing hall or similar other place of public resort, recreation or amusement is kept open without a license or otherwise than in conformity with the terms of a license granted in respect thereof, he may stop the use of any such premises for any such purpose for a specified period by such means as he may consider necessary. A licence granted to any person under