STOP ILLEGAL SLAUGHTER

Guide for intervention on illegal meat shops

Publication year - 2014
Preface

The stop illegal slaughter campaign was spearheaded by the Jaipur Federation of Animal Protection organisations (J-FAPO) to regulate illegal meat shops in the city. J-FAPO liaised with law enforcement and the public to shut down illegal establishments and ensure they are not re-established. This document derives from the lessons of the Jaipur campaign and is a useful guide to replicate the process of regulation of illegal meat shop businesses in your city.

As a collective voice for the animal protection community in India, FIAPO unites all animal protection organisations nationwide to exchange ideas, build expertise and take action to strengthen the animal rights movement in the country. FIAPO works with over 160 member organisations, 200 supporter organisations and over 1000 activists in more than 70 cities across India. FIAPO is the largest Federation in the country and one of the largest movement-building organisations in the world.
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Introduction

Meat shops are shops that sell body parts of animals but are not licensed to slaughter them. However, majority of the meat shops in the country kill animals on premises, thus making them illegal businesses. The conditions in which animals are bred, transported, housed, slaughtered and sold for consumption are extremely cruel to the animals. These meat shops fuel a chain of abuse and organized cruelty which affects approximately five crore animals weekly.

Rule 3 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Slaughter House) Rules, 2001 states that "no person shall slaughter any animal within a municipal area except in a slaughter house recognized or licensed by the concerned authority". However, meat shops that kill animals are found in all major cities, being particularly more concentrated in the suburban regions. They range from small roadside stalls, to large eateries that slaughter animals to be cooked and served to customers. In addition to illegal slaughter, these establishments practice various forms of cruelty to animals and also put public health at risk.

The problem with meat shops

Many of the standard practices in a meat shop, in addition to being illegal, are cruel and unethical. They include-

1. Unlicensed slaughter/fraudulent licenses.
2. Transport of animals without protection from extremely hot and cold conditions.
3. Housing of animals in extremely small and unhygienic enclosures.
4. No medical care to sick and injured animals.
5. Dead animals being kept with other animals.
6. Extremely rough handling, no food or water to the animals.
7. Slaughter of pregnant animals or those with young offspring.
8. Slaughter in sight of other animals.
9. Slaughter with rusted instruments, often without stunning.
10. Skinning of animals alive.
11. Mutilation of chickens by cutting their feet so that they don't run away.
12. Sale of contaminated meat.
13. Careless disposal of waste leading to a profusion of scavengers.
**Why are they illegal?**

**The PCA Act** defines cruelty to animals in general (section 11) and provides for intervention, prevention and prosecution of acts of cruelty (Chapter VI). There are specific rules that govern the operation of meat shops and slaughterhouses. They are:


   These rules lay out the specific conditions for slaughter of animals, care of animals before slaughter and guidelines for premises where slaughter takes place. Wherever there is a Government slaughterhouse, slaughter of any animal cannot be done anywhere else. If there is no government slaughterhouse in that area then killing can only take place in a licensed slaughterhouse, which should be situated where they are not a public nuisance or an environmental hazard. No animals can be slaughtered in slums, in roadside meat shops, in dhabas or in private houses.


   These rules mention the specific conditions for transport of animals form one place to another. The mode of transport, containers in which animals are transported and care to be taken to ensure the welfare of animals during transport are specified.

   Meat shops rarely comply with the above rules. Slaughter of animals and cruel transport takes place freely in the most unethical manner.

3. **The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)**

   These are standards for the setting up of meat shops and the infrastructure that they need to have. They are meant to ensure that the meat sold is hygienic and free from contaminants. The standards also make sure public health is not adversely affected in areas where meat shops are located.

   The standard of processing and sale of meat in most meat shops is not according to the prescribed norms. In addition to being cruel to the animals, it poses a serious risk to the health of the people who consume the meat.

4. **Food Safety and Standards Act 2006**

   The Act defines food businesses as “any undertaking, whether for profit or not and whether public or private, carrying out any of the activities related to any stage of manufacture, processing, packaging, storage, transportation, distribution of food, import and includes food services, catering services, sale of food or food ingredients”. It then lays out conditions under which these businesses can operate and prescribes penalties for sale of unsafe/unhygienic food.

   No meat shops care to procure license under this Act, hence making them illegal entities.
5. Municipal Rules governing licensing shops

Every city has a set of rules specific to licensing commercial establishments and specifically places for the slaughter of animals. These are made and enforced by the local municipality or Municipal Corporation.

For example, the **Rajasthan Municipal Act 2009** lays down the general rule that it's not permissible to keep animals without an express license from the Municipality. If such animals are kept without a valid license the Chief Municipal Officer has the authority to seize such animals found on such premises. It clearly states that the Municipal Corporation shall take every step to ensure that animal cruelty is prevented.

Meat shops everywhere flout some or all the above mentioned rules. The violations result in the fueling of institutionalized cruelty to animals raised for food and compromise the health and safety of people who consume them.

**Meat shops, points to watch**

- Is the shop licensed under municipal rules?
- Does the shop have mandatory FSSAI license?
- Does the shop follow BIS standards?
- If slaughtering animals, is it licensed as a slaughterhouse?
- Are animals/birds brought to the slaughterhouse transported, kept humanely and according to rules?
- Are slaughterhouse rules being followed?

**Who to approach to take action?**

Each of the above mentioned rules have an assigned regulatory body to ensure their implementation.

1. The Animal Welfare Board of India is the statutory body established for promotion of animal welfare, generally for the purpose of protecting animals from being subjected to unnecessary pain or suffering, in particular. The Board is also authorized to inspect slaughterhouses under the provisions of Slaughterhouse Rules 2001 and initiate legal action in case of any violations. Complaint can be made to the AWBI or the Honorary Animal Welfare Officer (HAWO) designated by the Board to take action.

