

MOST URGENT

Shri Anil Baijal
Lieutenant Governor
Govt. of NCT of Delhi
Raj Niwas Marg & Rajpur Road
Delhi 110 054

30 June 2020

Subject: Request for immediate prohibition on keeping and using equines in Delhi to prevent the spread of the fatal zoonotic disease glanders to the public

His Excellency Shri Anil Baijal Ji,

I'm writing from People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) India on behalf of our 2 million members and supporters to update you regarding recent reports about glanders, a fatal zoonotic disease that can spread to humans, in equines in Delhi. So far, Delhi's Animal Husbandry Department has failed to take action, despite repeated complaints. So in order to protect the residents of Delhi, we're requesting that you use your power to prohibit people from keeping and using equines.

The 20 June 2020 report of the National Research Centre on Equines (NRCE) (**Annexure A**), addressed to the director of Delhi's Department of Animal Husbandry, states that a horse – possibly used for ceremonial purposes – has tested positive for glanders. Through a 7 May 2019 report (**Annexure B**), NRCE had previously also informed the director about eight horses in Mangolpuri and Neb Sarai who have tested positive for glanders. As per the 17 January 2018 health advisory issued by the government of Delhi, 40 equines were found to be positive for this disease in the same year (**Annexure C**). The NRCE has pointed out that since glanders is a notifiable disease, the Animal Husbandry Department must immediately implement the provisions of The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009 (**Annexure D**), and the 2019 National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders in India issued by the central government (**Annexure E**). However, even though we wrote to Honourable Minister Gopal Rai and the relevant departments in Delhi (**Annexure F**), no action has been taken so far and public health is still very much at risk.

Moreover, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) Resolution No 590 banning tongas in Delhi (**Annexure G**), dated 4 January 2010, has yet to be implemented, which also places residents at risk.

As per the Policy for Licence to Horses/Mares & Horse Buggies (**Annexure H**) by the South, North, and East Delhi Municipal Corporations, routine surveillance of infectious diseases in horses used for marriages and other ceremonies is not required, putting the health of horses and the general public at risk, as revealed by the latest report from the NRCE. It's practically impossible to identify the horses used for ceremonial purposes – whether they are registered or not – and to undertake routine screenings of them for glanders. It's high time this policy was repealed, and keeping and using horses for ceremonial purposes should be completely prohibited in Delhi.

Affiliates:

- PETA Asia
- PETA Australia
- PETA Foundation (UK)
- PETA France
- PETA Germany
- PETA Netherlands
- PETA US

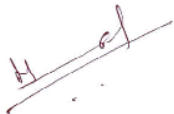
Registered Office:
F-110, 1st Floor, Jagdamba Tower
Plot No 13, Community Centre
Preet Vihar, New Delhi
110 092

Under these circumstances, may I request that you take the following necessary actions to ensure the protection of the horses and all the residents of the state?

1. Order the director of the Animal Husbandry Department of Delhi to implement the provisions of The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009, and the National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders in India and to ban all equine movements in the entire state of Delhi. This would mean a ban on working animals on roads and marketplaces and a ban on the use of horses for weddings and other ceremonies. All equines in Delhi must be promptly screened with the help of the NRCE for zoonotic diseases such as glanders.
2. Direct the commissioners of the South, North, and East Delhi Municipal Corporations to implement the ban on tongas in their respective areas of jurisdiction – including stables, tonga stands, markets, and waiting areas for work – under the provisions of The Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.
3. Direct these commissioners to repeal the Policy for Licence to Horses/Mares & Horse Buggies, ban the use of horses for weddings and ceremonies in Delhi, and conduct an awareness programme to encourage couples planning a wedding to celebrate their nuptials without exploiting these animals.
4. Direct the management of the markets under the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, such as Azadpur Sabzi Mandi and Okhla Sabzi Mandi, to comply with the law by not allowing tongas to use their premises for delivering goods or finding work.
5. Advise Delhi's commissioner of police to give directions to traffic police to stop the entry of equine-drawn carts from Uttar Pradesh and Haryana at the borders of Delhi.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this important matter. We are ready to meet with you at your earliest convenience. May we please hear from you soon? I can be reached on +91 9910817382 or at ManilalV@petaindia.org.

Sincerely,



Dr Manilal Valliyate, CEO

MOST URGENT

Shri Arvind Kejriwal
Chief Minister
NCT of Delhi
Third Level, Delhi Secretariat
IP Estate, New Delhi 110 002

30 June 2020

Subject: Request for immediate prohibition on keeping and using equines in Delhi to prevent the spread of the fatal zoonotic disease glanders to the public

Dear Shri Arvind Kejriwal Ji,

I'm writing from People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) India on behalf of our 2 million members and supporters to update you regarding recent reports about glanders, a fatal zoonotic disease that can spread to humans, in equines in Delhi. So far, Delhi's Animal Husbandry Department has failed to take action, despite repeated complaints. So in order to protect the residents of Delhi, we're requesting that you use your power to prohibit people from keeping and using equines.

The 20 June 2020 report of the National Research Centre on Equines (NRCE) (**Annexure A**), addressed to the director of Delhi's Department of Animal Husbandry, states that a horse – possibly used for ceremonial purposes – has tested positive for glanders. Through a 7 May 2019 report (**Annexure B**), NRCE had previously also informed the director about eight horses in Mangolpuri and Neb Sarai who have tested positive for glanders. As per the 17 January 2018 health advisory issued by the government of Delhi, 40 equines were found to be positive for this disease in the same year (**Annexure C**). The NRCE has pointed out that since glanders is a notifiable disease, the Animal Husbandry Department must immediately implement the provisions of The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009 (**Annexure D**), and the 2019 National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders in India issued by the central government (**Annexure E**). However, even though we wrote to Honourable Minister Gopal Rai and the relevant departments in Delhi (**Annexure F**), no action has been taken so far and public health is still very much at risk.

Moreover, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) Resolution No 590 banning tongas in Delhi (**Annexure G**), dated 4 January 2010, has yet to be implemented, which also places residents at risk.

As per the Policy for Licence to Horses/Mares & Horse Buggies (**Annexure H**) by the South, North, and East Delhi Municipal Corporations, routine surveillance of infectious diseases in horses used for marriages and other ceremonies is not required, putting the health of horses and the general public at risk, as revealed by the latest report from the NRCE. It's practically impossible to identify the horses used for ceremonial purposes – whether they are registered or not – and to undertake routine screenings of them for glanders. It's high time this policy was repealed, and keeping and using horses for ceremonial purposes should be completely prohibited in Delhi.

PEOPLE FOR
THE ETHICAL
TREATMENT
OF ANIMALS

PETA India
PO Box 28260
Juhu, Mumbai 400 049
(22) 4072 7382
(22) 2636 7383 (fax)

Info@petaindia.org
PETAIndia.com

Affiliates:

- PETA Asia
- PETA Australia
- PETA Foundation (UK)
- PETA France
- PETA Germany
- PETA Netherlands
- PETA US

Registered Office:
F-110, 1st Floor, Jagdamba Tower
Plot No 13, Community Centre
Preet Vihar, New Delhi
110 092

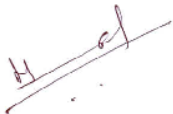
CIN: U74899DL2000NPL103217

Under these circumstances, may I request that you take the following necessary actions to ensure the protection of the horses and all the residents of the state?

1. Order the director of the Animal Husbandry Department of Delhi to implement the provisions of The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009, and the National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders in India and to ban all equine movements in the entire state of Delhi. This would mean a ban on working animals on roads and marketplaces and a ban on the use of horses for weddings and other ceremonies. All equines in Delhi must be promptly screened with the help of the NRCE for zoonotic diseases such as glanders.
2. Direct the commissioners of the South, North, and East Delhi Municipal Corporations to implement the ban on tongas in their respective areas of jurisdiction – including stables, tonga stands, markets, and waiting areas for work – under the provisions of The Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.
3. Direct these commissioners to repeal the Policy for Licence to Horses/Mares & Horse Buggies, ban the use of horses for weddings and ceremonies in Delhi, and conduct an awareness programme to encourage couples planning a wedding to celebrate their nuptials without exploiting these animals.
4. Direct the management of the markets under the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, such as Azadpur Sabzi Mandi and Okhla Sabzi Mandi, to comply with the law by not allowing tongas to use their premises for delivering goods or finding work.
5. Advise Delhi's commissioner of police to give directions to traffic police to stop the entry of equine-drawn carts from Uttar Pradesh and Haryana at the borders of Delhi.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this important matter. We are ready to meet with you at your earliest convenience. May we please hear from you soon? I can be reached on +91 9910817382 or at ManilalV@petaindia.org.

Sincerely,



Dr Manilal Valliyate, CEO



भा.कृ.अनु.प.-राष्ट्रीय अश्व अनुसंधान केन्द्र
सिरसा रोड़, हिसार- 125 001 (हरियाणा) भारत
ICAR-NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE ON EQUINES
SIRSA ROAD, HISAR - 125 001 (HARYANA) INDIA



F. No.PA/Dir/Glanders/
Date: 20 June 2020

To ✓
The Director
Department of Animal Husbandry (Govt. of NCT of Delhi)
Room No. 98-101, Old Secretariat,
Tis Hazari, Delhi 110054

Sub: Incidence of Glanders in a horse at Jwala Nagar, Shahdara in Delhi-reg
Sir,

This is with reference to one horse serum sample received from Veterinary officer, Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of NCT of Delhi, Palam, New Delhi for glanders surveillance vide letter No.-07/2020 dated 15.06.2020. The horse found to be serologically positive for glanders by CFT & ELISA (details enclosed). **Necessary actions under the provisions of Infectious Diseases Act 2009 (Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Disease in Animals Act 2009) in vogue in the State may be taken immediately.** The equines housed with glanders positive horses in the same premises may be monitored for the disease by serological testing under strict supervision of the veterinary authority and must also be segregated immediately. **You are requested to collect serum (20-30 ml), nasal swab, needle aspirate from unopened nodules from positive animals before euthanasia & send it to NRCE for serum repository & bacterial isolation**

In light of this result, it is recommended that equine movement to and from this and adjoining areas should be brought under strict regulation. Considering that this is a notifiable disease, necessary precautions and zoo-sanitary measures to prevent spread of the disease need top priority. The equines in adjoining areas may also be surveyed at regular interval for glanders testing for de-notification. ICAR-NRCE being the referral laboratory of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, MOAFW, GOI, is available to help by providing the testing services on priority, please.

Action (s) taken and disease situation amongst equines in the area may be monitored and intimated.

Yours faithfully,

Acting Director

Encl: As above

Cc:

- The Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Deptt. of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries, GOI, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110 001
- The DDG (AS), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110 001
- Director General of Health Services, F-17, Karkardooma, Delhi-110032 with request to send in contact human serum samples for glanders testing.
- Veterinary officer, Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of NCT of Delhi. Palam, New Delhi-110032

Acting Director



भा.कृ.अनु.प.-राष्ट्रीय अश्व अनुसंधान केन्द्र

सिरसा रोड़, हिसार-125 001 (हरियाणा)

ICAR-NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE ON EQUINES

Sirsa Road, Hisar- 125 001 (Haryana)

Laboratory Result Report



Report of Glanders testing on one horse serum sample received from Veterinary officer, Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of NCT of Delhi, Palam, New Delhi for glanders surveillance vide letter No.- 07/2020 dated 15.06.2020.

Sl. No.	Animal Details	Owner Details	DI No.	Result of Glanders
1.	Sample Code No.- E1/SH, Horse, Female, Grey, 12Yrs Muzzle black, Ears erect	Owner-Sushil Kumar 164, Gallli No.-4, Jwala Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi- 110032	DI/2020/154/01	Positive

Note : You are requested to carry out post-outbreak surveillance according to guidelines issued by DAHD, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Govt. of India

DIRECTOR
ICAR-NRCE, HISAR

CO-ORDINATOR
DISEASE INVESTIGATION

LAB. INCHARGE

Place: Hisar

Dated:

20 June 2020





राजअनुके
NRCE

भा.कृ.अनु.प.-राष्ट्रीय अश्व अनुसंधान केन्द्र

सिरसा रोड़, हिसार - 125001 (हरियाणा) भारत

ICAR - NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE ON EQUINES

Sirsa Road, Hisar - 125 001 (Haryana) INDIA



Dr. B.N. Tripathi

MVSc, PhD, DICVP, FNAVS, FIAVP
Director

F. No.PA/Dir/Glanders/ 414-419
Date: 7 May 2019

To

The Director
Department of Animal Husbandry (Govt. of NCT of Delhi)
Room No. 98-101, Old Secretariat,
Tis Hazari, Delhi 110054

Sub: Incidence of Glanders in eight horses at Mangolpuri and Neb Sarai in New Delhi-reg

Sir,

This is with reference to 18 horse serum samples received from Brooke Hospital India on 26.04.2019 for glanders testing. After getting serological positive reaction with four samples, NRCE immediately contacted concerned VO of Brooke Hospital & VO of Govt. of NCT of Delhi. NRCE team visited Mangolpuri & Neb Sarai for collection of samples from glanders suspected equines. In this context, 49 horse serum samples were collected & received from Veterinary Officer, Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Palam, New Delhi for glanders surveillance vide letter D.No.-173 dated 02.05.2019. Eight horses are found to be serologically positive for glanders by CFT and seven animals need to be resampled for retesting (details enclosed). Rest of the samples are presently negative for glanders (by CFT). **Repeat samples should be immediately (Within 7 days) submitted to NRCE for further confirmation. Necessary actions under the provisions of Infectious Diseases Act 2009 (Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Disease in Animals Act 2009) in vogue in the State may be taken immediately.** The equines housed with glanders positive horses in the same premises may be monitored for the disease by serological testing under strict supervision of the veterinary authority and must also be segregated immediately. **You are requested to collect serum (20-30 ml), nasal swab, needle aspirate from unopened nodules from positive animals before euthanasia & send it to NRCE for serum repository & bacterial isolation**

In light of this result, it is recommended that equine movement to and from this and adjoining areas should be brought under strict regulation. Considering that this is a notifiable disease, necessary precautions and zoo-sanitary measures to prevent spread of the disease need top priority. The equines in adjoining areas may also be surveyed at regular interval for glanders testing for de-notification. ICAR-NRCE being the referral laboratory of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, MOAFW, GOI, is available to help by providing the testing services on priority, please.

Action (s) taken and disease situation amongst equines in the area may be monitored and intimated.

Yours faithfully,

(B.N. Tripathi)

Encl: As above

Cc:

- The Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Deptt. of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare, GOI, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110 001
- The DDG (AS), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110 001
- The DG (RVS), QMG's Branch, Army Headquarters, West Block-3, RK Puram, New Delhi-110 066
- Director of Health Services ,F-17, Karkardooma, Delhi-110032 with request to send in contact human serum samples for glanders testing.
- Dr. Satya K. Baalasundram, Vety. Officer, Disease Diagnostic Lab, Animal Husbandry Unit, Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Vety. Hospital Complex, Palam, New Delhi-110045

Lab 016

(B. N. Tripathi)

Phone : (O) +91-1662-275787 (R) 276955 Fax : +91-1662-276217 Gram : EQUINE
E-mail : nrcequine@nic.in, nrcequine@hotmail.com, Webside : http://nrce.nic.in



भा.कृ.अनु.प.-राष्ट्रीय अश्व अनुसंधान केन्द्र

सिरसा रोड़, हिसार-125 001 (हरियाणा)

ICAR-NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRE ON EQUINES



Sirsa Road, Hisar- 125 001 (Haryana)

Laboratory Result Report

This is with reference to 18 horse serum samples received from Brooke Hospital India on 26.04.2019 for glanders testing & 49 horse serum samples were collected & received from Veterinary Officer, Disease Diagnostic Laboratory, Palam, New Delhi for glanders surveillance vide letter D.No.-173 dated 02.05.2019.

Sl. No.	Animal Details	Owner Details	DI No.	Result of Glanders
1.	Sample Code No,- DEL/W/E2 Female, 06Yrs	Sh. Subhash R/o-Mangolpuri, New Delhi	DI/2019/27/02 DI/2019/35/02	Repeat
2.	Sample Code No,- DEL/W/E4 Female, 05Yrs	Sh. Rakesh Band R/o-Mangolpuri, New Delhi	DI/2019/27/04 DI/2019/35/04	Repeat
3.	Sample Code No,- DEL/W/E10 Female, 07Yrs	Sh. Lalit R/o-Mangolpuri, New Delhi	DI/2019/27/10 DI/2019/35/10	Repeat
4.	Sample Code No,- DEL/W/E12 Female, 10Yrs	Sh. Chawla R/o Mangolpuri, New Delhi	DI/2019/27/12 DI/2019/35/12	Positive
5.	Sample Code No,- DEL/W/E14 Female, 10Yrs	Sh. Arun R/o-Mangolpuri, New Delhi	DI/2019/27/14 DI/2019/35/14	Positive
6.	Sample Code No,- DEL/W/E17 Female, 09Yrs	Sh. Sonu R/o Mangolpuri, New Delhi	DI/2019/27/17 DI/2019/35/17	Repeat
7.	Sample Code No,- DEL/W/E18 Female, 2.5Yrs	Sh. Arun R/o-Mangolpuri, New Delhi	DI/2019/27/18 DI/2019/35/18	Positive
8.	Sample Code No,- DEL/W/E20 Bacchii, Female, 15Yrs	Sh. Lalit R/o-Mangolpuri, New Delhi	DI/2019/35/20	Repeat
9.	Sample Code No,- DEL/W/E22 Kajal, Female, 15Yrs	Sh. Chawala R/o-Mangolpuri, New Delhi	DI/2019/35/22	Repeat
10.	Sample Code No,- DEL/W/E31 Badhi Ghori, Female, 04Yrs	Sh. Anil R/o-Vijay Vihar , New Delhi	DI/2019/35/31	Positive
11.	Sample Code No,- DEL/W/E33 Kajal, Female, 06Yrs	-do-	DI/2019/35/33	Repeat
12.	Sample Code No,- DEL/W/E34 Sanjab Bacchii, Female, 03Yrs	-do-	DI/2019/35/34	Positive
13.	Sample Code No,- DEL/W/E35 Nuki Bachi, Female, 02Yrs	-do-	DI/2019/35/35	Positive
14.	Sample Code No,- DEL/W/E47 Stallion, Bay, 10Yrs	Sh. Pawan R/ -171/2, Village-Neb Sarai , New Delhi	DI/2019/35/47	Positive
15.	Sample Code No,- DEL/W/E50, Female, Grey, 06Yrs	Sh. Bheema S/o Manak chand R/o-Neb Sarai Pahari , New Delhi	DI/2019/35/50	Positive

Note : You are requested to carry out post-outbreak surveillance according to guidelines issued by DADF, MoA & FW, Govt. of India. Repeat samples should be immediately (Within 7 days) submitted to NRCE for further confirmation.

