

Dourine Act, 1910

Section 1 - SHORT TITLE AND EXTENT

DOURINE ACT, 1910 DOURINE ACT, 1910 5 of 1910 25th February, 1910 STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS "The object of Bill is to prevent the spread of dourine, a contagious disease of horses which is spread by coition. The existence in India of this obscure disease was first brought to the notice of Government in 1903. As it was reported to constitute a serious menace to the horse-breeding industry in this country, precautionary measures were at once taken executively to check the spread of the disease, especially in the horse-breeding districts of Northern India. In the following year attention was again drawn to the importance of the subject and as a result of a report by the present Inspector-General of the Civil Veterinary Department, further executive action was taken. After consulting Local Governments it was eventually decided that, in order effectually to combat the disease, legislation was necessary. The Bill, which is self-explanatory, has been drawn up on the model of the Glanders and Farcy Act 13 of 1899. It is permissive in character and has been drafted so as to allow the widest discretion to Local Governments as regards the registration of stallions maintained for breeding purposes. Dourine cannot be diagnosed except by bacteriological examination, and sub-clause (8)(b) accordingly makes proof of the disease by microscopical examination a necessary preliminary to further action under that clause. It is considered advisable to enlist the co-operation of horse-owners as much as possible in dealing with this obscure and dangerous disease, and liberal provision has been made in clause 9 for the payment of compensation when necessary."- Gazette of India, 1909, Part V, p. 96. An Act to provide for the prevention of the spread of Dourine. Whereas it is expedient to provide for the prevention of the spread of dourine; It is hereby enacted as follows :-This Act has been declared to be in force in the Khondmals District by the Khondamals Laws Regulation, 1936 (4 of 1936), S. 3 and Schedule; and in the Angul District by the Angul Laws Regulations, 1936 (5 of 1936), S. 3 and Schedule. This regulation has now been repealed by Orissa Act 19 of 1967. Angul now forms a sub-division of Dhenkanal District of Orissa State. The Act has been extended to the States merged in the State of- Madhya Pradesh : M. P. Act 12 of 1950; Punjab : Punj. Act V of 1950. This Act is repealed in its application to the State of Orissa: see the Orissa Animal Contagious Diseases Act, 1949 (Orissa Act 8 of 1949), S. 42. This Act, as applicable to Bellary district and Bombay and Madras areas of the State of Mysore, has been repealed by Mysore Acts 14 of 1955 and 8 of 1961. The Act, as in force before the commencement of Maha. Act 34 of 1960 in the Bombay and Vidarbha areas of the State, has been extended to the whole State by the Glanders and Farcy and Dourine Acts (Extension) Act, 1960 (Maha. Act 34 of 1960). This Act has been applied to the Union Territory of Himachal Pradesh by the Himachal Pradesh (Application of Laws) Order, 1948 (25-12-1948). H. P. is a State now-See Act 53 of 1970. It has now been extended to the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu by Regn. 11 of 1963 (w.e.f. 1-2-1965),(Goa is now a State - see Act 18 of 1987). 1) This Act may be called the Dourine Act, 1910. (2) This section extends to the whole of India except²[the territories which immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in Part B States]; the rest of this Act extends only to such areas as the State Government may, by notification³in the Official Gazette, direct. State Amendments