2. The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has been established under Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 which consolidates various acts & orders that have hitherto handled food related issues in various Ministries and Departments. FSSAI has been created for laying down science based standards for articles of food and to regulate their manufacture, storage, distribution, sale and import to ensure availability of safe and wholesome food for human consumption. The food safety commissioner for your state can be complained to in case of any violation of the Act.

3. Municipalities and Municipal corporations in the different town and cities of the country are responsible for registration of meat shops and slaughterhouses under the state municipal acts. They are in charge of licensing, inspection of slaughterhouse and meat shop premises to ensure adherence to rules. You could approach your local Municipal commissioner to ensure compliance of all conditions licensing and to shut down of unlicensed premises.
Formulating your own campaign strategy:  
Case Study- The Jaipur Stop Illegal Slaughter campaign

Here is how the local federation in Jaipur mobilized activists and resources to bring an end to the illegal meat shops in the city. Use this guide to formulate a campaign strategy based on the situation of illegal slaughter shops in your city.

Jaipur was picked as the city to pilot the campaign as it has a vibrant network of animal protection activists. The network has been active since the last 3 years and has many successes to its credit. In 2014, the local federation also co-hosted India For Animals- the country’s largest animal protection gathering. FIAPO, in partnership with the Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) and Compassion in World Farming, organized a training titled “Improving the lives of farm animals- strategies and action” for Jaipur based organizations on the 30th of August 2014.

The workshop aimed to inform and motivate the animal protection community in the city on the issue of animal agriculture and farm animal welfare. The network was empowered to plan specific action to support welfare of farmed animals in the city.

The outcome of the workshop was that the animal protection community of Jaipur decided to begin work to regulate unlicensed chicken shops. Documentation and data collection on the same was decided as the first step. 20 of 44 participants agreed to survey their area for possible meat shops and their status of regulation. From among the three possible points of intervention in the chain of meat production- sites of production (broiler farms), transportation (battery cage trucks, illegal trafficking) and sites of sale (meat shops) - it was decided to work on the regulation of the latter two.

Thousands of animals are slaughtered every day in meat shops in Jaipur, despite them not being registered as slaughterhouses. These units of unchecked cruelty range from road side shacks to air conditioned establishments. Animals are brought here, housed, cut up and sold in the most inhuman and unhygienic conditions possible. In 2014, Jaipur Federation of Animal Protection Organizations (JFAPO), the local federation of animal protection groups in Jaipur initiated a campaign to check the cruel and illegal trade in animal meat in the city.

**Condition of meat shops in Jaipur**

Jaipur activists began the documentation of chicken and meat shops in the city in September 2014. JFAP members conducted an initial recce of different localities in the city and listed out the areas where meat shops were concentrated. They also consulted national experts and did a review of existing legal provisions at the central, state and municipal level for regulation of meat shops. Based on this, the following information was gathered from meat shops:

- Source of water
- Provision for waste disposal
- Number of birds kept
- Avg. number of birds in one cage
- Shop licensing status (Municipal corporation and FSSAI licenses)
- Pollution control board clearance status
- Handling of diseased and injured birds

The observations and violations noted in all types meat shops can be seen in **Annexure I.**
Campaign Strategy

The activists devised a strategy to enforce regulatory conditions on the meat shops of Jaipur based on the information collected. The purpose of the campaign was to stop illegal slaughter of animals and as a priority, reduce the suffering of animals being slaughtered. The strategy for regulation of meat shops in the city was:

- Identification of geographical areas in which the different types of meat shops were located—this was done to ensure that a wide array of concerns about the way animals are kept in these shops was addressed. This also gave an opportunity to mobilize volunteers in different areas.

- Collection of photographic and video evidence on cruelty and violation of rules— in partnership with different local volunteer groups and individual networks of activists. This was mainly done as an undercover activity. Volunteers were trained by activists who had conducted the survey of meat shops.

- Identification of relevant regulatory agency based on the observations. The workshop organized by FIAPO on farm animal issues and continuous handholding through regional coordinator was useful in the same.

- Lodging a formal complaint with the regulatory agency and lobbying with different officers to take action— this action was aimed at mobilizing various activist groups.

- Awareness drives with local communities and media campaign— this helped increase visibility of the campaign, build pressure on regulatory agencies and recruit more public support to the campaign.

- Enabling regulatory agency to enforce rules— activists offered support and volunteered to accompany the officers to achieve actual change in living conditions of animals.
The broad framework of legal enforcement on meat shops in the city is as follows -

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of meat shop</th>
<th>Total number of shops</th>
<th>No. of areas where they were found</th>
<th>Rules Violated</th>
<th>Relevant regulatory authority</th>
<th>Action demanded</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Road side</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rajasthan Municipal Act, 2009 and Municipal laws.</td>
<td>Jaipur Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>Closing down of Unauthorized establishments</td>
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<tr>
<td>establishments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unlicensed shops</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rajasthan Municipal Act, 2009; Municipal laws; Jaipur Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>Jaipur Municipal Corporation</td>
<td>Implementatio of Rajasthan Municipal Act, 2009 and</td>
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<td>Corporation notification prohibiting slaughter cattle, goat and sheep except at licensed slaughterhouse;</td>
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<td>Municipal laws.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Licensed shops</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jaipur Municipal Corporation notification prohibiting slaughter cattle, goat and sheep except at licensed slaughterhouse; Slaughterhouse rules 2001; Food safety and standards act 2006</td>
<td></td>
<td>Implementatio of Food safety and standards act 2006 with Food safety officer Implementatio of Rajasthan Municipal Act, 2009 and Municipal laws.</td>
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<td>where animals are</td>
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<td>slaughtered</td>
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<td>illegally</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meat market</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Air Pollution Act</td>
<td></td>
<td>Implementatio of air pollution act. Inspection of the shops with zonal officers of the pollution control board. Complain to member secretary about air and water pollution.</td>
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<td>causing high</td>
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Surveys

J-FAPO Members formed 5 teams and conducted inspections in chicken/meat shops in the city. Based on the surveys, meat shops were classified into the following categories-

1. Roadside establishments
2. Small shops (with an average slaughter capacity of less than 50 animals per day)
3. Large shops (with an average slaughter capacity of more than 50 animals per day)
4. Chicken distributors

The irregularities observed during the survey and the corresponding legal violations can be summarized as below and a full list of these violations is included in the annexures.