Dr. H. Singha
Senior Scientist

Dr. Nitin Virmani
Co-Ordinator D.I.

Phone : +91-1662-282507, 275787 Fax: +91-1662-276217

E-mail : nrcequine@nic.in, nrcequine@gmail.com Website : http://nrce.gov.in

These results are not meant for vetero-legal purposes

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH SERVICES
PUBLIC HEALTH WING, GNCT OF DELHI,
email:idspdelhi2@gmail.com, Ph: 011-22482016

Advisory Regarding Incidence of Glanders Disease in Delhi State

Recently cases of Glanders among equine population have been reported in Delhi State. Office of the Director, Animal Husbandry Unit, Delhi has informed that samples of 40 equines are found positive till date. Therefore it is advisable to strengthen surveillance to detect any suspected cases of Glanders disease among handlers and persons who come in close contact of equine population.

Lack of awareness among horse and donkey owners and general public can cause further spread of disease therefore strict implementation of ongoing policy comprising of health education and community awareness is must.

1. Glanders is a infectious zoonotic disease primarily affecting horses, donkeys and mules. It is caused by Gram-negative bacterium, Burkholderia mallei. It is rare disease in humans with cases having occurred in veterinarians, other people working closely with horses, and laboratory workers handling the organism.
2. Despite many reported cases of the disease in equines, no human case of glanders has been reported in India till date.
3. Occupation exposure is the main risk factor to veterinarians, farmers, horse traders/ fanciers, laboratory workers, and other persons who are closely associated with equines or handling the organism.
4. B. mallei is transmitted to humans through contact with tissues or body fluids of infected animals. The causative organism is present in nasal exudates and discharges from ulcerated skin of infected animals. The bacteria enter the body through cuts or abrasions in the skin and through mucosal surfaces such as the conjunctiva and nose. The infection may occur by inhaling infected aerosol dust. Animal-to-human and human-to-human transmission of glanders is rare.
5. The clinical symptoms of glanders in humans are non- specific therefore accurate diagnosis and treatment is difficult. The symptoms in humans include low- grade fever and chills, malaise, fatigue, myalgias, backache, headache, rigors, chest pain and lymphadenopathy.
6. Personnel in close contact with the diseased animals should follow high standard of personal safety, hygiene and strict antiseptic measures.

DO'S AND DON'TS

Do's	DON'TS
Isolate the animal suspected for glanders.	Do not mix sick and healthy animals.
Keep feeding and watering trough separate for sick and healthy animals.	Do not share feeding/ watering troughs between healthy and suspected sick animals,
Bury the left over feed/ fodder rejected by the sick animals.	Do not throw in open, the left over feed and fodder left by the sick animals.
Separate persons should handle sick and healthy animals.	Immediately move the sick animals to designated isolated place.
Bury the dead animal deep underground at the designated place.	Do not allow the same person to handle sick and healthy animals.
Keep close watch for symptoms like nasal and eye discharges, respiratory distress and skin sores among the animals.	Do not touch eatables without washing hands properly.
The Veterinary Officers or personnel involved in the animal handling for sample collection or animal burying should use personal protective equipment (PPEs).	Do not mix up the recovered ponies with the healthy stock.
Wash hands with soap and water every time while handling suspected animals/ feed/ water through etc.	Do not open the carcasses for necropsy in case of death due to glanders
All sheds be disinfected with suitable disinfectants such as benzalkonium chloride, iodine, mercuric chloride, potassium permanganate, 1% sodium hypochlorite, 70% ethanol and 2% glutaraldehyde etc.	Do not keep healthy stock in sheds used by sick animals.
Clean the contaminated materials with solution of 1 part household bleach (0.5% sodium hypochlorite solution) to 9 parts water.	Do not touch nasal/ wound discharges of infected animals/ human beings. These may contain disease bacterium
Personnel having wounds, scratches and abrasions on hands should never handle sick animals.	Do not handle the animals if you have small cuts or wounds on hands & arms.
Awareness programmes about glanders to be carried out regularly.	Do not reuse bedding and other gear of infected animal.



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 29]

नई दिल्ली, शुक्रवार, मार्च 20, 2009 / 29 फाल्गुन, 1930

No. 29]

NEW DELHI, FRIDAY, MARCH 20, 2009 / 29 Phalgun, 1930

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 20th March, 2009/Phalgun 29, 1930 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 20th March, 2009, and is hereby published for general information:—

THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES IN ANIMALS ACT, 2009

No. 27 OF 2009

[20th March, 2009]

An Act to provide for the prevention, control and eradication of infectious and contagious diseases affecting animals, for prevention of outbreak or spreading of such diseases from one State to another, and to meet the international obligations of India for facilitating import and export of animals and animal products and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

WHEREAS economic losses due to infectious and contagious diseases of animals are enormous in the country with some of these diseases constituting a serious threat to the public;

AND WHEREAS many of such animal diseases can be largely prevented by judicious implementation of vaccination programmes or by taking other appropriate and timely measures on scientific lines;

AND WHEREAS such measures are necessary to facilitate the import and export of animals and animal products and to keep in tune with international practices;

AND WHEREAS it has been realised that the prevention, control and eradication of infectious and contagious diseases of animals from India has to be tackled on a national basis so as to avoid adverse impact of such diseases on the economy of the country and for this purpose harmonise the control procedures and to prevent inter-State transmission of animal diseases;

AND WHEREAS the national level handling has to be done with the active involvement of the State Governments, particularly in regard to the precautionary measures required to

be taken within their jurisdiction in respect of certain infectious and contagious diseases and the regulation of movement of animals outside their respective areas by timely adoption of appropriate measures;

AND WHEREAS India is a Member Country of the *Office International Des Epizooties, Paris* and it is necessary to implement the general obligations, decisions and recommendations of the said Organisation and abide by the International Animal Health Code stipulated by the said Organisation;

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixtieth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Bill, 2009.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification, appoint; and different dates may be appointed for different States or for different areas therein as well as for different provisions of this Act, and any reference in any such provision of this Act to the commencement of this Act shall be construed in relation to any State or area or provision as a reference to the coming into force of this Act or, as the case may be, of that provision, in such State or area.

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

(a) "animal" means,—

(i) cattle, buffalo, sheep, goat, yak, mithun;

(ii) dog, cat, pig, horse, camel, ass, mule, poultry, bees; and

(iii) any other animal or bird as the Central Government may, by notification, specify;

(b) "Check Post" means any place established as such by the Director to carry out checking of animals for the purpose of this Act;

(c) "Competent Officer" means any person or officer of the Government notified as a Competent Officer under section 17;

(d) "compulsory vaccination" means vaccination of any animal against any scheduled disease in respect of which vaccination is made mandatory under the provisions of this Act;

(e) "controlled area" means any local area which has been declared as such by the State Government under sub-section (1) of section 6;

(f) "defective vaccine" means any vaccine which is expired, breach in seal, contaminated, improperly stored, unlabelled or with mutilated label;

(g) "Director", in relation to a State, means any officer in charge of the Department of Animal Husbandry or Veterinary Services, or both, notified by the State Government as such for the purpose of this Act;

(h) "free area" means any controlled area which has been declared as such under sub-section (5) of section 6;

(i) "infected animal" means an animal which is infected with any scheduled disease;

(j) "infected area" means an area declared as such under section 20;

(k) "notification" means notification published in the Official Gazette;

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

(m) "publication" includes propagation of information through the media or newspaper or any other mass media and the means of local communication such as declaration in loud voice and by beating drums in the area;

(n) "Quarantine Camp" means any place declared to carry out quarantine of animals and birds for the purpose of this Act;

(o) "scheduled disease" means any disease included in the Schedule;

(p) "Veterinarian" means a person having a recognised veterinary qualification who, under the law for the time being in force, is allowed to treat animal diseases;

(q) "Veterinary Officer" means any officer, appointed as such by the State Government under clause (b) of section 3;

(r) "Village Officer", in relation to a village, means any person who is authorised or designated as such in accordance with the qualifications prescribed by the State Government.

Short title:
extent and
commence-
ment.

Definitions.

CHAPTER II

CONTROL OF SCHEDULED DISEASES

3. The State Government may, by notification, appoint—

(a) such number of persons, as it deems proper, to be Veterinarians to undertake inspection and specifying the local limits of their respective jurisdiction; and

(b) such number of Veterinarians, as it deems proper, to be Veterinary Officers, who shall exercise their powers and discharge their duties within the local limits of their jurisdiction as may be specified in the said notification.

Appointment
of Veterinary
Officers

4. (1) Every owner, or any other person, non-governmental organisation, public bodies or the village panchayat, in charge of any animal which he or it has reason to believe to be infective of a scheduled disease shall report the fact to the Village Officer or village panchayat in-charge, who may report the same in writing to the nearest available Veterinarian.

Reporting
scheduled
diseases
obligatory.

(2) The Village Officer shall visit the area falling within his jurisdiction for reporting any outbreak of the disease.

(3) Every Veterinarian shall, on receipt of a report under sub-section (1), or otherwise, if he has reason to believe that any animal is infected with a scheduled disease, report the matter to the Veterinary Officer.

(4) Where in any State there is any occurrence of scheduled disease in relation to any animal, the Director shall send an intimation to the Directors of the States which are in the immediate neighbourhood of the place where there is such occurrence, for taking appropriate preventive measures against the spread of the disease.

5. (1) Every owner or person in charge of an animal, which he has reason to believe is infective of a scheduled disease, shall segregate such animal and have it kept in a place away from all other animals which are healthy, and take all possible steps to prevent the infected animal from coming in contact with any other animal.

Duty to
segregate
infected
animals.

(2) The owner or other person in charge of, or having control over, the animal referred to in sub-section (1) shall confine that animal and prevent it from grazing in a common place or to drink water from any common source including a vessel, pond, lake or river.

(3) All other infected animals shall be segregated by the Municipality, Panchayat or other local administration.

6. (1) The State Government may, with the object of preventing, controlling or eradicating any scheduled disease, by notification, declare any area to be a controlled area in respect of any scheduled disease affecting any species of animal and any other species that may be susceptible to the disease specified in the said notification.

Notification
of controlled
areas and free
areas.

(2) The State Government shall also cause the substance of the notification issued under sub-section (1) to be published in a local newspaper in the vernacular language and by declaration in loud voice and by beating drums in the area.

(3) Where a notification has been issued under sub-section (1), all animals of the species in the controlled area shall be subjected to compulsory vaccination against that disease, and be subjected to such other measures against the disease, in such manner and within such time as the State Government, may, by public notice, direct.

(4) The State Government shall make available necessary vaccine and it shall be obligatory on the part of every owner, or the person in charge of an animal which is required to be vaccinated under sub-section (3), to get the animal compulsorily vaccinated.

(5) Where the State Government is satisfied, on a report received from the Director or otherwise, that, in any controlled area, any of the scheduled diseases affecting any species of animal is no longer prevalent, it may, by notification, declare the area to be a free area in respect of that disease in relation to the particular species of animal.

(6) Where a notification has been issued under sub-section (5), no animal of the species or of any other susceptible species with regard to which it is a free area shall be allowed to enter the free area unless duly immunized by vaccination against that particular disease.

7. (1) Where a notification has been issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 declaring any area as a controlled area in relation to any disease affecting any species of animals, no animal belonging to that species shall be moved from the place where it is kept.

Prohibition of
movement of
animals from
controlled
area.

(2) The Director may, for the purpose of control, prevention or eradication of any scheduled disease, in respect of any area, by order published in the Official Gazette, prohibit the movement of all animals belonging to any species specified therein, from the place where it is kept, to any other place.

(3) Nothing contained in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall be deemed to prohibit—

(a) the movement of any animal referred to therein, from the place where it is kept, to the nearest place where it can be got vaccinated, so long as the animal is being moved for the purpose of its immunization by vaccination; or

(b) the movement of any such animal, so long as it is accompanied by a valid certificate of vaccination to indicate that the animal is duly immunized against the particular disease and it bears proper mark of such vaccination.

8. (1) The vaccine to an animal may be administered by any person competent under the law for the time being in force to administer it, and issue a certificate of administration of vaccination.

(2) Where any animal has been vaccinated for any scheduled disease in compliance with the provisions of sub-section (1), the person vaccinating the animal shall cause to put a mark by branding, tattooing or ear tagging, or in such other manner as the Director may, by general or special order, direct and the same shall, unless otherwise specified by the Director, shall not be removed.

(3) The authority issuing a certificate of vaccination shall specify the date of vaccination, dates of manufacture and expiry of the vaccine and the date up to which the vaccination of the animal with the particular vaccine shall be valid.

9. Every vaccination certificate issued under this Act shall be in such form and shall contain such particulars as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

10. (1) Where any area has been declared as a controlled area under sub-section (1) of section 6 in respect of any disease affecting any species of animals, no animal belonging to that species shall be taken out of, or brought into that area save as provided in section 16.

(2) The Director may, by notice duly published in the Official Gazette and at least in one daily local newspaper in vernacular language, extend the prohibition contained in sub-section (1) to any other species of animals, if animals belonging to that species are also likely to be infected with that disease.

(3) No carrier of goods or animal shall carry any animal from or out of a controlled area, free area or infected area by land, sea or air unless he complies with the provisions of section 16.

(4) Nothing contained in sub-sections (1) to (3) shall apply to the carriage by railway of any animal referred to in those sub-sections through any area which, for the time being, is declared as a controlled area or infected area so long as the animal is not unloaded (for whatsoever purpose or duration) in any place within that area:

Provided that the State Government may, by notification, declare that any species of animal so carried through any local area within the State shall be duly immunized against such scheduled disease, in such manner and within such time as may be specified in that notification and a certificate of vaccination shall be a pre-requisite for the transportation of the animals by the railways through that area:

Provided further that, where any notification as referred to in the first proviso has been issued, it shall be incumbent on the State Government to intimate that fact to the concerned railway authorities so as to enable them to satisfy themselves about the immunization of the animal before transporting it through the local area of the State.

11. No person shall take out of the controlled area—

(a) any animal, alive or dead, which is infected with, or reasonably suspected to have been infected with, any scheduled disease notified under sub-section (1) of section 6,

(b) any kind of fodder, bedding or other material which has come into contact with any animal infected with such disease or could, in any manner, carry the infection of the notified disease, or

(c) the carcass, skin or any other part or product of such animal.

Vaccination,
marking and
issue of
vaccination
certificate

Contents of
vaccination
certificate

Entry and
exit of
animals into
controlled
area and free
area.

Precautionary
measures in
relation to
controlled
areas.

12. No person, organisation or institution shall hold any animal market, animal fair, animal exhibition and carry on any other activity which involves grouping or gathering of any species of animals within a controlled area:

Prohibition of markets, fairs, exhibition, etc., in the controlled areas.

Provided that the Competent Officer may, *suo motu* or on application made to him in this behalf, relax the prohibition in relation to any species of animals, in a case where animals belonging to that species are not susceptible to the scheduled disease and are incapable of carrying it, if he is satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary to accord such relaxation.

13. No person shall bring or attempt to bring into market, fair, exhibition or other congregation of animals or to any public place, any animal which is known to be infected with a scheduled disease.

Prohibition of bringing of infected animals into market and other places.

14. (1) The Director may establish as many Quarantine Camps and Check Posts within the State as may be required—

Check Posts and Quarantine Camps

(a) for the detention of animals suffering from any scheduled disease or of animals which have come into contact with or have been kept in the proximity of any such infected animal;

(b) for ensuring the prevention of entry into or exit from any controlled area or infected area or free area, of any animal belonging to the species of animals in respect of which a notification, issued under sub-section (1) of section 6, or an order issued under sub-section (2) of section 7, is in force.

(2) Any animal which is required to be detained, inspected, vaccinated, or marked, may be kept in the Quarantine Camp for such period as the Competent Officer may direct.

(3) Every animal detained at a Quarantine Camp shall be under the custody of the person in charge of the camp, and shall be vaccinated and marked.

(4) The officer in charge of the Quarantine Camp shall, at the time of release of an animal from the station, grant a permit, in such form as may be prescribed by the State Government, to the person taking charge of the animal, and every such person shall be bound to produce the permit whenever required to do so by any Competent Officer.

15. (1) Every person in charge of any Check Post or Quarantine Camp shall inspect any animal stopped at the Check Post, or detained therein or at the Quarantine Camp.

Inspection and detention of animals at Check Posts and Quarantine Camps

(2) The manner of inspection and the period of detention of the animal at the Check Post or at the Quarantine Camp for the purpose of inspection or for the administration of compulsory vaccination, the marking of animals and the form and manner in which permit for entry in respect of any animal may be issued, shall be such as may be prescribed by the State Government.

16. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 10, an animal belonging to the species of animals in respect of which an area has been declared as a controlled or free area in relation to any scheduled disease, which has been duly vaccinated against that disease, shall be allowed to enter into or be taken out of the controlled area or free area, or to be taken out of any other place on the production of a certificate to the effect that vaccine against that disease has been administered and a period of not less than twenty-one days has elapsed thereafter.

Entry and exit of vaccinated animals into controlled and free areas.

17. The State Government may, for the proper implementation of the provisions of this Act, by notification, authorise any person to exercise any power or discharge any duty as a Competent Officer, under this Act, who shall exercise such powers and such duties within the local limits of his jurisdiction as may be specified in the notification.

Appointment of Competent Officers.

Cleaning and disinfection of carriers.

18. (1) Every common carrier whether a vessel or vehicle shall be cleaned and disinfected immediately before and after the transportation of any animal in that vessel or vehicle, and so also any other place where the animal has been kept in transit.

(2) Where any area has been declared as a controlled area or free area in respect of any scheduled disease affecting any species of animal, the Director may, by an order duly published in the Official Gazette and in a local newspaper in the vernacular language, direct the owner of every vehicle in which any animal belonging to that species is carried, to have the vehicle properly cleaned and disinfected.

Powers of entry and inspection.

19. Any Veterinary Officer or other Competent Officer may enter upon and inspect any land or building or place, vessel or vehicle, for the purpose of ensuring compliance of the provisions of this Act or the rules or orders made thereunder, by the persons responsible for such compliance.