Roadside establishments
These units of slaughter and sale of animals were no more than *table under a makeshift tent* set ups and were active mainly after sunset.
Small shops

These shops were located in almost all parts of the city. The shops are *pukka* structures, unlike the makeshift roadside establishments. Some of them have shop licenses from the Jaipur Municipal Corporation (JMC), but it was also observed that 3-4 adjacent shops are operated under one single license. The shops, even when licensed can only sell meat. But it was observed that there was free slaughter of animals and chicken in all these shops.
A typical small meat shop with live animals, open slaughter and sale of meat

Slaughter and skinning of animals in public

17 year old boy employed in the meat shop from the last 3 years
Large Shops

There were restaurants (sometimes air conditioned) with a seating capacity of 30-50, and a backyard slaughterhouse where large animals along with chickens were slaughtered and skinned. Carcasses and semi cooked meat was hung outside these shops as a mode of advertising. Staff of these shops was most aggressive with the survey team. They refused to answer any questions about licensing, source of meat, waste disposal and food quality. The staff also threatened to physically assault the team if they didn't retreat immediately. No footage could be obtained of the insides of these shops.

Chicken distributors

These units acquire chickens from poultry farms for distribution in shops around the city. There were 4 such centers in the city with each unit distributing of 50-60 thousand birds a day. Typically, they are active between 6-9 am every day. The distribution units do not slaughter birds, but the survey team observed dead birds strewn around. The deaths are possibly due to the extreme stress under which these birds are transported. Dead birds were also observed to be flushed down a storm water drain in front of the unit, and some were given away to nearby hawkers selling chicken biryani. Such practices pose a serious public health risk.

*Birds kept under direct sunlight without shade*

*Birds transported in scorching heat with no protection from sunlight and wind*

*It was common to see birds being handled roughly. The birds in the picture had broken legs*
Birds were stuffed 50 at a time and transported in converted auto rickshaws like these.
Working with the Regulatory Authorities

Activists approached the FSSAI in cases where shops licensed by the JMC were selling meat without mandatory permission from the Authority. It was urged to implement the following conditions of the Food Safety and Standards Act 2006.

1. Preventing open display of meat
2. Keeping floor areas of meat shops clean, and to install fly traps
3. To ensure that the place where the meat is displayed is clean
4. Proper ventilation in meat shops
5. Shops to be kept clean, without smoke, dust or flies
6. Shops to have a preparation area which is not the same as the display area
7. Installing black/tinted glass in front of the shops so the meat is not exposed to direct sunlight
8. Dust bins in shops
9. Provision for proper disposal of carcasses
10. Clean tools and implements

Activists at first approached the Zonal Designated officer and the Zonal Food Safety officer with a formal complaint (see in annexure II) to take action against the shops. At first, the bureaucracy was reluctant to take action and quoted reasons such as lack of inspectors, laboratories, storage facilities for the food stuff etc. But activists met with different officers in the bureaucratic hierarchy at least once a week and offered to work with them to overcome many of the difficulties. Some of the ways activists engaged with the Authority were-

- A leaflet was prepared by the local federation explaining the FSSAI guidelines
- Inspection of meat shops were scheduled based on availability of food safety inspectors
- Coordination with local police
- Assistance in follow up of the meat shops through engagement with the local community

Based on this, the first inspection of meat shops flouting FSSAI rules was conducted on 30th March 2015. Activists also gave a summary of various applicable laws and standards to meat shop owners to make them aware of the food safety laws and slaughter house rules (see in annexure III)

During the inspection, food safety officers instructed the meat shops to follow the FSSAI rules. In addition to this, activists explained Slaughterhouse Rules to them and instructed them to improve living conditions for the chickens on the following lines-

- There should be proper food and water supply to the chickens kept at the shop.
- Caged chickens should be kept in shelter, away from dust, smoke and heat.
- If there is open space where chickens can be kept than they should be kept in open rather than caged for whole day.
- Slaughter area should be separate from the selling counter.
- One animal should not to be slaughtered in front of other animals.
- Dead birds should not to be kept with live birds.
- There should be proper facility of fresh water, ventilation and waste garbage.

After the inspection, activists visited and supervised the shops regularly. Constant dialogue was maintained with the meat shop owners to make them appreciate the change. Activists also spoke to them about the consequences of violation of Slaughterhouse Rules.

A second inspection of the same meat shops was held by J-FAPO activists on after 2 weeks, and results were notably positive. Two of the shopkeepers had started keeping chickens in an open space in the backyard of their shops. In places where such facility was not available, meat shop owners had started keeping chickens in a sheltered space. Food and water was more regularly available to the chickens. There were dustbins for carcasses and dead chickens were kept in a separate area of the shop.
A third Inspection, held a month later, showed marked improvement in the condition of the shops and chickens. Regular checks were also conducted by local Food Safety Officer. As a result of these efforts, current situation at these meat shops is comparatively better and the condition of the chickens has improved.

This process was also repeated in other areas of Jaipur with the support of Food safety department. The sequence of events is as below-

- Undercover inspection and collection of evidence
- Report on illegalities in meat shops
- Located state level officers and zonal level officers and approached them for enforcement
- Filed formal complaint with evidence of irregularities in different geographic locations
- Meeting with different officers in the administrative hierarchy and offered support in enforcement and follow up
- Brochure explaining offenses and penalties
- Joint inspection of meat shops with authorities, notices issued
- Community mobilization, volunteer recruitment in different areas
- Regular follow up and reporting of improved conditions for birds

**Working with the JMC**

Activists approached the Jaipur Municipal Corporation and complained about unauthorized and illegal slaughter in licensed shops. Copy of the formal complaint is included in the **annexure IV**. There were also some licensed shops where slaughter of goats was a regular practice, which is illegal according to the notice issued by Jaipur Nagar Nigam.

Activists of Jaipur federation inspected and collected evidence of illegal slaughter of goats there. Photographic evidence was submitted to the Slaughterhouse Commissioner and Livestock Officer of JMC. Following this, activists met JMC officials and explained to them the nature of violations. As a result of regular follow up, the corporation conducted a raid on these shops on 12th April 2015. About 30 kg of illegal meat and slaughter tools of butchers was seized by the JMC team. The success of this raid made an impact on the other unauthorized shops, which were completely shut down after that.

Following this success, regular complaints on unauthorized shops were made to the JMC. This included a complaint on 20 unlicensed shops. Most of the shops were constructed poorly and established on the roadside. According to Rajasthan Municipal Act, 2009 and Municipal laws, any shop that is built on authorized land is illegal and JMC can take action against the shop keeper. In the majority of shops, pork, beef and goat meat was commonly sold. An initial inspection was made by activists and photographic evidence was taken on 15th May 2015. In addition to the JMC, activists also complained against these shops to the Collector. Regular follow up of the same is in progress.

**The sequence of action taken was-**

- undercover investigation
- complaint to the JMC with relevant documents
- formal meetings with relevant authorities
- follow up letters and appeals
- regular follow up on phone
- assistance in raids on shops
- filed RTI in case of lack of response to complaint
Working with the local community

The health of a movement in any geographical area is reflected by the involvement of mainstream public in it. Hence, J-FAPO took active measures to involve the local community in the meat shop campaign. People in localities where meat shops were situated were largely unaware of the proverbial elephant in the room. Activists took up the task of sensitizing local public by holding awareness drives. More than 100 people were reached out to in the two meetings conducted. The focus of these meetings was-

- Awareness about cruelty to animals in meat shops.
- Violation of rules and how it affected them
- Issue of public health and hygiene

People were encouraged to join the campaign in any possible capacity. Volunteers expressed interest in supervising meat shops and make sure that they adhered to instructions by FSSAI and JMC. 6 'neighborhood watchdogs' have been active in the process who pass on information about illegal meat shops to the activists. The volunteers have also gone a step further and made several photo appeals asking JMC to clamp down on illegal meat shops in their area.

Working with the Pollution Control Board

Activists decided to approach the Pollution Control Board with regards to 40 shops in the city meat market. Most of the shops are licensed by the JMC and mainly undertake processing and sale of meat. The quantity of meat processed in these shops is very high. The carcasses and waste of the animals is usually thrown on the streets. This wastage is often in very high quantities and causes water and air pollution (due to burning) in the area.

Considering the fact that there was local outcry about the pollution, activists approached the Pollution Control Board with the photographic evidence of carcasses of animal thrown on the street and blood contaminating the ground water through sewer lines. Photographic evidences were submitted to the Member Secretary along with the written complaint on 17th May 2015. As a violation of Air Pollution act, demand for immediate action was made by the activists. However, despite regular follow up, the response from the Board has been lackluster. This has been one of the drawbacks of the campaign, though activists continue to explore other ways to effectively regulate these meat shops.

Working with the Media

The Jaipur Stop Illegal Slaughter campaign has actively sought to build public opinion against illegal meat shops by disseminating information on the same. Activists held a public demonstration demanding the authorities to ban illegal slaughter of animals in Jaipur on 8 January 2016. As a direct result of this, the FSSAI announced that it will issue the guidelines prepared by the federation for all future licenses. The implementation of these guidelines will result in ensuring humane treatment of animals used for slaughter and availability of hygienic meat products at meat shops. This has become a positive example to help expand the campaign in other cities of the country to prevent illegal slaughter of animals.
THE JOURNEY TO #stopillegalslaughter in Jaipur

TOTAL MEAT SHOPS TARGETED - 96
AREAS TARGETED - 9
ACTIVISTS INVOLVED - 12

MEAT SHOPS INVESTIGATED: 5

APRIL 15
5 meat shops in Gandhinagar inspected by activists.

APRIL 15
40 meat shops in Ramgunj meat market inspected, complaint filed with the pollution control board.

JULY 15
20 unlicensed meat shops in Malviya Nagar inspected, complaint filed with the JMC.

JULY 15
Another raid with JMC. 50kgs of illegal meat destroyed and illegal establishments shut permanently.

NOVEMBER 15
Awareness and vigilance outreach conducted in Gandhinagar to encourage citizen participation for regular supervision of meat shops.

INVESTIGATION REPORT PUBLISHED

DECEMBER 14
Investigation report published.

DECEMBER 14
Investigation report presented to FSSAI (FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS AUTHORITY OF INDIA) and JMC (jaipur nagar nigam).

JANUARY 15
Reports presented to collectors and health officers in Jaipur.

FEBRUARY 15
Surprise Raid conducted by JMC, followed by heavy fines and destruction of illegal meat.

MARCH 15
Meetings held with Zonal designated officers of FSSAI and health officer (JMC).

APRIL 15
2nd inspection at Gandhinagar, with FSSAI officials, warning letters sent to owners to maintain standards and licenses.