CHAPTER III

INFECTED AREAS

Declaration of infected areas

20. If the Veterinary Officer, upon receipt of a report from a Veterinarian or otherwise, is satisfied that, in any place or premises falling within his jurisdiction, an animal has been infected with any scheduled disease, or that an animal, which he has reason to believe has been so infected, is kept, may, by notification and publication in at least one local newspaper in the vernacular language and by declaration in loud voice and by beating drums, declare such area as he may deem fit (including the place or premises aforesaid) to be an infected area.

Effect of declaration of infected areas

21. (1) Where an area has been declared as an infected area under section 20, all provisions of this Act which are applicable in relation to a controlled area shall *mutatis mutandis* apply thereto as if for the words "controlled area", the words "infected area" have been substituted.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in sub-section (1), the following further provisions shall apply in relation to an infected area, namely:—

(a) in respect of every animal in that area which is infected or reasonably believed to be infected, with any scheduled disease, the owner or other person in charge of the animal, shall forthwith get it treated by a Veterinarian;

(b) all articles, which are likely to have come into contact with any animal referred to in clause (a), shall be treated or disposed off in such a manner as the Veterinarian may direct;

(c) every Veterinarian shall, for the purpose of inspection, have the power to enter any place or premises where any animal is kept or is likely to be kept;

(d) the owner or any other person in charge of the animal referred to in clause (a) shall keep the animal in isolation forthwith, and also take such other measures as may be necessary for the prevention, treatment and control of the disease as the Veterinarian may direct.

Denotification of infected area

22. If the Veterinary Officer, after such enquiry as he may deem fit, is satisfied that there is no longer the threat or danger of any animal being infected with the scheduled disease in any infected area, by notification and publication in a local newspaper in vernacular language, declare that the area is no longer an infected area as aforesaid, whereupon all the restrictions referred to in section 21 shall cease to apply.

CHAPTER IV

INFECTED ANIMALS

Segregation, examination and treatment of infected animals.

23. (1) Where the Veterinarian has, on receipt of a report or otherwise, reason to believe that any animal is infected with a scheduled disease, he may, by order in writing, direct the owner or any other person in charge of such animal—

(a) to keep it segregated from other apparently healthy animals; or

(b) to subject it to such treatment as may be required under the circumstances.

(2) Where any action has been taken in pursuance of sub-section (1), the Veterinarian shall forthwith give a detailed report of the incidence of the disease to the Veterinary Officer.

(3) On receipt of a report from the Veterinarian, the Veterinary Officer shall, as soon as possible, examine that animal as well as any other animal which could have come in contact with it, and for that purpose, submit the animal to such test and medical examination as may be required under the circumstances.

(4) If, after such test and examination, the Veterinary Officer is of the opinion that an animal is not infected with any of the scheduled diseases, he shall issue a certificate in writing that the animal is not infected with any such disease.

24. (1) Where the Veterinary Officer considers it necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether the animal which is suspected to have been infected with any scheduled disease or susceptible to such infection is actually infected, or for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the scheduled disease with which an animal is infected, he may draw such samples, as may be required, from the animal for the purpose of carrying out such investigations as he may deem necessary under the circumstances.

Drawing
samples from
animals.

(2) The Veterinary Officer or any other Competent Officer shall draw samples from any animal for the purposes of ascertaining whether the animal has been vaccinated against any disease, or whether the vaccination of the animal has been effective in conferring it immunity and have the samples examined, in such manner as he may deem necessary.

25. If the Veterinary Officer deems it necessary that an animal, which is infected with a scheduled disease, euthanasia has to be resorted to, for preventing the spread of the disease to other animals in the area or to protect public health if the disease is of zoonotic importance, he may, notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, by an order in writing, direct euthanasia of the animal and the carcass disposed of immediately to his satisfaction.

Resort to
euthanasia
for infected
animals.

26. Every person in possession of carcass (or any part thereof) of any animal, which, at the time of its death, was infected with any scheduled disease or was suspected to have been infected, shall dispose of it in such manner as may be prescribed.

Disposal of
carcass.

27. (1) Where the Veterinary Officer or any Veterinarian has reason to believe that the death of an animal has been caused by an infection of any scheduled disease, he may make or cause to be made a post-mortem examination of the animal and for that purpose he may cause the carcass of any such animal to be exhumed where required followed by proper disposal after necessary examination and post-mortem.

Powers of
Veterinary
Officer and
Veterinarian
to hold post-
mortem
examination

(2) Every examination and post-mortem referred to in sub-section (1) shall be conducted in such manner, and the report of post-mortem shall be in such form, as may be prescribed.

28. Where any animal which is infected or suspected to have been infected is found without any person claiming to be its owner, or where a valid order or direction given in relation to any such animal is not promptly complied with by the owner or other person in control of the animal, it shall be open to the Veterinary Officer or any other Competent Officer, to seize the animal and remove it to a place of isolation or segregation, as he may deem proper.

Seizure and
removal of
certain
animals.

CHAPTER V

ENFORCEMENT AND PENALTIES

29. (1) Where by any rule, notification, notice, requisition, order or direction made under this Act, any person is required to take any measure or to do anything—

Enforcement
of orders and
recovery of
expenses.

(a) in respect of any animal, carcass of any animal or other thing in his custody or charge, the same shall be promptly complied with by that person;

(b) in case of any stray or ownerless animal, carcass of such animal or parts thereof, the same shall be promptly complied with by the municipality or Panchayat, as the case may be, at its cost.

(2) If the measures as referred to in sub-section (1) are not taken within such time as may be allowed for the purpose, the authority issuing the notice, requisition, order or direction, may cause the measures to be taken at the cost of the person or municipality or Panchayat, as the case may be, who or which was required to take the measures.

(3) The costs of any measures taken under sub-section (2), shall be recoverable from the person or the municipality or Panchayat, as the case may be, concerned in the manner provided by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, for the recovery of fines imposed by a Court, as if such costs were a fine imposed by a Court.

Village
Officers, etc.,
to assist

30. All Municipal, Panchayat or Village Officers and all officers of the rural and dairy development, revenue, agriculture, animal husbandry and veterinary departments of the State Government, shall be bound—

(a) to give immediate information to the Veterinary Officer and to the Veterinarian having jurisdiction in the area regarding the prevalence of a scheduled disease amongst any animal or species of animals, in the area;

(b) to take all necessary measures to prevent the outbreak or spread of any scheduled disease; and

(c) to assist the Veterinary Officer and the Veterinarian in the discharge of their duties or in the exercise of their powers under this Act.

Penalty for
issuing
vaccination
certificate
without
authority or
administering
defective
vaccine.

31. If any person issues a vaccination certificate,—

(a) without authority or competence in that behalf, or

(b) after administering the vaccine which is known to be defective in any manner,

he shall be guilty of an offence punishable with a fine of five thousand rupees or in case of non-payment of fine with imprisonment which may extend to one month, and in the case of any subsequent offence, with fine of ten thousand rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to three months.

Penalties:

32. Any person who contravenes the provisions of this Act or obstructs the Competent Officer in performing his duties shall be guilty of an offence punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, and in case of failure to pay the penalty with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month; and in the case of any subsequent offence (whether under the same provision or any other provision of this Act except in case of sections 31 and 33) with a fine of two thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months in case of non-payment of the penalty.

Penalty for
placing
infected
animal or
carcass in
river, etc.

33. Whoever places or causes or permits to be placed in any river, lake, canal or any other water body, the carcass or any part of the carcass of any animal which at the time of its death was known to be infected, shall be guilty of an offence and, on conviction, be punished, in the case of a first offence with fine of two thousand rupees or with imprisonment of one month in case of non-payment of fine and in the case of subsequent conviction with a fine of five thousand rupees or imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with both.

Offences by
companies

34. (1) Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company, every person who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to, the company for the conduct of the business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this sub-section shall render such person liable to any punishment provided in this Act, if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), where an offence under this Act has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company, such director, manager, secretary or other officer shall also be deemed to be guilty of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section,—

(a) “company” means any body corporate and includes a co-operative society registered or deemed to be registered under any law for the time being in force, a firm or other association of individuals; and

(b) “director”, in relation to a firm, means a partner in the firm.

CHAPTER VI

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ON CAUSATIVE ORGANISM, ETC.

35. (1) In every institution, laboratory or clinic, engaged in the manufacture, testing or research, related to vaccines, sera, diagnostics or chemotherapeutic drugs and aimed at the prevention or treatment of any scheduled disease, adequate precautionary measures shall be taken—

Prevention of escape of causative organism

(a) to ensure that the causative organism of any scheduled disease does not escape or otherwise get released;

(b) to guard against any such escape or release; and

(c) to warn and to protect everyone concerned in the event of any escape.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, every animal—

(a) used for the manufacture, testing or research as referred to sub-section (1), or

(b) which is likely to carry or transmit any scheduled disease,

shall be promptly administered euthanasia and disposed of by the person in charge of or having control of the institution, laboratory or clinic, as the case may be, referred to in that sub-section.

(3) Every person who is in charge of or having control of an institution, laboratory or clinic referred to in sub-section (1) comply with the provisions of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2); and in the event of non-compliance he shall be guilty of an offence punishable with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees or imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with both, and in case the establishment is in commercial manufacturing of vaccines or medicine, a temporary suspension of licence up to a period of one year may also be imposed.

CHAPTER VII

MISCELLANEOUS

36. The State Government may, by notification, delegate to any officer or authority subordinate to it, all or any of the powers conferred on it by or under this Act, except the powers to make rules under sub-section (2) of section 42.

Power to delegate.

37. All officers and authorities under this Act shall exercise their powers and discharge their duties conferred or imposed on them by or under this Act, in accordance with such orders, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as the Central Government or the State Government may, from time to time, make.

Officers and authorities to function subject to Government control.

38. (1) The Central Government may, by notification, add to, or omit from the Schedule any animal disease and the said disease shall, as from the date of the notification, be deemed to have been added to, or omitted from, the Schedule.

Power to amend the Schedule.

(2) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be laid before each House of Parliament.

Power to issue directions.

39. The Central Government may, with the object of prevention, control and eradication of any infectious or contagious disease of animals, issue such directions to the State Government or other authorities under this Act, from time to time, including directions for furnishing such returns and statistics on scheduled diseases, and vaccination, as it may deem fit and every such direction shall be complied with.

Certain persons to be public servants
Power to remove difficulties.

40. Every Competent Officer, Director and Veterinary Officer, while exercising any power or performing any duty under this Act, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code.

41. (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Central Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make such provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as appear to it 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.

(2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

Power of Central Government to make rules.

42. (1) The Central Government may, subject to the condition of previous publication, by notification, make rules for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the form of vaccination certificate and the particulars which such certificate shall contain, under section 9;

(b) the manner of disposal of carcass, under section 26;

(c) the manner of conducting examination and post-mortem under sub-section (1) and the form of report of post-mortem under sub-section (2) of section 27;

(d) any other matter which may be prescribed or in respect of which rules are required to be made by the Central Government.

Power of State Government to make rules.

43. (1) The State Government may, by notification and with the prior approval of the Central Government, 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 all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the form of permit to be granted by the officer in charge of a Quarantine Camp, under sub-section (4) of section 14;

(b) the manner of inspection and the period of detention of an animal at a Check Post or at a Quarantine Camp for the administration of compulsory vaccination and marking of animals and the form and manner of issue of entry permit, under sub-section (2) of section 15;

(c) any other matter in respect of which rule is to be or may be made by the State Government.

Laying of rules.

44. (1) Every rule made by the Central Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before each House of Parliament, 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 immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid, 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.

(2) Every rule made by the State Government under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made, before the State Legislature.

45. On the commencement of this Act—Repeal and
savings

13 of 1899

(i) The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899;

5 of 1910

(ii) The Dourine Act, 1910; and

(iii) any other corresponding law of any State, so far as it is inconsistent with the provisions of this Act,

shall stand repealed:

Provided that nothing contained in this section shall—

(a) affect the previous operation of any such provision of law or anything duly done or suffered thereunder;

(b) affect any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under any such provision of law;

(c) affect any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any such provision of law; or

(d) affect any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid; and every such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be continued, instituted or enforced, and any such penalty, forfeiture and punishment may be imposed, as if the aforesaid provisions of law had continued:

Provided further that, anything done or any action taken under any such provision of law, including any notification, order, notice or receipt issued or declaration made, shall in so far as it is not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been done, taken, issued or made under the corresponding provisions of this Act, and shall continue in force accordingly, unless and until superseded by anything done or any action taken under this Act.

THE SCHEDULE
[See sections 2 (o) and 38]

(a) Multiple species diseases

1. Anthrax.
2. Aujeszky's disease.
3. Bluetongue.
4. Brucellosis.
5. Crimean Congo haemorrhagic fever.
6. Echinococcosis/hydatidosis.
7. Foot and mouth disease.
8. Heartwater.
9. Japanese encephalitis.
10. Leptospirosis.
11. New world screwworm (*Cochliomyia hominivorax*).
12. Old world screwworm (*Chrysomya bezziana*).
13. Paratuberculosis.
14. Q fever.
15. Rabies.
16. Rift Valley fever.
17. Rinderpest.
18. Trichinellosis.
19. Tularemia.
20. Vesicular stomatitis.
21. West Nile fever.

(b) Cattle diseases

1. Bovine anaplasmosis.
2. Bovine babesiosis.
3. Bovine genital campylobacteriosis.
4. Bovine spongiform encephalopathy.
5. Bovine tuberculosis.
6. Bovine viral diarrhoea.
7. Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia.
8. Enzootic bovine leucosis.
9. Haemorrhagic septicaemia.
10. Infectious bovine rhinotracheitis/infectious pustular vulvovaginitis.
11. Lumpy skin disease.
12. Malignant catarrhal fever.
13. Theileriosis.
14. Trichomonosis.
15. Trypanosomosis.

(c) Sheep and goat diseases

1. Caprine arthritis/encephalitis.
2. Contagious agalactia.
3. Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia.
4. Enzootic abortion of ewes (ovine chlamydiosis).
5. Maedi-visna.
6. Nairobi sheep disease.
7. Ovine epididymitis (*Brucella ovis*).
8. Peste des petits ruminants.
9. Salmonellosis (*S. abortusovis*).
10. Scrapie.
11. Sheep pox and goat pox.

(d) Equine diseases

1. African horse sickness.
2. Contagious equine metritis.
3. Dourine.
4. Equine encephalomyelitis (Eastern).
5. Equine encephalomyelitis (Western).
6. Equine infectious anaemia.
7. Equine Influenza.
8. Equine piroplasmosis.
9. Equine rhinopneumonitis.
10. Equine viral arteritis.
11. Glanders.
12. Surra (*Trypanosoma evansi*).
13. Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis.

(e) Swine diseases

1. African swine fever.
2. Classical swine fever.
3. Nipah virus encephalitis.
4. Porcine cysticercosis.
5. Porcine reproductive and respiratory syndrome.
6. Swine vesicular disease.
7. Transmissible gastroenteritis.

(f) Avian diseases

1. Avian chlamydiosis.
2. Avian infectious bronchitis.
3. Avian infectious laryngotracheitis.
4. Avian mycoplasmosis (*M. gallisepticum*).
5. Avian mycoplasmosis (*M. synoviae*).
6. Duck virus hepatitis.
7. Fowl cholera.

8. Fowl typhoid.
9. Highly pathogenic avian influenza and low pathogenic avian influenza in poultry.
10. Infectious bursal disease (Gumboro disease).
11. Marek's disease.
12. Newcastle disease.
13. Pullorum disease.
14. Turkey rhinotracheitis.

(g) Lagomorph diseases

1. Myxomatosis.
2. Rabbit haemorrhagic disease.

(h) Bee diseases

1. Acarapisosis of honey bees.
2. American foulbrood of honey bees.
3. European foulbrood of honey bees.
4. Small hive beetle infestation (*Aethina tumida*).
5. *Tropilaelaps* infestation of honey bees.
6. Varroosis of honey bees.

(i) Fish diseases

1. Epizootic haematopoietic necrosis.
2. Infectious haematopoietic necrosis.
3. Spring viraemia of carp.
4. Viral haemorrhagic septicaemia.
5. Infectious pancreatic necrosis.
6. Infectious salmon anaemia.
7. Epizootic ulcerative syndrome.
8. Bacterial kidney disease (*Renibacterium salmoninarum*).
9. Gyrodactylosis (*Gyrodactylus salaris*).
10. Red sea bream iridoviral disease.

(j) Mollusc diseases

1. Infection with *Bonamia ostreae*.
2. Infection with *Bonamia exitiosa*.
3. Infection with *Marteilia refringens*.
4. Infection with *Mikrocytos mackini*.
5. Infection with *Perkinsus marinus*.
6. Infection with *Perkinsus olseni*.
7. Infection with *Xenohaliotis californiensis*.

(k) Crustacean diseases

1. Taura syndrome.
2. White spot disease.
3. Yellowhead disease.
4. Tetrahedral baculovirosis (*Baculovirus penaei*).

5. Spherical baculovirus (*Penaeus monodon*-type baculovirus).
6. Infectious hypodermal and haematopoietic necrosis.
7. Crayfish plague (*Aphanomyces astaci*).

(f) Other diseases

1. Camelpox.
2. Leishmaniasis.

N. L. MEENA,
Additional Secretary to the Govt. of India.



सत्यमेव जयते

UPAMANYU BASU

011-23382354/011-23386674(F)

Email: jslh-dadf@nic.in

संयुक्त सचिव

भारत सरकार

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय
पशुपालन, डेयरी और मत्स्य पालन विभाग
कृषि भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001

Joint Secretary

Government of India

Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries
Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi-110001

Edited with the trial version of
FlexiPDF
To remove this notice, visit
www.flexipdf.com

D.O. No.K-50/1/2017-LH

Dated the 8th July, 2019

Dear Sir / Madam,

The Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying has framed the National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders (NAP) for the entire equine population reared under different management and animal husbandry practices in India. This is in supersession of the Action Plan for Control and Containment of Glanders, May 2016 wherein eradication was not mentioned as an objective.

The surveillance during last decade has revealed that the disease which only occurs sporadically in few states has now spread to a few more states with frequent outbreaks. Moreover, with advent of advanced diagnostic technique and revision of OIE Terrestrial Manual it was imperative to update the National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders. The revised plan has been framed with the objectives of surveillance, control and eradication of Glanders in equines.

The National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders, contains guidelines regarding diagnostic tests, disease surveillance, control and eradication, responsibilities of State Animal Husbandry departments in the event of incidence of the disease; special emphasis has been laid on compartmentalization of Glanders-free State/ Zone/ Compartment, equine movement regulation and equine congregation.

The National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders is forwarded to all States/UTs which are requested to kindly ensure implementation of the National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders from India.

Best regards,

Yours sincerely,

Upamanyu Basu
Upamanyu Basu

Principal Secretary/ Secretary
Animal Husbandry Department, All States/UTs

Encl: aa

Copy for information to:

1. Director General, RVS, IHQ, MOD, RK Puram.
2. Director General ICAR, Krishi Bhawan New Delhi
3. Animal Husbandry Commissioner, DAHD, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
4. DDG (AS)ICAR, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi
5. Director, Animal Husbandry Department, All States/UTs
6. Director, NRCE, Hisar
7. Director, Zoonoses division, NCDC

National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders in India



**Government of India
Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying
Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying
2019**

<u>Clause</u>	<u>Topic</u>	<u>Page</u>
	Introduction	1
1.	Legislative provision	2
2.	Diagnostic test, designated laboratory and National Reference laboratory	3
3.	Disease surveillance, control and eradication	4
4.	Responsibilities of State Animal Husbandry Department in the event of incidence of disease	6
5.	De-notification	7
6.	6.1 Glanders-free State/Zone/Compartment	8
	6.2 Zones historically free from Glanders	8
7.	7.1 Criteria for defining/auditing compartment	9
	7.2Criteria for attaining Glanders-free compartment	11
	7.3Movement of horses/equines between compartments for various activities	12
8.	Equine fairs/congregation/events/shows in unorganized sector	12
9.	Guidelines for pharmaceuticals, animal house, experimentation facilities, etc., holding equines	14
10.	Inter-state movement of equids	14
11.	Human Surveillance	15
12.	Compensation	15
13.	Research Priorities	16
14	Training and Capacity Building	16
15.	Public awareness	16

	<u>Appendix</u>	<u>Page</u>
A.	Destruction of the infected Equines/animals and disinfection of premises	17 – 19
B.	SOP for serum samples collection from equines for Glanders surveillance	20 – 24
	I. Materials required	20
	II. Procedure for the blood sample collection for serum sample	21
	III. Collection of nasal swab samples for bacterial isolation from Glanders' suspected equines	23
	IV. Collection of aspirates from soft nodules for bacterial isolation from Glanders suspected equines	23
	V. Collection of serum samples before euthanizing confirmed cases	24
C.	Equine Health Card (Ashwa Swasthya Patra)	25 – 30
D.	Surveillance Plan	31 – 41

Acronyms

CFT	:	Complement Fixation Test
NADRS	:	National Animal Disease Reporting System
ELISA	:	Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay
ICAR-NRCE	:	Indian Council of Agriculture Research – National Research Centre on Equines
NRL	:	National Referral Laboratory
CMVL	:	Central Military Veterinary Laboratory
RDDL	:	Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
CDDL	:	Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory
DAHD	:	Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying
DGRVS	:	Director General Remount Veterinary Services

Introduction

Glanders is a contagious and fatal disease of equines, viz., horses, donkeys and mules, caused by infection with the bacterium *Burkholderia mallei* (*B. mallei*). Control of Glanders requires testing of suspect clinical cases, screening of apparently normal equids, and elimination of reactors. *B. Mallei* has zoonotic potential and has been considered as a potential biological warfare or bioterrorism agent as it can cause highly fatal disease in humans.

The population of equines (horses/pony, donkey and mules) in India is 11.7 lakh (Livestock Census, 2012), which is spread almost all over the country. The utility of equines is manifold in comparison with any other domesticated animals. Therefore, the strata of people utilizing them for various purposes vary from the poorest of the poor to the richest of the rich. This results in different types of management and husbandry practices followed in India, which can be broadly classified into two – organized and unorganized sectors. The organized sector mainly holds sub-population of Thoroughbred or other exotic breeds or their crosses and indigenous equids in presumably bio-secured premises like those of Army, NCC, Race/Turf Clubs, Polo Clubs, Private and Government Stud farms and Riding Schools, Pharmaceuticals, etc. These establishments/premises/installations follow definite management and husbandry practices, which practically separate the equids epidemiologically from other non-descript population of equids. On the other hand, in the unorganized sector, equids (all three species) are reared by people for earning their livelihoods and used in transport of goods and people locally, at construction sites, brick kilns, tourist and pilgrim places, marriages, etc., without following a definite system of management and husbandry practices.

Glanders caused by *B. mallei*, is a notifiable disease in India since 1899, by an Act of Parliament. The disease has been occurring sporadically in a few states but surveillance of the disease during the last decade revealed that *B.mallei* infection has spread to a few more states due to movement of asymptomatic carrier equids.

Development of better diagnostic tests e.g., Complement Fixation Test (CFT) and recombinant ELISA (Enzyme Linked Immunosorbent Assay) in conjunction with physical examination has enhanced the feasibility of mass surveillance. The 'mallein' test has been discontinued by most countries and surveillance of Glanders has now become easier than before. The OIE Terrestrial Manual 2018, in Chapter 1.4, has provided guiding principles for animal health surveillance for control and eradication of any infectious/contagious disease in a country or zone for the benefit of Member Countries.

Being a notifiable disease, MOA&FW issued a set of guidelines (vide letter no F. No. K-50/1/2017/LH dated 18/01/2017) that was binding on the States. To control the outbreak of Glanders in the infected states and prevent spread of the disease to non-infected states/zones, the existing guidelines have now been updated.

This National Action Plan has been framed for the entire population of equids reared in different management and animal husbandry practices in India and the biology, pathogenesis and epidemiology of *B. mallei* /Glanders under the overall conceptual framework of the OIE Terrestrial Code and the OIE Terrestrial Manual 2018 (*Chapters 1.4, 4.3, 12.10 and 3.5.11 respectively*). The overall objective is surveillance, control and eradication of Glanders in equines from India.

Clause 1. Legislative provision

Glanders is a notifiable disease under the Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009 (the Infectious Diseases Act 2009) and hence, the State / UT Governments are required to take necessary control measures as per the provisions of the Act.

- 1.1. All States have framed rules under Section 43 of the Act for Quarantine Camps and check-posts, manner of inspection etc., enabling them to examine all animals entering into their boundaries. States shall adopt combat measures using their resources and shall accordingly notify veterinarians to exercise and

perform duties within their jurisdictions as per powers conferred upon them under the Act.

- 1.2. The State/ UT Animal Husbandry Department shall also report any suspected or confirmed cases of Glanders through the National Animal Disease Reporting Systems (NADRS) or any other system that is in place.

Clause 2. Diagnostic test, designated laboratory and National Reference Laboratory

- 2.1. Recombinant ELISA and/or Complement Fixation Test (CFT) shall be the recommended tests for screening and confirmation of Glanders in India, according to the extant OIE guidelines.
- 2.2. Bacterial isolation, antigen and genome demonstration could be conducted for confirmation of *B. mallei* infection in accordance with OIE Terrestrial Manual 2018 (*Chapter 3.5.11*).
- 2.3. Indian Council of Agriculture Research –National Research Centre on Equines (ICAR-NRCE) shall be the National Referral Laboratory (NRL) in the country.
- 2.4. Central Military Veterinary Laboratory (CMVL), Meerut shall be the recognized laboratory for testing of equids from the defence services and those coming in contact with their animals. This data will be shared with NRL and the department (DAHD).
- 2.5. Notification of recognized/designated laboratories shall be made by DAHD on the recommendations of a Committee and technical validation by NRL.

- 2.6. All the Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (RDDDLs) and the Central Disease Diagnostic Laboratory (CDDL), Izatnagar, State Diagnostic Laboratories (notified/ nominated by DAHD, GOI) shall also be designated laboratories for Glanders screening/testing subject to recommendations as in para2.5 above.
- 2.7. Competency development in terms of capacity building of scientific personnel and supply of reagents to the designated laboratories shall be the responsibility of ICAR-NRCE which is the National Referral laboratory (NRL) for Glanders.
- 2.8. The recognized/designated laboratories shall be verified for repeatability and reproducibility of their test results by the NRL as and when required by the DAHD following a mechanism recommended by ICAR-NRCE, to assure quality results.
- 2.9. All positive cases tested by the designated laboratories (DLs) shall be confirmed by the NRL. Samples tested positive by CMVL on animals other than defence services shall also be referred to NRL for confirmation.
- 2.10. Director, ICAR-NRCE shall communicate the results to the Director/Joint Director of State/UT Animal Husbandry Department concerned, the Director General Remount Veterinary Services (DGRVS), and Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Government of India, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (MoFAH&D) as well as other authorities as decided by DAHD.

Clause 3. Disease surveillance, control and eradication

- 3.1. Glanders is a notifiable disease in India and it is the responsibility of the State Veterinary Authority to report suspected cases of Glanders. On subsequent confirmation by the NRL, elimination & disposal of carcass will be carried out by the State Veterinary Authorities according to Infectious Diseases Act, 2009. For defence animals, the Army shall be responsible for these actions.

- 3.2. Glanders surveillance programme which shall include clinical/physical, pathological and serological surveillance as per the extant OIE guidelines and the guidelines issued by DAHD shall be the responsibility of the State Veterinary Authority concerned with technical support from ICAR-NRCE, Hisar. This will ensure detection of clinical cases and cases where there is infection without exhibition of clinical signs, with the ultimate aim of eradicating the disease and obtaining disease free status for India.
- 3.3. Appropriate budgetary provision shall be made for National Glanders Eradication Program for all stakeholders.
- 3.4. It shall be the responsibility of State Veterinary Authority to create awareness about the disease according to the policy guidelines of DAHD and technical knowhow from ICAR-NRCE amongst all stakeholders. The support of NGOs shall also be taken in this effort.
- 3.5. Captive Wildlife surveillance—As infection with *B. mallei* has never been reported in the country in wild equids and other susceptible animal species, they are historically considered free from the disease by virtue of adhering to husbandry and management practices related with relevant bio-security. National Zoos/Zoological gardens/ National parks, etc., shall submit biological samples from all susceptible captive wildlife species (as per standard sampling & transport method) to ICAR-NRCE, Hisar for testing at least once in a year. In cases of suspected clinical signs & pathology, the technical guidance of ICAR-NRCE shall be taken.
- 3.6. Free ranging Wildlife surveillance— In case of any clinical signs/pathological lesions detected in any susceptible free ranging wildlife, the cases and samples will be referred to ICAR-NRCE through respective wildlife/forest authorities.
- 3.7. All designated laboratories and the NRL shall be responsible for testing samples in the National Glanders Eradication Programme run by the Department of

Animal Husbandry and Dairying, MoFAH&D, GOI through the respective state authorities.

Clause 4. Responsibilities of State / UT Animal Husbandry Department in the event of incidence of Disease (Glanders)

- 4.1. State Veterinary/administrative authority shall notify the disease with intimation of quarantine of the infected and in-contact animals, euthanasia of positive cases, proper disposal of carcasses and disinfection of the infected premises, enforcing zoo-sanitary measures under the supervision of the local veterinary authority following the Standard Operating Procedure (Appendix – A).
- 4.2. The area to be notified by the State Veterinary Authority shall be geographically or administratively demarcated (ward/panchayat, etc.), which includes a minimum of 5 Km. around the nucleus / focus of infection and/or the possible epidemiological link to a confirmed or suspected case of Glanders.
- 4.3. Restrictions shall be imposed for movement of equines in and out of the notified area, except on conditions which have been defined in clause 7.1.
- 4.4. 100% equids of the notified area shall be screened within 3 weeks of the incidence of the first case and repeated twice within the next 2 months with samples taken 21-30 days apart.
- 4.5. 25% equids shall be screened beyond the notified area of up to 25 km (5-25 km) twice within 3 months.
- 4.6. Beyond 25 kms, the Veterinary Authority shall undertake physical / sero-surveillance based on the risk assessment and movement of equines.

- 4.7. The State Veterinary Authority shall share their Gazette notification with the neighbouring States as well as with the other stakeholders in a manner that is deemed fit to control and contain the disease.
- 4.8. If any organized establishment or compartment falls in or near the area of Glanders' notification, having followed the defined animal husbandry and management practices & bio-security measures with regular testing as per clause 7 shall continue its routine activity. Such compartments excluding the defence services, shall inform the State Veterinary Authority about the movement of equines.
- 4.9. Procedure for destruction of positive cases and disinfection of notified areas may be carried out as per specified (Appendix – A) and Animal Welfare Board of India guidelines. Re-introduction of animals to disinfected vacated premises shall be done only after two months of elimination of last reactor.
- 4.10. The attendant/ veterinarian/ para-vets and health workers in close contact with the diseased animal should follow high standards of personal hygiene and strict antiseptic measures. Proper personal protective equipment including appropriate masks, full body aprons, long shoes and rubber disposable gloves shall be used while collecting samples in a notified area or during handling or disposal of positive cases.

Clause 5. De-notification

- 5.1. De-notification shall be done provided the post-outbreak surveillance has been followed as per the clause 4 (iv) & 4 (vi).
- 5.2. State Animal Husbandry Department shall send post-outbreak surveillance report to the DAHD, and ICAR-NRCE till the post-outbreak surveillance is over for data recording.

- 5.3. If post-outbreak surveillance (three tests in the first three months, at minimum 21 days apart) yields negative results, the disease in the area shall be de-notified. Accordingly, regulated equine movement shall be withdrawn and equine activities shall be restored. However, surveillance shall continue for another 9 months, with another sample being taken within 3 months of denotification.
- 5.4. It shall be the responsibility of State Veterinary Authority to de-notify the area.
- 5.5. De-notification of the notified area shall be shared with the adjoining states and the public at large.

Clause 6.1 Glanders free State / Zone / Compartment

- 6.1.1. The term “infected” shall be defined as the infection of *B. mallei* confirmed either by bacterial isolation or demonstration of antigen/genomic DNA or antibody to *B. mallei* demonstration.
- 6.1.2. Glanders free states/zone/compartments shall be one where there has never been an occurrence of the disease (historically free) or Glanders/*B. mallei* infection has ceased to occur for at least 10 years or eradication has been achieved by active surveillance in the past 3 years and infection is not known to be established in wildlife within the state or zone.
- 6.1.3. The attainment and maintenance of Glanders-free states/zone/compartments shall require providing sufficient Glanders / *B.mallei* infection surveillance documents for at least past 3 years as well as appropriate bio-security and sanitary measures within the states and its borders.

Clause 6.2 Zones historically free from glanders

Certain zones and regions in India are historically free from Glanders/*B. mallei* infection due to geographical separation and meagre equine population. These zones/regions shall be protected by following the guidelines given below.

6.2.1. All equids in the zone/region shall have identification system, movement records and health card.

6.2.2. Surveillance of Glanders / *B.mallei* infection shall be carried out on randomised samples collected and despatched as per standard procedures (Appendix – B) and tested by OIE recommended test as per clause 2 of this document.

6.2.3. Surveillance of equids and related species for Glanders / *B.mallei* infection in captive wildlife in national zoos/gardens, etc.

6.2.4. Bio-security of the free zone/regions shall be ensured.

Clause 7.1 Criteria for defining/auditing compartment

This is in accordance with OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code (Chapter 4.3 zoning and compartmentalization). Following may qualify as compartments: Defense establishments of Army, Navy, Airforce, paramilitary forces, police, other government organizations and Turf Authority of India, all of which maintain equids under regular veterinary supervision. The existence of an animal identification system, bio-security and surveillance system are prerequisite to assess the integrity of the zone or compartment.

Such establishments mentioned above shall be mandatorily certified by the attending veterinarians or the Chief Veterinary Officer of the district, or the Director General, RVC as the case may be, to fulfillment of criteria under Clause 7.1 to be recognized as a compartment. The same shall be reviewed every 5 years by an expert team of veterinarians constituted by DAHD.

Private establishments shall be considered a compartment for a period of 5 years on certification of an expert team of veterinarians constituted by the DAHD based on the following criteria.

- 7.1.1. Naturally or artificially separated premises/areas with restricted entry of man, materials and animal (log book).
- 7.1.2. Management of animals/stud under the supervision of qualified veterinarians.
- 7.1.3. Proper documentation of health cards of every animal, including records of treatment, vaccination, testing for various diseases etc.
- 7.1.4. Movement record of all animals along with date, place and type of transport system used. Mixing of animals of other compartments having similar management and husbandry practices related to bio security and immune status only shall be permitted.
- 7.1.5. Restricted contact with personnel having attended equids of different immune status and management and husbandry practices.
- 7.1.6. Production records, sources of feed, water and bedding, morbidity and mortality history, visitor's logbook, etc., shall be maintained for evaluation of risk management. All records shall be maintained in a readily accessible form.
- 7.1.7. Anything that could be useful in epidemiological separation of the compartment from other equids of unorganized sector and all factors preventing risk of *B. mallei* infection shall be considered.
- 7.1.8. The private establishments shall be registered with DAHD, Government of India. The State Veterinary Authority shall carry out documented periodic inspection of facilities, biosecurity, records and surveillance procedure.
- 7.1.9. All compartments shall seek notification by DAHD.

7.1.10 All defense establishments shall be considered for grant of the disease-free status following the stipulated guidelines and/or based on certification by DG RVS.

Clause 7.2 Criteria for attaining Glanders-free compartment

Over and above the defined criteria of compartment as mentioned above, following conditions shall be met for the attainment and maintenance of Glanders free compartment.

7.2.1. Evidence of absence of Glanders / *B.mallei* infection either historically or based on past and ongoing Glanders surveillance as indicated in Clause 6.1.

7.2.2. Equids in the compartment have not shown clinical signs & pathology consistent with Glanders during last 10 years.

7.2.3. Newly inducted equids shall be quarantined (21 days minimum) and tested during this period before mixing them in the subpopulation.

7.2.4. Appropriate biosecurity and sanitary measures are in place (as indicated in clause 7.1 above).

7.2.5. All equids have been physically screened.

7.2.6. A testing program by OIE recommended test for demonstration of infection (bacterial culture) or DNA / antibody to *B. mallei* at least during last three years has been established.

7.2.7. So long as an ongoing surveillance demonstrates absence of Glanders and principles determined for its definition and establishment are respected, the compartment maintains its free status.

7.2.8. Finding evidence of *B. mallei* infection of any magnitude in the Glanders free compartment automatically invalidates its free status.

7.2.9. To gain free status in an infected compartment, or regain free status following an outbreak in a previously free compartment shall follow recommendation as described in Clause 5 and 7.2.

Clause 7.3 Movement of horses/equines between compartments for various activities

7.3.1. Movement of equines shall be permitted between various Glanders-free compartments meeting the requirement of Clause 7.1 in the notified area.