MAY 15
Inspected 5 meat shops in Pratap Nagar and filed complaints for illegal slaughter.

JUNE 15
Inspections held against illegal goat market on the occasion of Bakr-eid. Complaint filed with JMC.

AUGUST 15
Inspections held in another area for 6 shops, complaints filed.

SEPTMBER 15
Inspected 3 meat shops in Bajaj Nagar and complaints filed for the same.

OCTOBER 15
Inspected 3 meat shops in Bajaj Nagar and complaints filed for the same.

DECEMBER 15
Inspected 3 meat shops in Bajaj Nagar and complaints filed for the same.
Conclusion

Learnings from the Jaipur campaign

The campaign actively worked with the government regulatory officers in tandem with reaching out to the general public. Capacity building and mobilization of activists was the biggest outcome of the campaign, in addition to long term sustainable change for farmed animals in Jaipur. These include marked improvement in living conditions and hygienic conditions for sale of meat. Specific changes were-

- No more cramming of chickens in small cages
- Mutilation of chicken, which was a standard practice until then, was stopped
- Continuous access to food and water was made available to the birds
- Meat shops were made to ensure their premises were maintained according to prescribed standards
- Illegal slaughter of goats in shops stopped
- Chickens kept inside the shops and not at the side of road
- Cleanliness and hygiene improved
- Food and water access for chickens

J-FAPO has actively engaged with 100 shops in 10 locations in the city. Seven activists are now taking up the task of meat shop regulation in a significant manner. The regulatory agencies which were initially indifferent to the issue, are now actively participating in implementing the rules.

The campaign threw up challenges of working with government bodies, the experience of which was new to local activists. Engaging the local community and raising public awareness with media presence have been the two other successes of the campaign.

The way forward:

In order to bring an end to illegal slaughter shops and regulating the licensed ones, there is a need for many more cities to take up similar campaigns. A national movement to stop illegal slaughter is necessary to prevent the unnecessary suffering of countless animals. If you would like to implement this campaign in your city based on the learnings and guidelines derived from the Jaipur Stop Illegal Slaughter campaign, contact us and together we can endeavor to bring positive changes in the lives of farmed animals reared for the food industry.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observations</th>
<th>Legal Violations</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Least regulated of all meat selling units, and</td>
<td>Violation of Section 63 of Food Safety and Standards Act 2006- Punishment for carrying out a business without license. It states that if any person or food business operator (except the persons exempted from licensing under sub-section (2) of section 31 of this Act), himself or by any person on his behalf who is required to obtain license, manufacturers, sells, stores or distributes or imports any article of food without license, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and also with a fine which may extend to five lakh rupees.</td>
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<td>lacks any kind of registration. Owners couldn't even produce basic shop</td>
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<td>licenses from the municipal corporation</td>
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<tr>
<td>In one location, the stalls were located right next to a vegetable market</td>
<td>Violation of BIS rules which states “All meat stalls can only be set up in designated places, as a unit of a meat market and shall be located at a place away from vegetable or other food markets”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sale of meat takes place in the most unhygienic conditions, where it is</td>
<td>Violation of BIS rules which states that “the meat shall be free from undesirable odor, smoke, dust or other contaminants”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>exposed to insects, smoke and dust from the roads</td>
<td>Punishable offence under Section 56 of Food Safety and Standards Act 2006- Penalty for unhygienic or unsanitary processing or manufacturing of food.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Complete absence of any waste disposal system and waste is strewn around</td>
<td>Violation of BIS rules which state that “a block shall consist of a number of meat stalls and shall be enclosed in compound walls which barricades entry of dogs, cats, birds and other undesirable elements into the block”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the tents. It is common to see street dogs scavenging on and fighting over</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the remains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of regular or even adequate water supply. The same dirty water is</td>
<td>Violation of The Bureau of Indian Standards' rules prescribing basic requirements for a stall for sale of meat of small and large animals. It states “Each stall shall be provided with a water tap... The Knives, tools, and hooks used shall be of stainless steel”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>used repeatedly for cleaning of slaughter equipment (usually crude and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>improvised blades) and dressing carcasses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations</td>
<td>Violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many shops did not have any kind of license or had outdated JMC licenses or functioned under a fake license</td>
<td>Violation of Section 63 of Food Safety and Standards Act 2006- Punishment for carrying out a business without license. It states that if any person or food business operator (except the persons exempted from licensing under sub-section (2) of section 31 of this Act), himself or by any person on his behalf who is required to obtain license, manufacturers, sells, stores or distributes or imports any article of food without license, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and also with a fine which may extend to five lakh rupees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slaughtered carcasses and meat were displayed on counters outside the shops and were exposed to dirt and germs</td>
<td>Violation of BIS rules which states that “the meat shall be free from undesirable odor, smoke, dust or other contaminants” and “Care should be taken that no direct sunlight falls on the dressed carcasses” Punishable offence under Section 56 of Food Safety and Standards Act 2006- Penalty for unhygienic or unsanitary processing or manufacturing of food. It states that any person who, whether by himself or by any other person on his behalf, manufactures or processes any article of food for human consumption under unhygienic or unsanitary conditions, shall be liable to a penalty which may extend to one lakh rupees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>People operating these shops were unhygienic and no care was taken when handling the meat</td>
<td>Punishable offence under Section 56 of Food Safety and Standards Act 2006- Penalty for unhygienic or unsanitary processing or manufacturing of food which may extend to one lakh rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children were often seen employed in these shops</td>
<td>Violation of the Delhi High Court order that “Children below the age of 18 years shall not be allowed to work in the slaughterhouse” in the PIL filed by Smt. Maneka Gandhi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of personal hygiene of people operating these units</td>
<td>Punishable offence under Section 56 of Food Safety and Standards Act 2006- Penalty for unhygienic or unsanitary processing or manufacturing of food which may extend to one lakh rupees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Chicken and goats are slaughtered freely in these units despite them not being certified slaughterhouses | Clear violation of section 3(1) of Slaughterhouse Rules 2001, which states that “animals cannot be slaughtered except in a recognized and licensed slaughter house”  
Violation of section 269 of Rajasthan Municipal Act 2009 which lays down that no place shall be used as a Slaughterhouse or for any other purpose which would include a shop for the sale animals intended for human food, or of meat without an express license from the Municipal Authorities |
| There is no certification on the health of the birds and whether their meat is fit for consumption | Violation of Section 4 (1) to (8) of Slaughterhouse Rules 2001 which states “the veterinary doctor after examining the animal shall issue a fitness certificate for each animal” Possible offense under Section 59. Punishment for unsafe food.  
It states that any person who, whether by himself or by any other person on his behalf, manufactures for sale or stores or sells or distributes or imports any article of food for human consumption which is unsafe, shall be punishable. |
<p>| Chickens are handled in the most inhuman way during slaughter. On one instance, it was observed that a chicken was skinned alive without even allowing enough time for the bird to die | Violation of BIS standards for slaughterhouse licensing which mandates humane slaughter and a resting place for animals before slaughter |
| Live birds kept at the stalls. Up to 25 birds stuffed in a single cage. Bleeding wounds were a common sight | Violation of section 247 of Rajasthan Municipal Act 2009. Which states “Premises not be used for keeping any kinds of animals without valid licenses issues by the Municipal Authority” |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The shops were not part of any designated meat market and were scattered in between restaurants and vegetable shops</th>
<th>Violation of BIS Standards which state “All meat stalls can only be set up in designated places, as a unit of a meat market and shall be located at a place away from vegetable or other food markets”</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>There was animal waste and filth all around and even inside the shops. Waste and viscera were seen to be picked up by dogs and crows</td>
<td>Violation of BIS Standards which state that “a block shall consist of a number of meat stalls and shall be enclosed in compound walls which barricades entry of dogs, cats, birds and other undesirable elements into the block”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No separate meat preparation room, sales counter, ante room and covered passage for customers. A single room was seen to perform all the above functions, with customers routinely walking among hung carcasses, and on discarded viscera. All shops were infested with flies and no fly traps were seen in any of them</td>
<td>Violation of BIS Standards which state that “a meat stall shall consist of a meat preparation room, sales counter ante-room and covered passage in front or a verandah for customers. The meat preparation room shall suitably be made fly-proof and provided with fly-traps”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of these shops were licensed as slaughterhouses, but animals and chickens were seen to be slaughtered continuously</td>
<td>Clear violation of section 3(1) of Slaughterhouse Rules 2001, which states that “animals cannot be slaughtered except in a recognized and licensed slaughter house”</td>
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<td>None of these shops were licensed as slaughterhouses, but animals and chickens were seen to be slaughtered continuously</td>
<td>Violation of section 269 of Rajasthan Municipal Act 2009 which lays down that no place shall be used as a Slaughterhouse or for any other purpose which would include a shop for the sale animals intended for human food, or of meat without an express license from the Municipal Authorities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live animals, including chickens, goats and fish were kept on the shop premises.</td>
<td>Violation of S.247 of the Rajasthan Municipal Act 2009. It states that “premises not be used for keeping any kinds of animals without valid licenses issued by the Municipal Authority”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals were seen to be slaughtered and skinned in front of other animals and the public</td>
<td>Violation of Section 6 (1) of Slaughterhouse Rules 2001. It states “no animal shall be slaughtered in a slaughter house in sight of other animals”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animals were not stunned before slaughter. Post slaughter, they were thrown into a dirty bucket to bleed out (birds) or the blood was collected in a metal trough (goats)</td>
<td>Violation of Slaughterhouse Rules 2001 Section 6(4) - Every slaughter house as soon as possible shall provide a separate space for stunning of animals prior to slaughter, bleeding and dressing of the carcasses. Section 6(6) - A curbed in bleeding area of adequate size as specified by the Central Government shall be provided in a slaughter house and it shall be so located that the blood could not be splashed on other animals being slaughtered or on the carcass being skinned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skins of slaughtered animals were seen displayed in front of the shop</td>
<td>Violation of Slaughterhouse Rules 2001 Section 6(10) - Hides or skins shall be immediately transported from a slaughter house either in a closed wheelbarrow or by a chute provided with self-closing door and in no case such hides or skins shall be spread on slaughter floor for inspection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>None of the shops had certification for the health of the birds and whether their meat was fit for consumption</td>
<td>Violation of Section 4 (1) to (8) of Slaughterhouse Rules 2001 which states “the veterinary doctor after examining the animal shall issue a fitness certificate for each animal” Possible offense under Section 59. Punishment for unsafe food. It states that any person who, whether by himself or by any other person on his behalf, manufactures for sale or stores or sells or distributes or imports any article of food for human consumption which is unsafe, shall be punishable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observation</td>
<td>Violations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens were observed to be put into filthy cages with no attempt to clean them. Feathers, feces and blood were the common contaminants</td>
<td>Violation of section 77 (a) of the Transport of Animals (Amendment) Rules, 2001 which states “the container shall be properly cleaned and sterilized before the poultry is placed in them”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens were being taken in vehicles with no protective covering from sun and wind</td>
<td>Violation of section 77 (b) of the Transport of Animals (Amendment) Rules, 2001- Poultry shall not be exposed to the sunlight, rain and direct blast of air during transport.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens were being transported in extreme heat, and placed in metal cages which heated up to a higher temperature. Cages were kept in direct sunlight.</td>
<td>Violation of Transport of Animals (Amendment) Rules, 2001- Section 77 (c) of the - poultry shall not be transported when the temperature exceeds 25 degree Celsius or when the temperature falls below 15 degree Celsius Section 80. Road Travel - In transport of poultry by road the container shall not be placed one on the top of the other and shall be covered properly in order to provide light, ventilation and to protect from rain, heat and cold air.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chickens were seen bleeding and limping. There was no certificate from a veterinary doctor on the health and fitness of the birds. Some of the birds were dead and they were discarded/ given away to a nearby food hawker, possibly to be used in biryani.</td>
<td>Violation of section 79 (a)- The poultry to be transported shall be healthy and in good condition and shall be examined and certified by a veterinary doctor for freedom from infectious diseases and fitness to undertake the journey.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| There was no feed or water near the poultry cages, nor did the vehicles have a provision to feed/ water the animals during transit | Violation of section 79- (c) Poultry shall be properly fed and watered before it is placed in containers for transportation and extra feed and water shall be provided in suitable troughs fixed in the containers.  
(d) arrangements shall be made for watering and feeding during transportation and during hot weather, watering shall be ensured every six hours |
| No paperwork or permission letters were available with the dealer allowing the transport of chickens | Violation of section 96. Issue of certificate before transportation -  