7.3.2. Any equestrian event including horse shows, race, polo, etc., can be organized for participating horses from disease free compartments; even if it falls in the notified areas, following all biosecurity measures.

7.3.3. Movement of equids from compartment in the infected zones or notified area to another compartment in any area or vice-versa shall be regulated strictly by contained transport system enforcing epidemiological separation from any risk route.

7.3.4. Equids have been tested negative within 30 days of moving out of the compartment for any event in similar subpopulation/compartment and have been tested negative again within 21 days of the return to the original compartment.

7.3.5. At destination compartment, strict bio-security measures shall be observed.

Clause 8. Equine fairs/congregation/events/shows in un-organized sector

8.1. Equine fairs, congregation, shows, or any equestrian events in which equids from unorganized sector take part shall not be permitted to be held in 25 Km of radius of the notified area/focus of infection.

8.2. States wherein many adjoining districts have reported Glanders, veterinary authority shall take decision not to permit any fair, events etc of equines in unorganized sector.

- 8.3. State / UT Animal Husbandry Department and DAHD shall provide the list of notified areas in district, group of contiguous districts, zone or states for reference. Notification shall be uploaded on official websites also.
- 8.4. Fair congregation, shows, any equestrian events shall be permitted in the districts provided:
- There has been no case of Glanders in the district itself and in the adjoining districts during the past one year and ongoing surveillance is in place.
 - The fair is managed by State Veterinary Authority/local municipal authority or by any registered society/body, etc.
 - The organizer/controlling authority of the event/fair/show shall advertise about the regulation and requirements for participation in the fair through print and media in advance.
 - Equines from the notified area/district/zone which fall within 25 km radius from infection source shall not be permitted to participate in any events organized in the de-notified or Glanders free area/district/zones/states.
 - To become eligible for participation in equine fairs, congregation, shows or any equestrian events, the **owners shall produce a certificate of a Glanders' test with negative results carried out on samples drawn within 30 days**
 - Every participating equid in the event shall have the health card as per enclosed proforma (Appendix -C). Chief Veterinary Officer of the District and the local veterinarians shall have authority to regulate entrance of the animals in the *Mela* (Fairs)/event ground only after physical examination of every animal. Equines showing any clinical sign and pathology of Glanders shall not be allowed to enter in the event venue.
 - In equine fairs, blood samples from at least 30% population of participating equines shall be collected randomly following standard operating procedures

and be submitted to the designated laboratory or NRL for surveillance of Glanders / *B. mallei* infection.

- In fairs, congregation, shows, any equestrian events, an animal shall have its own feeding and watering arrangement. Common watering and feeding shall not be permitted.
- Equine owners shall be encouraged to get their animals physically and serologically examined within one month of return from the fair/event.

Clause 9. Guidelines for pharmaceuticals, animals house, experimentation facilities, etc. holding equines

- 9.1. Any facility maintaining equines for production of immuno-biologicals, conduction of experiments and other purposes must be free from Glanders/ *B. mallei* infection. For this the equines should be tested twice every year for Glanders and other equine diseases from ICAR-NRCE.
- 9.2. For any new incumbent in these groups the animal should be quarantined and tested. Their new stock are introduced in the facility only after having been tested negative once, if introduced from non-infected states/zones, twice within three months with second test carried out within 21 days before entrance into the facility and quarantined again for at least 21 days for observing clinical signs & pathology, if any, consistent with Glanders.
- 9.3. A team constituted by DAHD and headed by ICAR-NRCE may inspect these facilities for compliance of the guidelines.

Clause 10. Inter-state movement of equids

- 10.1 Inter-state movement /migration of equids shall be regulated by the state Veterinary Authority in the following manner.

10.1.1 Equids with prescribed "Health Card" shall only be permitted to move between states.

10.1.2 Animals from infected states (having incidence of Glanders during the last 3 years) shall be permitted to enter in non-infected states by the State Veterinary Authority upon verification of the certificate of a Glanders' test carried out within 30 days before entry by the animal owner and that equines do not show signs and pathology consistent with Glanders on the day of entry.

10.1.3 Movement between non-infected states or historically Glanders-free states shall be permitted with one Glanders test result carried out within 30 days before the date of inter-state migration and that the equids are healthy and do not show any clinical and pathological signs of Glanders on the day of crossing the border.

10.1.4 Movement of equids from non-infected states bordering infected states to non-infected states shall be regulated by the terms mentioned above at 10.1.1 and 10.1.2.

Clause 11. Human Surveillance

11.1. Following confirmation of Glanders in equines, Director ICAR-NRCE, while communicating results to state veterinary authority and the DAHD shall also intimate human health authorities to collect blood samples from all in-contact personnel including the owners and send to ICAR-NRCE for testing. In case of any positive test, ICAR-NRCE shall communicate results to all concerned for necessary action. Similarly, in case if need arises, CMVL will undertake testing of human samples specifically from defense service personnel, who have been handling defence /service horses.

Clause 12. Compensation

12.1 State / UT Veterinary Authority shall be responsible for paying compensation to *bonafide* owners for eliminating Glanders/*B. mallei* infected animals as soon as

possible in accordance with notification No. 5-57/2006-LDT (LH) Pt.Vol. II dated 18 August, 2015 and to be paid under ASCAD on a 50:50 basis or in accordance with any modified notification issued by DAHD.

- 12.2 Compensation shall also be paid to a *bonafide* animal owner whose animal is suspected to be infected with Glanders but dies before receipt of test results positive for Glanders.
- 12.3 The compensation amount may be revised **after every three years**.

Clause 13. Research Priorities

Uniform validation and accreditation system for the ongoing Complement Fixation Test and other OIE accepted tests shall be carried out. Availability of Glanders' antigen and uniform standard serum shall be ensured by designated laboratories in consultation with ICAR-NRCE. The reagents for OIE-accepted recombinant protein-based ELISA shall be made available to all designated laboratories by ICAR-NRCE and/or commercial sources along with the required training to conduct the test. Efforts shall be made by the ICAR-NRCE, Hisar to develop diagnostic methods / diagnostic kits for field and laboratory use.

Clause 14. Training and Capacity Building

Continuing Education Programmes on Glanders for the field veterinarians and laboratory personnel shall be carried out. ICAR-NRCE shall help in capacity building of the Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories (RDDDLs) and also other Designated State / UT Laboratories for undertaking testing for Glanders.

Clause 15. Public awareness

Due to the zoonotic nature of *B. mallei*, public awareness shall be carried out by public, private and government institutions concerned, and NGOs to sensitize all stakeholders about significance of the disease with respect to equines and humans. Regular awareness campaigns shall also be undertaken among the pilgrimage/tourist places where equines are used as a means for transportation.

I. Destruction of the Infected Equines/animals:

If the animals are found positive, all control and containment action should be followed as required under the Act. The positive animal should be traced immediately and if animal is already moved to other place then further movement should be stopped. All in-contact animals with the positive animal(s) at previous location and the migrated location should also be covered under intensive surveillance. These shall include other species of animals which are also susceptible to this disease including canines, felines, camels etc.

1. Infected animal should be eliminated immediately. In this regard, the Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Disease in Animals (form of vaccination certificate manner of post mortem examination and disposal of carcass) Rules 2010, *in vogue* need to be followed.
2. In case absolutely essential, the positive animal may be transported to appropriate area for destruction and further disposal in closed vehicles. All the zoo-sanitary measures should be followed at the time of culling and disposal of carcasses.
3. Protective clothing including full body aprons, face masks, rubber/latex disposable gloves and long shoes to be used by persons in close contact with the diseased animal.
4. If euthanasia is to be performed, the use of Pentobarbital combination could be used. The standard dose of thiopental sodium is 1 gram/100 kg body weight. The same could be increased or decreased depending upon the susceptibility of the horses.

5. Guidelines constituted by Animal Welfare Board of India circulated by Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Control, Government of India for euthanasia of equine (Pt No 5 of AWBI guidelines) shall be followed.
6. Other permitted drugs may also be used as long as they facilitate humane destruction of animals. Carcass of horses may be disposed of either by immediate burial or burning to prevent the spread of the disease.
7. Burning is preferred, but method of burial could also be adopted. For burial, a suitable site away from streams, river, canals or other water supply is to be selected. A pit of minimum 8 ft. deep is to be made. The area requirement is about 3 sq. yards.
8. The dead animal is put into the pit with feet upwards which are normally folded. The carcass is covered with quick lime followed by filling of the pit. The burial area is fenced so that stray dogs do not scavenge.

II. Disinfection of the premises:

1. Vacate the affected stables and standings soon after the detection of first Glanders case. However, in-contact animals will be restricted to the notified area.
2. All affected areas including stables, water and feeding troughs, other fittings are disinfected by use of blow lamps or by burning soiled hay and all contaminated disposable equipments and other materials.
3. The suitable disinfectants sodium hypochlorite (500 ppm), 70% ethanol, 2% gluteraldehyde, benzalkonium chloride (1/2000), mercuric chloride in alcohol, potassium permanganate to be used.
4. Organism is less susceptible to phenolic disinfectants. The equipment / vehicles used either for transport of infected animals or used for burial will also be adequately disinfected.

5. Personnel in close contact with the diseased animal should follow high standards of personal hygiene and strict antiseptic measures.

Disinfectants to kill *B. mallei*

B. mallei is susceptible to sodium hypochlorite (500 ppm), 70% ethanol, 2% glutaraldehyde, iodine, benzalkonium chloride (1/2000), mercuric chloride in alcohol and potassium permanganate. It is less susceptible to phenolic disinfectants. This organism can be destroyed by heating to 55°C (131°F) for 10 minutes, or exposure to ultraviolet irradiation. In the environment, *B. mallei* is susceptible to drying and sunlight. Some of the commercially available disinfectants such as **AlkaSept™ Active**, **PowerCull™ Extra**, **CombiSept**, **Bactrex Plus**, **Germitol**, **Germisol**, **Potassium permanganate** (1-2 grams / litre of water) and **Lysol** (500 ml of Lysol in 9.5 lit of water) can also be used on the premises to sanitize the premises.

SOP for serum samples collection from equines for Glanders surveillance

I. Materials required:

1. Vacutainer blood collection tubes **containing clot activator** or 10 mL disposable syringes. **Do not collect in Vacutainer containing any anti-coagulant like Heparin, EDTA, sodium citrate, etc.**
2. Vacutainer needle are needed if the samples are collected in vacutainer tubes
3. 15 mL plastic centrifuge tubes (from Tarson or any other companies)
4. 18 gauge needles
5. Disposable gloves (Nitrile gloves)
6. Face mask
7. Ethanol (70%)
8. Absorbable cotton soaked in 70% ethanol
9. Stand to keep blood samples after collection (15 mL centrifuge stands)
10. Cryovials
11. Sharp needle disposal containers
12. Biohazard bags to collect the wastes

13. Bench top centrifuge
14. Marker pen, Dairy/Note, Pen
15. Personnel protection kit
16. Soap (Dettol/ Lifebuoy)
17. Towels
18. Hand sanitizer

II. Procedure for the blood sample collection for serum samples

1. First, wear the personnel protection material (Shoes, disposable lab coats, face mask, gloves, safety goggles)
2. Restrain the animal, locate the jugular vein and sterilize the blood collection area with 70% ethanol soaked in absorbable cotton
3. Draw the blood with Vacutainer needle if you use the Vacutainer tubes for blood collection or use 18gauge needle and 10 mL disposable plastic syringes to draw 10 mL of blood samples. **Tubes should be labelled properly and clearly.** This can be done before collection or immediately after sample collection.
4. After collection of blood into the Vacutainer, invert the Vacutainer for several times to **mix the blood with clot activator** for the proper clotting of the blood sample to get good quality serum for laboratory testing.
5. If samples collected in the disposable syringes, discard the needle into sharp disposal container, carefully transfer blood into 15 mL centrifuge tubes and

- close the tubes tightly. **Tubes should be labelled properly and clearly.** This can be done before collection or immediately after collection of the samples.
6. Keep them in slanting position (45° angle) for 30 min on the collection site itself for proper clotting of blood and serum separation. This step will avoid haemolysis while onward transmission to the laboratory.
 7. After 30 minutes, keep the tubes in centrifuge stands or keep them in upright position.
 8. **Transfer the samples on ice** (preferable)
 9. Wash hands properly with soap and apply hand sanitizer
 10. After reaching the laboratory, break the clot with a sterile rod by ring out the blood clot gently. (*Note: Excessive and forceful clot braking may lead to haemolysis*).
 11. Keep the samples in refrigerator overnight for separation of serum samples.
 12. Centrifuge the tubes for 15 minutes at 2000 RCF
 13. Transfer the serum samples into **1.8 mL screw capped cryovials** with the help of disposable sterile plastic pasture pipettes, close the cryovials and make sure that there won't be any leakages. A **minimum of 2 vials/ animal is required**. Along with proper details collected at the time of sampling.
 14. **Label the cryovials properly** and send the samples to the NRCE on cooling conditions though messenger or ship it through carrier services.

(Note: Do not leave any needles, syringes, gloves etc., at the site of collection, collect them in a biohazard bag, close tightly, and bring it to laboratory, autoclave and dispose as per the standard protocols.)

For any queries, please contact the laboratory personnel in the Glanders testing laboratory, NRCE, Hisar through phone or email.

III. Collection of nasal swab samples for bacterial isolation from Glanders' suspected equines

1. First, wear personnel protection material (*Shoes, disposable lab coats, face mask, gloves, safety goggles*)
2. Clean the external nares with 70% ethanol cotton material
3. Use **transport swab only (Transport swab w/ Amies Medium w/Charcoal in polypropylene tubes)**. (*This can be purchased from HIMEDIA or any other manufacturer*)
4. **Do not send the samples in 15 mL centrifuge tubes filled with normal saline or phosphate buffered saline**
5. After collection, label it properly and transport to NRCE under cool conditions for bacterial isolation

IV. Collection of aspirates from soft nodules for bacterial isolation from Glanders' suspected equines

1. Firstly, wear personnel protection kit
2. **Collect aspirates from soft and unopened nodules and do not collect it from opened nodules**
3. Use 10 ml disposable syringes fitted with 23gauge needles

4. Apply 70% ethanol cotton swab on the soft nodules to sterilize the surface area
5. Gently pierce the nodules with 23 gauge needles fitted with 10 ml disposable syringes
6. Collect 1 to 2 ml of pus samples
7. Remove the syringes and discard the needle into sharp disposal container. Do not push the plunger after collection of pus to remove any air from the syringes. This will lead to **Aerosolization** of the bacteria and will lead to further spread the disease
8. Transfer the pus sample from syringe to sterile screw cap tube. Discard the syringes in bio-hazard bags.
9. Label the tube with a permanent pen marker and transport to NRCE under cooling conditions for the bacterial isolation.

V. Collection of serum samples before euthanizing confirmed cases of equines having Glanders

This procedure is similar to that of serum sample collection mentioned earlier in this SOP. But serum should be collected in large volume (100 mL) for serum repository. Use 50 ml syringes (2 to 3 syringes/animal). Send 30-40 mL of serum for serum repository. Use 15 mL centrifuge tubes for sending of samples to NRCE, instead of 2 mL cryovials.

(Note: Do not leave any needles, syringes, gloves etc., at the site of collection, collect them in a biohazard bag, close tightly, and bring it to laboratory, autoclave and dispose as per the standard protocols.)

For any queries, please contact the laboratory personnel in the Glanders testing laboratory, NRCE, Hisar by phone or emails



GOVERNMENT OF *Respective State*

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & VETERINARY

EQUINE HEALTH CARD

ASHWA SWASTHYA PATRA

PASTE COLOUR
PHOTOGRAPH OF
ANIMAL
(5X4 inch)

Cross Seal and signature of
Official Veterinarian

ANIMAL DETAILS

1. EQUID SPECIES

(Horse/Pony/Mule/Donkey)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

2. REGISTRATION NO.

(20 Digit State specific) (Including existing ID if any)

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

3. BREED

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

4. SEX

--	--

5. DOB / AGE

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

6. COLOUR

BODY	
MANE	
TAIL	

7. MARKING

FACE																	
MUZZLE																	
BODY																	
FORE LEG																	
HINDLEG																	

8. WHORL

--

9. REGISTERED OWNER'S DETAIL

NAME																	
FATHER'S NAME																	
ADDRESS																	
AADHAR NO.																	
CONTACT NO																	

10. ISSUING OFFICIAL

NAME																	
DESIGNATION																	
ADDRESS																	

DATE OF ISSUE	D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y						Signature and Seal
CONTACT NO														
EMAIL ID														

11. HEALTH STATUS

DEWORMING:		
VACCINATION	DATE	Signature of Veterinarian
1.		
2.		
3.		

12. MANDATORY TESTS REQUIRED TO PARTICIPATE IN SHOW/FAIR AND WHENEVER TRANSPORTED ACROSS STATES

DISEASE	DATE OF SAMPLING	TESTED BY	TEST TYPE	RESULT/ STATUS	Signature of Official Veterinarian
Equine Infectious Anaemia (EIA)			Coggins Test/ ELISA		
Glanders			CFT/ ELISA		

13. OWNER'S DETAIL (On transfer/ sale)

NAME																			
FATHER'S NAME																			
ADDRESS																			
AADHAR NO.																			
CONTACT NO.																			

14. RE-ISSUING OFFICIAL

NAME																			
DESIGNATION																			
ADDRESS																			
DATE OF ISSUE	D	D	M	M	Y	Y	Y	Y											
CONTACT NO																			
EMAIL ID																			

Signature and Seal

GUIDELINES FOR ASHWA SWASTHYA PATRA

1. A Block Veterinary Officer will ensure physical surveillance of equines, and maintain registration and issuance of *Ashwa Swasthya Patra*.
2. The *Ashwa Swasthya Patra* to be issued for Yearling.
3. On sale of animal the *Ashwa Swasthya Patra* is transferable to new owner with existing Registration No.
4. On death of animal, the *Ashwa Swasthya Patra* is submitted with the nearest Veterinary officials who in turn redirect the same to original Issuing Official for deletion of registration details.
5. A veterinary examination and a health certificate is compulsory within 30 days of interstate travel.
6. Equines that are shown or transported regularly may require more frequent testing.
7. All states to ensure that equines entering or being transported across their lines have a negative Glanders and Coggins Test no more than three months old.
8. All equines participating in equine fares, at congregation in tourist and pilgrimage site should hold valid Equine Health Cards.

20 digits code Registration Details as per the *Local Government (LG) Directory, Government of India* in the order as under:

1. Initial two digits (1-2): State Code
2. Next three digit (3-5): District Code
3. Next four digit (6-9): Block/ Panchayat Code
4. Next six digit (10-15): Village Code
5. Final five digit (16-20): Animal register enrollment No. maintained at Block Veterinary Hospital

For e.g. Registration of horse

1. State-**UTTAR PRADESH (09)**;
2. District- **BAREILLY (130)**;
3. Block / Panchayat- **AALAMPUR JAFARABAD (1541)**;
4. Village- **AASPUR (129999)** and
5. Block Animal Enrollment Register No. for 102nd animal- **00102**

**Registration
No.**

0	9	1	3	0	1	5	4	1	1	2	9	9	9	9	0	0	1	0	2
----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------

GLANDERS' SURVEILLANCE PLAN

1. Introduction

Surveillance is the ongoing systematic collection, storage, analysis, and interpretation of outcome specific data for use in planning, implementing, and evaluating public health policies and practices. Infectious disease surveillance system serves two functions, early warning of potential threats to public health (Livestock/Human) and program monitoring functions which may be disease specific or multi disease in Nature.

The functions of surveillance system are detection and confirmation of case, reporting and data analysis and interpretation and public health response. This includes the reports and feedback from the system to the data providers, stake holders and decision-makers. The quality of surveillance system is defined by the attributes such as completeness, timeliness, usefulness, sensitivity, specificity, representativeness, simplicity, flexibility, acceptability and reliability.

Representativeness refers to the degree to which the reported cases reflect the occurrence and distribution of all the cases in the population under surveillance. Geographical representativeness is important in an early warning system to ensure detection of outbreaks of infectious diseases. For achieving the quality of surveillance system, the proper sampling plan for collections of samples which is random as well as representative to be designed to meet the targeted objectives. The probability sampling methods are appropriate for achieving the surveillance objectives,

A framework for early warning system (EWS) for epidemic preparedness is a system of data collection to monitor livestock exposure to pathogen, in order to provide the timely notice when a crisis of outbreak and thus elicit the appropriate responses. There are three components of early warning system are -

1. Routine surveillance of the targeted disease

2. Modelling the disease risk based on historical surveillance and contemporary environmental data

3. Forecasting future risk through the use of predictive models and continued epidemiological and environmental surveillance.

The disease data collected may be utilized for developing hotspots maps , is one of the earliest method to identify the risk areas for epidemiology and , risk maps using GIS with modelling of related variables on environmental, remote sensing, agricultural activities, water types, soil types etc.

2. Glanders in India

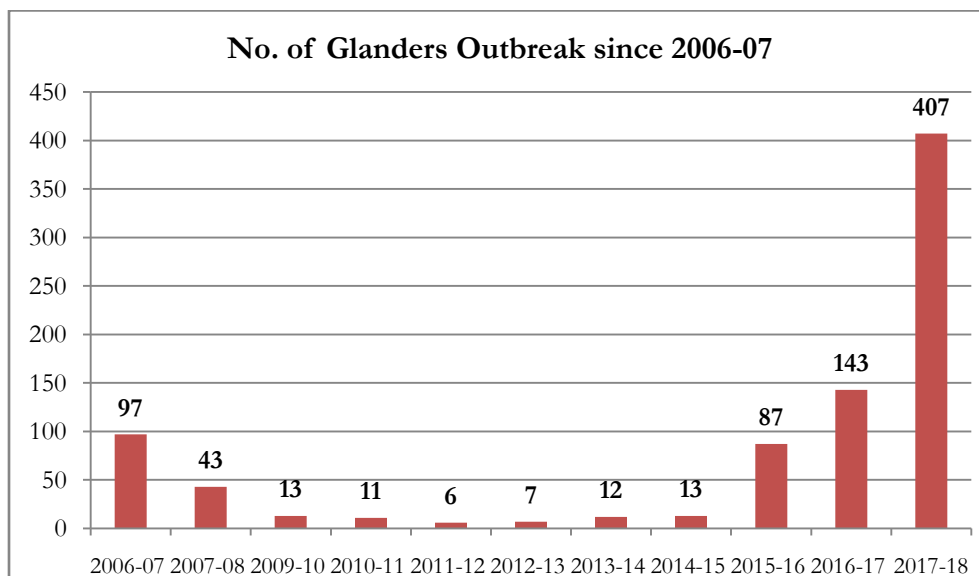
Given below is the equine population of the country as per the 19th Livestock Census 2012.

Sl. No.	State/ UT	Total
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14
2	Andhra Pradesh	18612
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4066
4	Assam	15202
5	Bihar	70222
6	Chandigarh	189
7	Chhattisgarh	3643
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	10
9	Daman & Diu	31
10	Goa	25
11	Gujarat	57098
12	Haryana	39558
13	Himachal Pradesh	22430
14	Jammu & Kashmir	161738
15	Jharkhand	6087
16	Karnataka	29288
17	Kerala	722
18	Lakshadweep	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	33719
20	Maharashtra	66422
21	Manipur	1227
22	Meghalaya	2836

23	Mizoram	722
24	Nagaland	512
25	NCT of Delhi	3781
26	Odisha	3920
27	Puducherry	48
28	Punjab	35769
29	Rajasthan	119244
30	Sikkim	511
31	Tamil Nadu	14486
32	Tripura	12
33	Uttar Pradesh	208491
34	Uttarakhand	17867
35	West Bengal	5017
Total		943519

India has witnessed several Glanders outbreak since last decade, and they are on an increasing trend. Re-emergence of Glanders in India was observed in 2006 after a gap of a decade. A total of 97 cases were reported within a span of 3-4 months. These include 70 cases from Western Uttar Pradesh and rest from Panchgani, Maharashtra, and Punjab. Subsequent to 2006, intensified surveillance resulted in detection of new cases almost every year from Uttar Pradesh and sporadic cases from Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, and Punjab.

Fig. Bar diagram showing State-wise Glanders outbreak from 2006-07 to 2017-18



Taking into cognizance of the above fact of an increasing trend of Glanders outbreaks, it was felt necessary to put in place a surveillance plan with the ultimate objective of control and eradication of Glanders in India.

3. Activities

Testing and culling was/has been the policy throughout the world including India for control and eradication of Glanders, and many countries have got rid of this disease following this policy. In this regard, the Glanders Surveillance Plan shall be applicable to all States / UTs of the country having an equine population. Priority shall be given to States which have reported Glanders, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi.

Due to lack of surveillance, the present status of Glanders is not known in the Southern and North-Eastern states of India. Hence, it is also imperative that this plan covers surveillance of equine population from these areas as well so that the status of prevalence of Glanders is revealed thereby enabling ascertaining of Glanders-free zone in the country.

4. Sampling procedure and documentation

At the outset, designated laboratory(s) shall be identified by the concerned states from existing state disease investigation laboratory(s). The location(s) of the designated laboratory(ies) shall be such that it shall be able to strategically cover the equine population to be sampled in the state. States having a large population of equines like Uttar Pradesh, etc., can identify more than one designated laboratory. Existing RDDs may also be identified as designated laboratories. Once the designated laboratory has been set up, it shall then be notified following the recommendations of a Committee constituted by DAHD and validation by the National Referral Laboratory (ICAR-NRCE, Hisar) as in clause 2.5 of the National Action Plan.

In general, serum samples shall be collected and sent along with information sheet for diagnosis of Glanders to such designated laboratory(s). In specific clinical

cases of Glanders, serum samples, clinical specimens like nasal swabs/pus swabs/lesion swabs/pus samples shall be sent to ICAR-NRCE, Hisar along with the necessary information for serological and bacteriological analysis.

Screening may be done by serological testing (ELISA) by the designated laboratories. ICAR-NRCE, Hisar shall serve as the National Referral Laboratory for Glanders and declaration of any incidence/ outbreak in the country shall be done by ICAR-NRCE, Hisar only.

From zoonotic point of view, collection of blood serum samples from in-contact humans (equine owners/ handlers/ veterinarians) shall be coordinated by the veterinarian of that area in consultation with the health authorities.

It is the responsibility of State Animal Husbandry Department to devise methodology and assign duties to participating officer for monitoring surveillance activities.

5. Sample size:

The sample size should be a representation of the State/UT concerned. The stratified random sampling method is to be adopted.

For states who have earlier reported Glanders, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Delhi, sample size should be 5% of the population in each district; sampled four times in a year (5% of total equine population on each occasion) and samples should be sent for screening/diagnosis to the designated laboratories.

For other states, it should be 10% of the population (on each occasion) in each district twice a year and samples should be sent for screening/diagnosis to the designated laboratories.

In the event of an outbreak, all in contact animals should be sampled in a premises/area having epidemiological link and suspected samples to be sent to ICAR-NRCE, Hisar after initial screening.

For post-outbreak sampling: As per clause 4.4 and 4.5 of the action plan:

- 100% equids of the notified area shall be screened within 3 weeks of the incidence of the first case and repeated twice within next 2 months with samples taken 21-30 days apart.
- 25% equids shall be screened beyond the notified area up to 25 Km (5-25 km) twice within 3 months.

6. Diagnostic approach

Two-tier sero-diagnosis approach will be followed for rapid and efficient execution of surveillance activities. Initial screening will be done by ELISA at State Designated Laboratory(s) for which necessary training for the staff concerned shall be given by ICAR-NRCE, Hisar. Confirmation of all referred samples shall be undertaken by ICAR-NRCE, Hisar.

7. Responsibilities

7.1 Sample record-It is the responsibility of designated laboratory to keep sample record in hard copy as received from field and compile digital data. Serum samples should be tested for quality. Haemolysed serum and samples without animal details should not be included for testing.

7.2 Glanders ELISA- Each designated laboratory shall cater diagnostic services to corresponding districts attached to them. Accordingly, each laboratory needs to develop facilities for carrying out Glanders ELISA. State Animal Husbandry Department needs to procure ELISA kit for distribution to designated laboratory according to demand after its commercial availability. Until then ICAR-NRCE will provide diagnostic antigen to the designated laboratory. Other reagent and consumables to be arranged by the designated laboratory.

7.3 ELISA result- If some samples show positive/ suspected (border line) by ELISA, it may be re-tested again. If same result persists, equines may be quarantined and repeat

samples should be collected & tested. One vial of the positive/suspected samples will be sent to ICAR-NRCE for further confirmation.

7.4 Sharing of data– District-wise sample information sheet, ELISA data, etc., shall be shared between designated laboratory and ICAR-NRCE through a quick and transparent communication system every quarter ending as per proforma developed by ICAR-NRCE. The data shall be analyzed by ICAR-NRCE and a quarterly progress report shall be shared with the Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, New Delhi. An annual report should also be submitted/ published in this regard by ICAR-NRCE.

7.5 Reviewing of Designated Laboratory(ies) - All staff concerned of the State Designated Laboratories shall undergo capacity building including hands-on training at ICAR-NRCE as per module to be developed by it. ICAR-NRCE shall also develop Inter Laboratory Comparison (ILC) set in order to test the proficiency of the designated laboratory. Each laboratory shall send a minimum of 10 samples per year for ILC to ICAR-NRCE for evaluation.

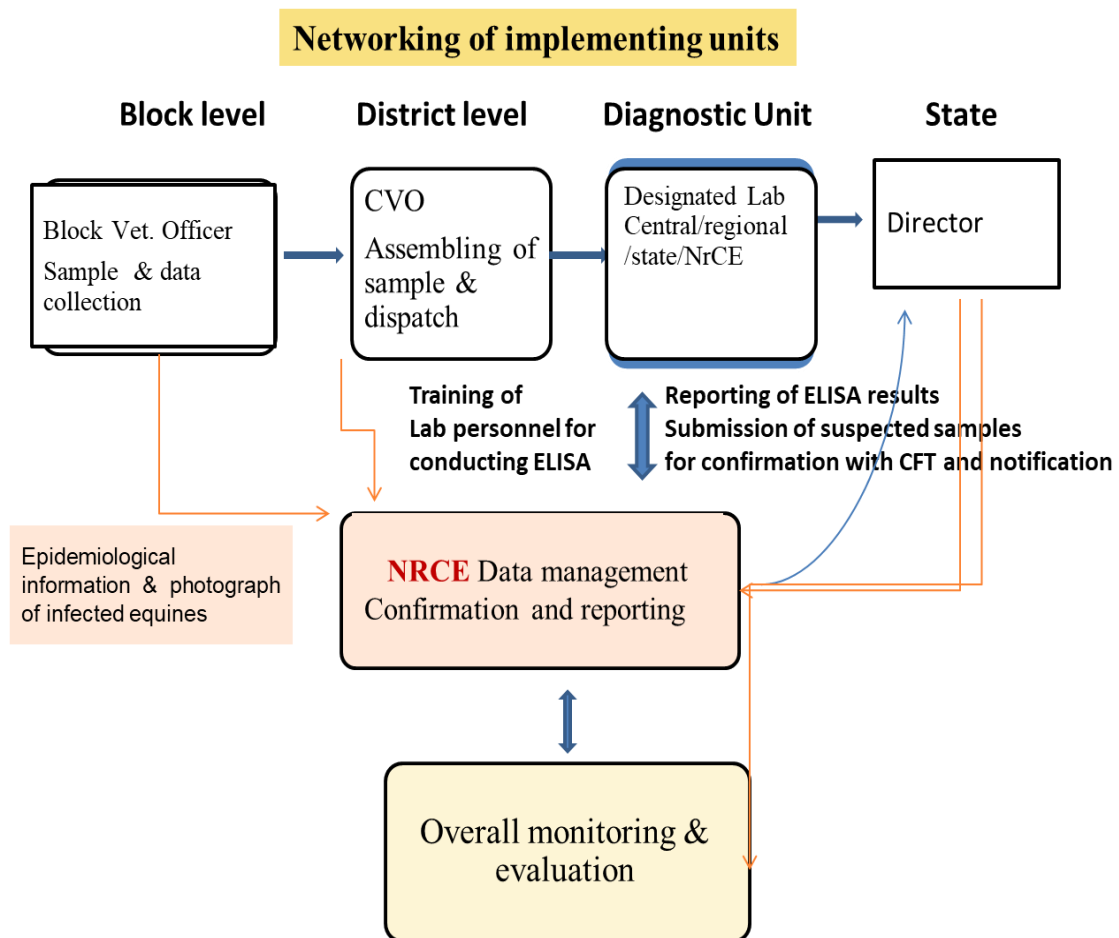
8. Confirmation and reporting & follow up action

Final confirmation and reporting of Glanders cases will be done by ICAR-NRCE only. Post-outbreak follow-up measures will be performed as per existing act and Glanders advisory notified from time to time by DAHD, GOI. In the event of any outbreak, it should be reported immediately and the State should initiate action to control and contain the disease as per the provisions of the Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009.

All positive reactors showing clinical picture, positive CFT need to be eliminated. Equine keeper of Glanders affected equines has to be compensated according to rule of Government of India. Each and every outbreak should be investigated to know the epidemiology of the disease with forward and backward linkages. The in-contact animals should be under physical inspection and sero-surveillance for a period of two months. From the 5 km radius of the nuclei of infection 100% equine population and from next 5-25 km 50% equines should be put under surveillance to monitor disease transmission to susceptible animals. Disinfection of infected premises and

implementation of bio-security measures will be followed. Adequate public awareness campaign will be organized in outbreak areas. Equine fairs shall be prohibited till de-notification of area by repeated surveillance within 6 months is done.

9. Data Flow mechanism



10. Screening of human samples for *B. mallei* infection

Surveillance of in-contact human samples: From zoonotic and one health point of view, in-contact human samples from equine owners, animal handlers, veterinarians will be tested. ICAR-NRCE (being reference laboratory of human Glanders) will carry out human Glanders testing. Human Glanders surveillance through Integrated Disease

Surveillance Programme (IDSP), coordinated by National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC), New Delhi is already in practice from 2018. For collection of human samples, the veterinarian concerned shall coordinate in consultation with the health authorities.

11. Surveillance network

Following are the specific roles and responsibilities of the various monitoring units

11.1 Block monitoring unit- Block Veterinary officer (VO) will ensure physical surveillance of equines, identification/tagging of animal and collection of samples or post-outbreak surveillance as per directions from the district fall under the category. VO should ensure dispatch of samples to district unit within 3 days of sample collection. In case of suspected Glanders cases, VO should implement necessary control & containment measures immediately and report the case to district unit. Health card for each equid will be issued to the equine owner whose animals are tested.

11.2 District monitoring Unit (DMU)- Deputy Director/CVOs/DVOs will be the leader of district monitoring unit. DMU will be responsible for smooth execution of surveillance activity within the district during entire duration of the project. DMU will devise (village wise/block wise) surveillance plan. He/She will provide all necessary required infrastructure facilities for sample collection, timely dispatch to diagnostic lab, organizing awareness campaign, elimination of positive equines and implementation of control measures according to legislative provision. Samples received from different block unit should be sent to designated diagnostic lab/RDDLs within 7 days of collection. DMU will compile all record of serum samples including area of surveillance, number of equines sampled, positive cases and action taken report and next month target and submit to SMU at monthly basis.

11.3 Divisional Unit/Designated laboratory/RDDLs/CDDL- This unit will carry out Glanders diagnosis by ELISA. Joint Director/Deputy Director/In-charge designated laboratory will be the leader of this unit. The unit will receive samples from different districts identified by SMU. Samples should be tested within 7 days

of receipt, and results should be communicated to DMU and block unit. For ELISA suspected cases, VO should be informed for quarantine of suspected animals and collection of repeat sample collection for confirmation. Samples from suspected clinical cases or repeat samples should be submitted to ICAR-NRCE, Hisar for confirmation by CFT. District wise sample information sheet, ELISA data, etc. shall be shared between designated laboratory and ICAR-NRCE through a quick and transparent communication system.

11.4 State Monitoring Unit (SMU) - SMU will facilitate fund disbursement to divisional diagnostic lab, DMU for procurement of necessary consumables, recruitment of trained manpower and ELISA kit for sample collection and diagnosis. SMU will procure ELISA kit in advance and should have sufficient cold storage facility. SMU will devise work plan (district wise) and ensure proper execution of plan. In nutshell, SMU will look after overall progress of the project, reviewing of activity at defined interval.

11.5 Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) – CMU is to be headed by the Animal Health Commissioner, Government of India and Director, ICAR-NRCE to be one of its members. The CMU shall oversee the overall monitoring and evaluation of the surveillance activities.