(1) A valid certificate issued by an officer or any person or Animal Welfare Organization duly recognized and authorized for this purpose by the Animal Welfare Board of India or the Central Government shall be procured by any person making transport of any animal before transportation of such animal verifying that all the relevant Central and State Acts, rules and orders pertaining to the said animals including the rules relating to transport of such animals have been duly complied with and that the animal is not being transported for any purpose contrary to the provision of any law. |
Annexure II – FSSAI formal Complaint

To,
Mr. K.K. Sharma
FSSAI Zonal Designated Officer,
Jaipur, Rajasthan

Sub: Request to provide support of food safety officer in FOOD SAFETY INSPECTION in Sanganer.

Respected Sir,

We write to you on behalf of J-FAPO, a local federation of animal protection groups in Jaipur, which includes organizations Aashray, Angel Eyes, Help In Suffering, Help Suffering Lives Society, JeevPrem, Leaf India, People for Animal Liberation India, PFA Jaipur, Raksha, RAW, Saviours, SevaSamarpan, Tourism and Wildlife Society of India (TWSI). We have been collectively engaged in animal welfare, rescue and rehabilitation work in the city. We are facilitated by The Federation of Indian Animal Protection Organisations (FIAPO), India's apex animal protection organisation.

Its been observed that unauthorized establishments of meat shops in Jaipur is causing serious risk to the health of consumers and practicing cruelty to animals. So animal activists of Jaipur initiated a campaign to regulate illegal meat shops and in cooperate with Jaipur Municipal Corporation to close down meat shops where such criminal activity is going on against farm animals.

As a first step of campaign J-FAPO members initiated an inspection of following areas and prepared a detailed report.

1. Hasanpura
2. Sanganer
3. Durgapura Puliya
4. Ajmeri gate
5. Station road
6. Soda highway

Inspections were held for three days of 20 shop and observations are very disturbing. Observations:

- Majority of shops are being run without license, whereas in some case more than one shop is being run under one license.
- Shops are observed lacking appropriate infrastructure, periphery to keep scavenger away, separate slaughter spot and proper cage set up to keep birds as per regulations.
- Lack of basic hygiene and waste disposal system was observed in almost every establishment whereas skinned chicken are being kept in open which is deep concern for health of consumers.
- Nearly in every shop slaughter is being made in very inhumane way mainly in open with rusted knifes which is against the Slaughterhouse Rules 2001.
- Chicken distributors are also observed to be equally in fault of mistreating birds while transporting them that sometime causes even death of birds and supplying them without any health or fitness certificate to the slaughter spot.
- Chicken shops in Jaipur appear to be run with the least concern for rules governing their operation, for public health and least of all, for the welfare of the birds themselves.
We are requesting you to conduct an inspection of meat shops situated in Sanganer area on 15\textsuperscript{th} January 2016 from 10:00am to 12:00pm. Our federation members will be there and with the support of food safety officer we would like to spread awareness on following points:

1. Maintain hygienic condition in shops - BIS rules
2. Maintain and sell hygiene meat - Food Safety Act 2006

Looking forward to your confirmation of support.

Yours faithfully,
Abhishek Singh
(Jaipur Federation Coordinator)
रूपये का देन

अनुमोदन 63 - तौर पर विवेक के लाभ करने की उम्मीद - यह एक दर्जे अपने है, जिसमे 6 महीने तक व्यापक की सहायता तक और 5 वर्ष तक का उद्देश्य हो सकता है।

अनुमोदन 55 - ब्राह्मण, यहां विवेक के लाभ करने की उम्मीद - यह एक दर्जे अपने है, जिसमे 5 महीने तक व्यापक की सहायता तक और 4 वर्ष तक का उद्देश्य हो सकता है।

अनुमोदन 50 - तौर पर विवेक के लाभ करने की उम्मीद - यह एक दर्जे अपने है, जिसमे 5 महीने तक व्यापक की सहायता तक और 3 वर्ष तक का उद्देश्य हो सकता है।

अनुमोदन 45 - तौर पर विवेक के लाभ करने की उम्मीद - यह एक दर्जे अपने है, जिसमे 4 महीने तक व्यापक की सहायता तक और 2 वर्ष तक का उद्देश्य हो सकता है।

अनुमोदन 40 - तौर पर विवेक के लाभ करने की उम्मीद - यह एक दर्जे अपने है, जिसमे 3 महीने तक व्यापक की सहायता तक और 1 वर्ष तक का उद्देश्य हो सकता है।

अनुमोदन 35 - तौर पर विवेक के लाभ करने की उम्मीद - यह एक दर्जे अपने है, जिसमे 2 महीने तक व्यापक की सहायता तक और 6 महीने तक का उद्देश्य हो सकता है।

अनुमोदन 30 - तौर पर विवेक के लाभ करने की उम्मीद - यह एक दर्जे अपने है, जिसमे 1 महीने तक व्यापक की सहायता तक और 6 महीने तक का उद्देश्य हो सकता है।

नन्दन या नन्दनवन या अन्य कर

बहुकितों के लिस्ट - 2011 का अनुसरण

प्रकाश देश की वृक्षों की दर्शनीयता है यह कि सहायता का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण समय भी हो।

पृथ्वी, मानवीय, समाज, निक, जिसे देश के राष्ट्रीयों के लिए, विभिन्न जातियों द्वारा प्रयुक्त कराई जा सकता है।

पृथ्वी के लिए कि एक वर्ष के लिए अन्य कर का समय भी हो।

पृथ्वी की नीति तथा अन्य नीतियों का समय भी हो।

पृथ्वी के लिए कि एक वर्ष के लिए अन्य कर का समय भी हो।

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पृथ्वी के लिए कि एक वर्ष के लिए अन्य कर का समय भी हो।
Sub: Request to take immediate action against illegal meat/Chicken shops in Jaipur.

Respected Sir,

J-FAPO, a local federation of animal protection groups in Jaipur, which includes organizations Ashray, Angel Eyes, Help In Suffering, Help Suffering Lives Society, Jeev Prem, Leaf India, People for Animal Liberation India, PFA Jaipur, Raksha, RAW, Saviours, Seva Samarpan, Tourism and Wildlife Society of India (TWSI) is facilitated by The Federation of Indian Animal Protection Organizations (FIAPO), India's apex animal protection organization. Its been observed that unauthorized establishments of meat shops in Jaipur is causing serious risk to the health of consumers and practicing cruelty to animals. So animal activists of Jaipur initiated a campaign to regulate illegal mea shops and in cooperate with Jaipur Municipal Corporation to close down meat shops where such criminal activity is going on against farm animals.

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Observations:

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- Shops are observed lacking appropriate infrastructure, periphery to keep scavenger away, separate slaughter spot and proper cage set up to keep birds as per regulations.
- Lack of basic hygiene and waste disposal system was observed in almost every establishment whereas skinned chicken are being kept in open which is deep concern for health of consumers.
- Nearly in every shop slaughter is being made in very inhumane way mainly in open with rusted knifes which is against the Slaughterhouse Rules 2001.
- Chicken distributers are also observed to be equally in fault of mistreating birds while transporting them that sometime causes even death of birds and supplying them without any health or fitness certificate to the slaughter spot.
- Chicken shops in Jaipur appear to be run with the least concern for rules governing their operation, for public health and least of all, for the welfare of the birds themselves.
Following rules are being violated by these chicken shops.

2. Transport of Animals (Amendment) Rules, 2001
3. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) Rules
5. Rajasthan Municipal Act 2009

Recommendations:

J-FAPO recommends immediate closing of roadside chicken shops which are the most unregulated.

Effective actions by the municipal corporation for verification and cancellation of licenses in the small and big chicken shops which regularly function as slaughterhouses.

All the chicken distribution units in the city should be given notices to adhere to Transport of Animals (Amendment) Rules and the ones operating without necessary permissions and licenses must be closed down.

J-FAPO requests the Jaipur Municipal commission to take immediate action against these illegal chicken shops as they cause the worst kind of suffering to the birds. Being unhygienic and with no certification for the quality of meat sold, they also pose a serious risk to public health.

Date : 
Place : 
Signature : 

27
जयपुर, 5 नवम्बर। मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी श्री ज्ञानाराम के निर्देशानुसार सभी शिके पशुपालकों, पशु मंडी सचालकों को पशु वधकर्ताओं एवं पशु मीट विक्रेताओं को सूचित किया जाता है। कि राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय के डी.बी. सिविल रिट पिटिशन नंबर 1061/1997 तथा 1511/2005 के नवीनतम आदेश 30.10.2014 के आदेशों की अनुपालना में दिनांक 06.11.2014 से जयपुर शहर में पशु वध हेतु प्रवेश करने वाले पशुओं (बकरा, मेंढा, पाड़ा) एवं इनके परिवहन करने वाले वाहनों को राजस्थान राज्य लोक सेवा प्रशासन द्वारा ज्ञात कर नगर निगम जयपुर के सुपुर्द किया जायेगा एवं माननीय उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा पारित आदेशों की अनुपालना में मुक्तमा दर्ज किया जायेगा।

अतः माननीय उच्च न्यायालय के आदेशों की पालना में सहयोग हेतु सभी पशु वध कर्ताओं एवं विक्रेताओं को अपने पशुओं (बकरा, मेंढा, पाड़ा) को चैनपुरा रामगढ़ रोड स्थित स्लॉटर हाउस चैनपुरा में अपना व्यवसाय नियमान्तरण करें।

जयपुर शहर के सभी मीट व्यवसायियों व पशु वध हेतु (बकरा, मेंढा, भैस—पाड़ा) आदि पशुओं को वध हेतु स्लॉटरिंग के लिए नगर निगम के स्लॉटर हाउस में जायेंगे।
As a collective voice for the animal protection community in India, FIAPO unites all animal protection organisations nationwide to exchange ideas, build expertise and take action to strengthen the animal rights movement in the country. FIAPO works with over 160 member organisations, 200 supporter organisations and over 1000 activists in more than 70 cities across India. FIAPO is the largest Federation in the country and one of the largest movement-building organisations in the world.