12. Role of ICAR-NRCE in development of Glanders diagnostic & state collaboration

Considering the intrinsic problems of complement fixation test (CFT) for Glanders diagnosis & research gap for better diagnostic test with higher sensitivity & specificity suitable for mass surveillance program, ICAR-NRCE has developed recombinant protein(s) based ELISAs for detection of *B. mallei* specific antibodies in equines. All the ELISAs were validated in different laboratories in India and internationally at OIE Referral Laboratory on Glanders, Germany. The ELISA showing highest specificity & sensitivity have been rigorously evaluated at ICAR-NRCE. To tackle Glanders outbreak, ICAR-NRCE has distributed ELISA reagents to state diagnostic laboratories namely

Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra and Punjab. ICAR-NRCE will extend existing collaboration with other states and divisional diagnostic unit.

ICAR-NRCE will provide training to Veterinary Officers involved in diagnosis at designated laboratory. In addition, ICAR-NRCE shall serve as the National Referral Laboratory for Glanders. All suspected samples will be confirmed by ICAR-NRCE only. Surveillance data submitted by State/Divisional unit will be compiled and record will be maintained.

13. Modalities for procurement & supply of ELISA kit

Recombinant protein-based ELISA developed at ICAR-NRCE will be used for mass screening of equines for Glanders diagnosis at designated diagnostic laboratory. ELISA technology has been transferred to company for manufacturing of ready to use kit. Quality control of kit will be monitored by random verification of kits from each batch at ICAR-NRCE. SMU will determine requirement and accordingly procure Glanders ELISA kit from company. SMU will distribute ELISA kit to divisional diagnostic unit as per requirement. Issuing of ELISA kit and actual test will be recorded at the State/Divisional units.

Dr. Manilal Valliyate

From: Dr. Manilal Valliyate
Sent: 01 August 2019 18:49
To: 'gopalrai.delhi@gov.in'
Cc: cdevelop; DAMB; 'ahc-dadf@nic.in'
Subject: RE: Outbreak of deadly zoonotic disease Glanders in horses of Delhi - call for urgent action
Attachments: NAP Glanders June 2019.pdf
Importance: High

Dear Shri Gopal Rai,

Please refer to the emails below.

It will be highly appreciated, if your office could kindly share the action taken by the Animal Husbandry department on this important matter, which is not only important to protect other equines from this disease, but also to safeguard the people of Delhi from contracting this deadly disease.

The new 'National Action Plan for Control and Eradication of Glanders in India' issued by the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying is enclosed for your kind reference.

Kind regards

Dr Manilal Valliyate
CEO, PETA India

From: gopalrai.delhi@gov.in <gopalrai.delhi@gov.in>
Sent: 29 May 2019 16:28
To: cdevelop@cdevelop@nic.in>; DAMB <ambdl@nic.in>
Cc: Dr. Manilal Valliyate <ManilalV@petaindia.org>
Subject: Fwd: Outbreak of deadly zoonotic disease Glanders in horses of Delhi - call for urgent action

Sir/Madam,

This email has been received at official Email ID of the Hon'ble Minister of Labour/GAD/Employment/Development. Kindly peruse and have this matter examined and take appropriate necessary action at your end under intimation to the applicant.

Regards

O.S.D. to Minister of Labour/GAD/Employment/Development

----- Original Message -----

From: "Dr. Manilal Valliyate" <ManilalV@petaindia.org>
Date: May 29, 2019 1:13:22 PM
Subject: Outbreak of deadly zoonotic disease Glanders in horses of Delhi - call for urgent action
To: "gopalrai.delhi@gov.in" <gopalrai.delhi@gov.in>
Cc: "ahc-dadf@nic.in" <ahc-dadf@nic.in>

URGENT AND IMPORTANT

Dear Shri Gopal Rai,

I'm writing from People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) India on behalf of our more than 1.2 million members and supporters, to update you regarding the outbreak of deadly zoonotic disease Glanders, in working equines of Delhi. We urge you to implement the 2010 ban on tongas and to prohibit the use of horses in marriages and ceremonies in Delhi.

The 7 May 2019 report of National Research Centre on Equines (**Annexure 1**), addressed to the Director of Department of Animal Husbandry states that, eight horses in Mangolpuri and Nebsarai have been tested positive for Glanders and being a notifiable disease, the provisions of Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009 should immediately be implemented. As you probably know, glanders is a contagious, fatal disease of horses, mules and donkeys caused by the bacteria *Burkholderia mallei*, characterised by serial development of ulcerating nodules that are most commonly found in the upper respiratory tract, lungs and skin. **Glanders can spread from horses to humans and prove fatal.** Humans may become infected with the disease through contact with infected animals or inhalation. In humans, the disease can affect the skin, the lungs and the entire body and, in the absence of proper treatment, can lead to a painful death.

As per the 17 January 2018 advisory issued by the government of Delhi, cases of glanders among the equine population have been reported in Delhi (**Annexure 2**). The advisory states that the office of the Director of the Department of Animal Husbandry, Delhi, claimed that samples of 40 equines were found to be positive for this disease. The advisory further called for strengthened surveillance to detect any suspected cases of glanders among handlers and other humans who come in close contact with the equine population. However, the recent outbreak of Glanders in Delhi indicates that the implementation of the above said surveillance and restriction on equine movements have been ineffective so far and the provisions of The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009 is poorly implemented.

This non implementation of surveillance and restriction of movement of equines is further significant in view of the fact that the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), Resolution No 590, dated 4 January 2010, banning tongas in Delhi (**Annexure 3**) is yet to be implemented. It is to be noted that the aforesaid Resolution give a detailed account of the reasons for a ban on tongas, which include that they have no place on Delhi's increasingly congested roads, that there is little demand for such slow-moving vehicles, and that they involve cruelty to equines. These animals are made to work in extreme heat and cold in a highly polluted environment. They're often overloaded, exceeding the legal limits on the quantity of goods and the number of passengers that they can bear, and forced to work for prolonged hours. Both equines and humans have been seriously injured in traffic accidents. The animals openly defecate on roads, causing a hazard to public health, as their faeces contain tetanus pathogens. They may also have deadly zoonotic diseases (which can be spread to humans) such as glanders. The regular preventive vaccination of these animals is not being practised. In addition, the owners are unable to provide their animals with healthy, wholesome, and balanced diets or proper shelters during non-working hours, and the carcasses of equines lie unattended on Delhi roads, since they have no commercial value. As the Resolution states, "Therefore, it is clear that in the congested city environment of Delhi, horses, mule, pony etc. are neither treated respectfully during their lifetimes nor after their death."

As per the 2014 'policy for licence to horses/ mare and horse buggies' (**Annexure 4**) by South Delhi Municipal Corporation (SDMC), routine surveillance on infectious diseases in horses used for marriages and ceremonies in the jurisdictional areas of SDMC is not a must, putting the health of horses and general public at risk as happened in the recent outbreak.

The May 2016 Action Plan for Control and Containment of Glanders in Equines (**Annexure 5**) by the Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Government of India

lists down the Pre outbreak , during Outbreak Control and post outbreak measures to be undertaken by the State Animal Welfare Department.

Under these circumstances, may I request that you take the following necessary actions to ensure the protection of the horses and the general public in the state?

1. Direct the Director, Animal Husbandry Department, Delhi, to implement the provisions of The Prevention and Control of Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Animals Act, 2009 and the 2016 Action Plan for Control and Containment of Glanders urgently and to ban all equine movements in the entire state of Delhi. This would mean a ban on working animals on roads and market places and a ban on use of horses for weddings and other ceremonies. An urgent screening of all equines in Delhi must be done with the help of NRCE for zoonotic disease such as glanders.
2. Issue directions to South, North and East Delhi Municipal Corporations to implement the ban on tongas in their respective areas of jurisdiction, including stables, tonga stands, markets, and waiting areas for work, under the provisions of The Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957.
3. Direct the management of the markets under the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committee, such as Azadpur Sabzi Mandi and Okhla Sabzi Mandi to comply with the law by not allowing the tongas to use their premises for delivering goods or finding work.
4. Advise the Commissioner of Police to give directions to traffic police to stop the entry of tongas from Uttar Pradesh and Haryana at the borders of Delhi.
5. Take a policy decision to ban use of horses for weddings and ceremonies in Delhi and to encourage couples planning a wedding to celebrate their nuptials without exploiting horses through awareness programme.

Thank you for your time and attention to this important matter. We are ready to meet with you at your earliest convenience. May we please hear from you soon? I can be reached on +91 9910817382 or at ManilalV@petaindia.org.

Sincerely,

Dr Manilal Valliyate, CEO

PETA India

Cc:

Secretary, Minister for Employment, Development, Labour, General Administration and Irrigation and Flood Control

The Director, Department of Animal Husbandry, NCT of Delhi

Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare

Annex - P/11
25

प्रेस (टी.एच.)-जाब 1005-5000-24-12-2007

दिनांक 4/11/10 को हुई नगर निगम की Ordinary सभा
के प्रस्ताव संख्या 570 की प्रतिलिपि।
मद संख्या

Item No. 8 :— Phasing-out of Tongas Driven by Horses, Mule, Pony etc. and Providing Rehabilitation to the owners thereof.

(i) Commissioner's letter No. F. 33/Dir.(V.S.)/1615/C&C dated 18-11-2009.

The Horse Tonga has been an important mode of transport in the older times in the city of Delhi. However, with the invention of various other modes of local transport, i.e., Rickshaws, Auto-Rickshaws (Three-wheelers), battery and CNG operated buses, etc., these new transport vehicles have taken over as popular modes of local transport in the walled city as well as other congested areas of Delhi.

2. Since lacs of transport vehicles (cycle rickshaws, auto-rickshaws, cars, buses, etc.) are running on the roads, therefore, practically there is no place and demand for these slow-moving animal driven vehicles. In addition to this, instances of cruelty to these draught animals especially horses, mules, ponies, etc. are regular feature in some parts of Delhi roads. These mute animals are made to work in the extreme hot and cold climate of Delhi in highly polluted environment. The quantity of load or number of passengers being taken on these Tongas also violates laid-down rules and regulations related to prevention of cruelty to animals. There has been instances of accidents due to running of these horse tongas in the congested roads of Delhi leading to minor or major injuries to commuters, pedestrians and these animals.

besides this, these equines openly defecate on the roads causing insanitary conditions as a result whereof population of Delhi is exposed to many infectious diseases most important being tetanus because infectious agents (spores) of tetanus are found in the fecal matter (dung) of horses, mule, ponies, etc. Other deadly zoonotic diseases like glanders is also of major public health concern due to presence of these equines in the densely populated City of Delhi and outbreak of the glanders in the equines in Delhi may create a havoc like situation which has already happened in the previous outbreak of zoonotic diseases like plague and bird-flu. The regular preventive vaccinations of these equines in the city life is not practised at present.

3. The owners of these draught animals are not in a position to provide them healthy wholesome and balanced diet in the city situation. There is no proper housing/shelter for keeping these animals at night/non-working hours. Stressful environment, very high air pollution, heavy work, poor housing and feeding combined with long hour working result in premature death of these animals.

4. Since the carcasses of horse, mule, donkey etc. does not have any sale value, therefore, contractors engaged by the MCD for collection and disposal of dead animals do not take that interest required in picking up the dead bodies/carcasses of these equines and, as such, their carcasses are found lying unattended on the roads of the city for several hours/days. Such complaints are regularly coming from City and S.P. Zones. Therefore, it is clear that in this congested city environment of Delhi, horses, mule, pony, etc. are neither treated respectfully during their life times nor after their death.

5. Standing Committee vide its Resolution No. 585 dated 18-9-2008 has already resolved the banning of the plying of Horse Tongas within Municipal jurisdiction and has recommended that Commissioner, MCD may put up a Proper Scheme regarding phasing-out of Tongas driven by horse, mule, pony etc. and rehabilitation of licensed holders of these animal driven vehicles.

6. As per records available with the Hackney Carriage Section (HQ) of the department, there are 232 licensed Horse Tongas renewed upto the year 2009-10 which are required to be rehabilitated by providing alternative source of their employment & livelihood pursuant to banning plying of these Tongas in Delhi.

7. A Meeting was also held under the Chairmanship of the Commissioner, MCD on 3-9-2009 with the General Secretary, Tonga Rehra Union to sort-out their issues/problems of Rehra Tonga Union wherein it was decided that while phasing-out the Tongas as per proposed Policy, MCD would provide Tehbazaris to the licensed Tonga holders having one licence in their names and those who are having more than one Tonga licenses in their names would be considered for one tehbazari site and remaining upto a maximum of three for financial assistance (1/3rd of the cost of the vehicle) for the purpose of purchase of CNG goods carriage Auto Rickshaws. Those individuals who are plying their Tongas without valid licenses shall be given financial assistance (1/4th of the cost of the vehicle) for purchase of CNG goods carriage Auto Rickshaws. The allotment of the tehbazari sites for the eligible licensed Tonga holders would either be at the locations of the existing/operating Tonga Stands or at a nearby place within reasonable limits subject to the availability of land/site. The department shall tie-up in this regard with the Deputy Commissioners of the respective Municipal Zones.

8. According to the inputs received from the Zonal Veterinary Officers and Hackney Carriage Section at HQ, there are approximately 232 licensed Tonga holders, out of which 170 are those who are holding single Tonga licenses while 62 cases are of those who are holding more than one Tonga licenses. However, benefit of rehabilitation scheme is proposed to be given upto three members of the family of the license holders, i.e., one tehbazari and providing of financial assistance (1/3rd of the cost of CNG goods carriage Auto Rickshaws) to a maximum of three family members of the licensed Tonga holders. Apart from this, 26 persons (who are plying Tongas without licenses) are proposed to be given financial assistance (1/4th of the cost of CNG goods carriage Auto Rickshaws).

According to the latest Proforma Invoice dated 17-11-2009 procured through BAGGA Link Service Ltd., Link Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005 (anauthorized dealer), basic price of chassis of the 3W RE GC MAX CNG (High Deck with door) Auto Rickshaw is Rs. 1,56,379.00 say Rs. 1,60,000/- each. The charges for registration, insurance, etc. shall, however, be borne by the beneficiaries.

10. Taking into account the available inputs, approximately 170 individuals (who are holding single Tonga licenses) are proposed to be provided 6' x 4' size (open to sky) tehbazari sites while out of remaining 62 cases, 37 cases qualify for financial assistance (taking into account benefit of rehabilitation scheme being extended a maximum of upto three family members of the licensed holders, i.e. 1 + 3 Tonga licenses). As such, financial implications in respect of purchase of CNG goods carriage Auto Rickshaws has been worked-out as follows (*exact quantum of subsidy shall, however, be worked out based on the actual cost of the CNG goods carriage Auto Rickshaws prevailing at the time of affording benefit for purchase of the vehicles*) :—

S. No.	Total No. of cases where financial assistance is proposed to be provided by MCD.	Approximate amount of Subsidy	Total Amount (in Rs.)
1.	37 cases	1/3rd of total cost of the vehicle, i.e., Rs. 53,000/- per applicant.	19,61,000.00
2.	26 Unlicensed Tonga Owners	1/4th of total cost of the vehicle, i.e., Rs. 40,000/- per applicant.	10,40,000.00
			30,01,000.00

11. The matter has been examined by the Finance with certain observations which have been duly replied to by the department. However, the Finance department vide its endorsement dated 27-8-2009 has observed as under :—

“The finance has already expressed its view and has nothing more to add in this regard except reiterating the same and cementing its view that in view of the present financial position, MCD is not in a position to extend such benefits which are not obligatory on the part of MCD. Being a major policy issue, department is advised to administratively decide the matter in light of observations of Finance conveyed vide endorsement dated 16-7-2009.”

12. It is added that extending of financial assistance by the MCD is in accordance with its objective of upliftment and development of economically poor tonga-walas by way of providing them financial assistance for purchase of environment friendly CNG goods carriage Auto Rickshaws to earn their livelihood with dignity. This will also ensure improvement in cityscape and elimination of burden/cruelty on the mute animals, i.e., horses/mule/ponies etc. Moreover, as per DMC Act, 1957, improvement of Delhi in accordance with the improvement Schemes approved by the Corporation is one of the discretionary functions of the Corporation and, therefore, this proposal will improve the economic status of the Tonga-walas.

28

Further, Article 243W of the Constitution of India provides powers, authority and responsibilities of the Municipalities etc. subject to the provisions of this Constitution, legislature of a State, with provision of—

- (i) preparation of plans for economic development and social justice
- (ii) the performance of functions and implementation of the Scheme.

The matter may, therefore, be placed before the Corporation, routed through the Standing Committee for according approval to the following proposals towards phasing-out of Tongas driven by horse, mule, pony etc. within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and rehabilitation thereof by way of providing them alternate source of livelihood on the following lines :—

- (a) Providing of (6' x 4') size open to sky Tehbazari sites to approximately 170 persons who are holding single Tonga licenses.
 - (b) providing financial assistance in remaining 37 cases (who qualify for financial assistance taking into account benefit of rehabilitation scheme being extended upto a maximum of three family members of the license holders, i.e. 1 + 3 Tonga licenses) as well as providing of financial assistance to 26 persons (who are plying their Tongas without license) as proposed under Paras 9 to 11 hereinabove for purchase of Bajaj Make Model 3W RE GE MAX CNG goods carriage Auto Rickshaws, subject to issuance of commercial permits by the Transport Department of the GNCTD.
 - (c) Allocation of special budgetary provision of approximately Rs. 35.00 lacs (Rs. thirty five lacs only) to the Veterinary Services Department under separate Head of Account "Rehabilitation Scheme of Horse Tongas" to ensure smooth implementation of the rehabilitation scheme.
- (ii) **Resolution No. 505 of the Standing Committee dated 19-11-2009.**

Resolved that it be recommended to the Corporation that the proposal of the Commissioner as contained in his letter No. F. 33/Dir.(V.S.)/1615/C&C dated 18-11-2009, be approved.

Resolution No. 590 Resolved that as recommended by the Standing Committee vide its Resolution No. 505 dated 19-11-2009, the proposal of the Commissioner as contained in his letter No. F. 33/Dir.(V.S.)/1615/C&C dated 18-11-2009, be approved.

सत्य प्रतिलिपि
18/11/09
संयोजक
सचिव कार्यालय
दिल्ली नगर निगम

SOUTH DELHI MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
DEPARTMENT OF VETERINARY SERVICES)
17th FLOOR, CIVIC CENTER, JLN MARG, NEW DELHI-110002

No. 436 /DVS(HQ)/SDMC/2014

Dated-29.8.2014

OFFICE ORDER

Following terms and conditions of the policy for grant of license to Horse Buggies, horses/mares to be used for ceremonial purposes in South Delhi Municipal Corporation as approved by the Corporation vide Resolution No. 99 dated 14.7.2014 are hereby circulated for implementation by all concerned.

1. This policy shall be called as **"The Policy for licence to Horses/marc & Horse Buggies"**.
2. Under this policy, the license would be issued to Horse Buggies driven by two or more horses/mares subject to maximum of six horses/mares to be used for ceremonial purposes like marriages, Shobha yatras, religious processions etc.
3. Licences would separately be issued to Horses/mares required to ply the buggies & other ceremonial purposes.
4. The licence would also be issued in the joint names subject to maximum of two persons.
5. The owner of a Buggy having at least four or six wheels (pneumatic or Non-pneumatic) would get licence to ply on road for the purpose mentioned in this policy.
6. The applicant would submit an application in the prescribed Form for grant of license as per **Annexure-I** along with all relevant documents mentioned therein.
7. The Dy. Director (V.S.) posted at HQ or a Veterinary Officer/Doctor designated by the Director (V.S.) at HQ will issue the licence to the horse buggies/horse/mare.
8. The licence of Horse Buggies/horses/mares would be granted to a person in any number. The applicant will submit separate application form for grant of license to each Horse Buggy/horses/mares.
9. The licenses to the Horse Buggies will be issued on regular basis only. No license shall be granted on ad-hoc/temporary basis.
10. No licence shall be given to Buggy having two wheels as this would be treated as horse Tonga which have been phased out by the M.C.D. vide Corporation Resolution No. 590 dated 04th January, 2010.
11. The applicant shall, inter-alia, furnish all documents/information required for grant/renewal of license as the case may be, mentioned in this policy.
12. Each license shall,
 - (a) unless cancelled, be valid upto 31st March & renewed annually . All licensees should get the licence renewed before expiry of license .
 - (b) The renewal of license to a horse buggy/horses/mare shall be started by the concerned Dy. Director (V.S.) or Veterinary Officer/Doctor at HQ in the month of January of every year.
13. The applicant would submit the Veterinary Health Certificate of Horse/Mare(s) by which the Horse Buggi is to be driven, issued by any registered Veterinary doctor in Delhi at the time of submission of application form seeking license and subsequent renewals thereof.

Office of the Project-cum-Enforcement Officer Deptt. of Vety. Services South Delhi Municipal Corporation Dy. No. <u>500</u> Date: <u>01.09.2014</u>



14. Any person authorised by the Director (Veterinary Services) can inspect the premises/place at any time without prior notice where the horse/mares/Buggies are kept.
15. The license shall be granted to a person who has attained the age of 18 years on or before the date of submission of application form.
16. The premises/place of keeping mare/horse should be well cleaned, hygienic and properly ventilated.
17. The licence holder shall also ensure that no inconvenience is caused to the local residents due to insanitation/unhygienic conditions caused by the horses/mares.
18. The licence holder shall ensure that a proper bin is kept for Horse/Mare excreta and disposed of at the Municipal Dhallo and in no condition it will be allowed to flow in the drains/sewer.
19. There should be arrangement of electricity, adequate potable water and feed, feeder/Manger (stall) for the horses/mares to be kept in the premises.
20. If the owner/keeper of the horse/mare notices any sort of disease/symptoms of any disease in the horse/mares, he will immediately report to the Veterinary doctor of GNCTD/MCD for treatment/advice to ensure that the symptoms of disease would not affect the health of local residents of the area, as the case may be.
21. The license holder can sale his horses/mares/buggy to any person under the intimation to the corporation and such license shall be transferable in respect to a purchaser of the horse (s)/mare (s)/ buggy (s) or location provided that the purchaser will submit all relevant documents required for grant of license alongwith his request for transfer of license. Such cases shall be treated, as renewal cases for all purposes.
22. The licensee shall fix a Metal Plate of adequate size at a prominent visible place of Horse Buggi containing following details either by way of embossing or painting on the metal plate. The metal of the plate should be non- corrosive.
 - a) Name of license holder : _____
 - b) License Number : _____
 - c) Year of issue/renewal : _____
 - d) Seating capacity : _____
23. The Horse Buggi can be operated by the licensee himself or through a Kochwan engaged/appointed by the license holder. Female applicants can also apply for the Horse Buggi license.
24. Where the license holder expires, the license shall continue in full force and effect for the benefit of the license holder's legal heir for the period then un-expired of the term of the license after the death of the license holder and shall then expire.
25. The legal heir of the deceased license holder would submit an application along with all relevant documents in support of his claim and the Dy. Director (V.S.)/ Veterinary Officer/Doctor posted at HQ shall transfer the licence/s in his/her name.
26. Horse buggy shall be kept in good working order to ensure safety of the passengers, driver, animal drawing the Horse Buggy and other road users.
27. All non-pneumatic Horse Buggies will have wheels with a rubber covering thick enough to protect the streets/roads from damage and to keep noise to a minimum.
28. Warning tail-lights/reflectors shall be mounted at the rear of the Horse Buggy.
29. All Horse Buggies must have its rated seating capacity posted on the vehicle.
30. Horse Buggies shall not ferry more people than the Horse Buggy was designed to hold.

[Handwritten Signature]

31. No one other than the driver/kochwan employed by the licensee or apprentice may sit in the driver's seat.
32. A "Slow Moving Vehicle" sign shall be attached to the rear of the Horse Buggy.
33. No Horse Buggy shall display advertisement on its exterior or in its interior.
34. All Horse Buggies shall be equipped with a horn or warning device which shall be in good working order but no horn shall emit an unreasonably loud or harsh sound.
35. Horse Buggies shall be fitted to be able to immediately remove any and all horse droppings from the streets or public rights-of-way, or to prevent such droppings on the streets and public rights-of-way.
36. No horse/mare may be used to draw a Horse Buggy unless the animal is in good health.
37. The hooves of the horses must be properly shod to prevent injuries to the horse/mare.
38. The horses/mare must be properly cleaned, with no offensive odours or caked dirt or mud.
39. No horse shall be used if that horse/mare is demonstrating any signs of exhaustion.
40. All horses used in the business shall be at all times treated in a human manner.
41. No person shall operate a Horse Buggy while under the influence of alcoholic beverages or drugs.
42. The licensee would given an undertaking that the Kochwan/Driver engaged for operation shall be free of defective vision and hearing, no subject to any infirmities which may substantially impair the ability to safely operate the Horse Buggy.
43. Drivers are prohibited from smoking, eating or wearing headphones while the Horse Buggy is in motion for optimum safety of the passengers/public and control of the horse and Horse Buggy.
44. No driver shall abandon his or her Horse Buggy, permit another to drive the Horse Buggy, except an apprentice, or permit any passenger to ride on the driver's seat.
45. The license already issued to a horse/mare/horse buggy shall be renewed on the basis of submission of documents mentioned under the title "Documents required for Renewal of License" in this policy by the license holder.
46. Where the applicant is refused to grant/renew a license he will be given the right to appeal.
47. Whenever it is decided to refuse an application for grant of renewal of license, the applicant shall, by notice in writing, would be informed/notified –
 - a) Of the decision and of the reasons therefore, and
 - b) Of the time limit within which, and of the manner in which, an appeal against such decision may be made.

Power to revoke the license

The Director (V.S.)/Addl. Director(VS)/Dy. Director(VS)/HQ or any Veterinary Doctor designated by the Director (V.S.) may, at any time, revoke a license if he is satisfied that—

- (a) the license has been obtained by fraudulent means or by misrepresentation of facts.
- (b) there has been any contravention (whether by commission or omission) of any provision of this policy or of any Regulation made there under, or



- (c) the holder of a license has not, within a reasonable time, complied with the requirements of a notice served to him.
- (d) if upon inspection, it is found that the licensee or any of his associates has violated any of the provisions/terms and conditions mentioned in the policy or has concealed the information while submitting the application form to obtain the license, a show cause notice would be issued to the license holder thereby giving him twenty (20) days time to reply before revocation of license. The Officer concerned shall consider the reply submitted by the license holder and other relevant documents/facts available in record and pass a speaking order for revocation of license.

Appeal against refusal/revocation of license

1. In case of denial for grant/renewal or revocation of the license, the applicant/holder of such license may, within 20 days from the date of the order of the refusal or revocation as the case may be, appeal to the Director (V.S.) against such refusal or revocation.
2. On receiving the appeal under this section, the Director (V.S.) shall give a reasonable opportunity to the applicant for being heard and after considering all material facts on record either—
 - (a) dismiss the appeal, or
 - (b) allow the appeal and direct the concerned Dy. Director (V.S.)/Veterinary Doctor to consider it for grant or renewal of the license.

Documents required to be submitted for grant of new licence to Horse Buggy/mares/horses :

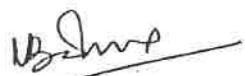
The applicant while applying for grant of new license of Horse Buggy/horse/mare shall submit following documents:-

- a. Application Form (as per **Annexure-I**) alongwith documents mentioned therein.
- b. Proof of address (Voter I-Card/Ration Card/Passport/utility bill or any other proof issued by any Government authority).
- c. Proof of Date of Birth issued by any Govt. authority namely copy of educational certificate, PAN Card, passport etc. failing which an undertaking in the form of an affidavit attested by a Notary public regarding proof of age may also be submitted in support of age proof.
- d. One photograph showing full picture of the Horse Buggy and /or Mare/Horse as the case may be.
- e. Veterinary Health Certificate in respect of Horses/Mares issued by any registered veterinary doctor in Delhi, if licence is sought for Horses/Mares

Documents required to be submitted for renewal of the license to Horse Buggies/horses/mares :

The applicant while seeking renewal of license for Horse Buggy/horses/mares shall submit following documents:-

1. Application Form (as per **Annexure-II**) along with all relevant documents mentioned therein.
2. Proof of address and if there is any change in address at which the license was granted/renewed previously.
3. One photograph showing full picture of the horse Buggy and /or Mare/Horse as the case may be.



4. Old license along with its a photocopy

5. Veterinary Health Certificate in respect of Horses/Mares issued by any registered veterinary doctor in Delhi, in case of renewal of licence of horse/mare.

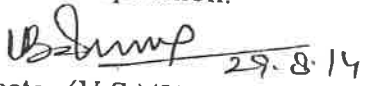
License Fee and taxes :

1. The license fee would be Rs. 1,152/- per horse buggy whereas the amount of tax as mentioned in DMC act would be Rs. 48/- per horse buggy driven by minimum two or more horses/mares subject to maximum six horse/mares. The annual renewal fee would be Rs. 252/- per horse buggy and the tax to be levied would be Rs. 48/- per horse buggy. Thus, the license fee including the amount of tax shall be Rs. 1200/- per horse buggy for grant of fresh/new license driven by minimum two or more horses/mares subject to maximum 06 horses, where the annual renewal fee shall be Rs. 300/- per horse buggy including the tax to be levied on buggy.
2. The license fee per horse/mare would be Rs. 480/- and the amount of tax as mentioned in DMC Act would be Rs. 20/- per horse/mare and the annual renewal fee to be charged would be Rs. 180/- per horse/mare and the tax amounting to Rs. 20/- per horse/mare. Thus the license fee including the animal tax per horse/mare shall be Rs. 500/- and the annual renewal fee including the animal tax shall be Rs. 200/- per horse/mare.
3. The applicants shall pay one time parking fee/charges amounting to Rs. 4,000/- per horse buggy at the time of grant of new license or renewal of the existing license as the case may be.

Penalties:

1. If anybody is found plying his horse buggy without valid license, an amount of Rs. 5000/- shall be charged each time.
2. If the license holder fails to get his license renewed by the grace period of one month, the owner/license holder shall pay a fine of Rs. 500/- for each subsequent month after expiry of the grace period of renewal for the licence.
3. In case of violation of any terms & conditions of the licence mentioned in the Policy, Dy. Director (V.S.), HQ/ Addl. Director (VS), HQ or a Veterinary Doctor designated by Director(VS) would issue him a notice to comply with the terms and conditions of the policy within 20 days of issuance of the notice failing which his license would be revoked/cancelled and the Horse Buggy, if found being plied on the road would be seized.

This issues with the approval of Commissioner, South Delhi Municipal Corporation.


Director (V.S.)/SDMC

Distribution:

- ✓ 1. Project-cum Enforcement Officer
2. Dy. Director(VS)/Central Zone
3. Dy. Director(VS)/South Zone
4. Dy. Director(VS)/West Zone
5. Dy. Director(VS)/Najafgarh Zone

Copy to: Addl. Commissioner-I

APPLICATION FORM FOR GRANT OF NEW LICENSE FOR HORSE
BUGGY/HORSE/MARE

(Separate application forms are to be filled up for grant of licence to Horse buggy and horse/mare.

Please tick for which the licence is required)

Photo of the
applicant/s to
be affixed
here

1. Applicant's name & father's Name :

(a) _____

(b) _____

2. Address _____

3. Whether any license has ever been issued to the applicant/s for :-

(a) Horse Buggy (Yes/No) (If yes, indicate the license number & date of issue) _____

(b) Horse/Mare (Yes/No) (If yes, indicate the license number & date of issue) _____

4. If licence is sought for buggy :-

(a) Number of horses/mares to be kept to drive the Buggy _____

(b) Buggy to be driven by :: Self or Kochwan

5. If licence is sought for horse/mare :-

Number of stalls/mangers for feeding of horses/mares _____

6. Any other information: _____

Dated: _____

Signature/thumb impression of applicant

List of documents to be submitted with application form is enclosed herewith as Annexure.

Declaration:

I (Name of the applicant) do hereby solemnly affirm and declare that the information given above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing has been concealed therefrom. In case any information given above by me is found incorrect/false, my application for grant of license may be rejected and if the license has been granted, the same may also be cancelled by MCD.

Signature/thumb impression of applicant

**APPLICATION FORM FOR RENEWAL OF LICENSE FOR HORSE
BUGGY/HORSE/MARE**

(Separate application forms are to be filled up for renewal of licence to Horse buggy and horse/mare. Please tick for which the renewal of licence is required)

Photo of the
applicant to
be affixed
here

1. Applicant's name & father's Name :

(a) _____

(b) _____

2. Address _____

3. License Number & date of issue :: _____

4. Date of expiry of license : _____

5. If licence is sought for buggy :-

Number of horses/mares to be kept to drive the Buggy _____

Buggy to be driven by

:: Self

or

Kochwan

6. If licence is sought for horse/mare :-

Number of stalls/mangers for feeding of horses/mares _____

7. Any other information _____

Dated: _____

Signature/thumb impression of applicant

List of documents to be submitted with application form for renewal is enclosed herewith as Annexure.

Declaration:

I (Name of the applicant) do hereby solemnly affirm and declare that the information given above is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing has been concealed therefrom. In case any information given above by me is found incorrect/false, my application for renewal of licence may be rejected and if the license has been granted, the same may also be cancelled by MCD.

Signature/thumb impression of applicant

L-II REGISTER FOR GHORA BAGGI LICENSE FOR 2018-19

S.No	L-II/BUGGI NO.	NAME	FATHER NAME	ADDRESS	MOBILE NUMBER	NAME OF THE ZONE	PARKING FEE	NO. OF BUGGI	NO. OF HORSE S/MARE
1	1	Ashok Ahuja	Shri Sohan Lal Ahuja	(a) Farm no. 50, Ram Mandir Road Vasant Kunj, Delhi (R) (b) C-83, BK Dutta Colony N.D. 03		SZ & CNZ	0	1	2
2	2	Ashok Ahuja	Shri Sohan Lal Ahuja	(a) Farm no. 50, Ram Mandir Road Vasant Kunj, Delhi (b) C-83, BK Dutta Colony N.D. 03		SZ & CNZ		1	2
3	3	Ashok Ahuja	Shri Sohan Lal Ahuja	(a) Farm no. 50, Ram Mandir Road Vasant Kunj, Delhi (R) (b) C-83, BK Dutta Colony N.D. 03		SZ & CNZ		1	2
4	4	Ashok Ahuja	Shri Sohan Lal Ahuja	(a) Farm no. 50, Ram Mandir Road Vasant Kunj, Delhi (b) C-83, BK Dutta Colony N.D. 03		SZ & CNZ		1	2
5	5	Ashok Ahuja	Shri Sohan Lal Ahuja	(a) Farm no. 50, Ram Mandir Road Vasant Kunj, Delhi (b) C-83, BK Dutta Colony N.D. 03		SZ & CNZ		1	2
6	6	Puneet Ahuja	Ashok Ahuja	(a) Farm No. 50 Ram Mandir Road Vasant Kunj, Delhi (b) J-47 Jor Bagh Lane B K Dutta colony N.D		SZ & CNZ		1	2
7	7	Puneet Ahuja	Ashok Ahuja	(a) Farm No. 50 Ram Mandir Road Vasant Kunj, Delhi (b) J-47 Jor Bagh Lane B K Dutta colony N.D		SZ & CNZ		1	2

8	8	Puneet Ahuja	Ashok Ahuja	(a) Farm No. 50 Ram Mandir Road Vasant Kunj, Delhi (b) J-47 Jor Bagh Lane B K Dutta colony N.D	SZ & CNZ		1	2
9	9	Puneet Ahuja	Ashok Ahuja	(a) Farm No. 50 Ram Mandir Road Vasant Kunj, Delhi (b) J-47 Jor Bagh Lane B K Dutta colony N.D	SZ & CNZ		1	2
10	10	Puneet Ahuja	Ashok Ahuja	(a) Farm No. 50 Ram Mandir Road Vasant Kunj, Delhi (b) J-47 Jor Bagh Lane B K Dutta colony N.D	SZ & CNZ		1	2
11	11	Prem Parkash Ahuja	Sohan Lal Ahuja	45/1, western side subhash Market Kotla Mubarakpur Delhi - 03	CNZ		1	2
12	12	Prem Parkash Ahuja	Sohan Lal Ahuja	45/1, western side subhash Market Kotla Mubarakpur Delhi - 03	CNZ		1	2
13	13	Prem Parkash Ahuja	Sohan Lal Ahuja	45/1, western side subhash Market Kotla Mubarakpur Delhi - 03	CNZ		1	2
14	14	Prem Parkash Ahuja	Sohan Lal Ahuja	45/1, western side subhash Market Kotla Mubarakpur Delhi - 03	CNZ		1	2
15	15	Tukki Pehlwan	Jamna Dass	S-166 Ward No. 03 Nut Rana Colony, Mehrauli Delhi-30	SZ		1	4
16	16	Gopal Sindhi	Sh. Hira Nand Sindhi	plot no-5 Blind colony Tatarpur opp Tagore Garden, New Delhi-27	WZ		1	2
17	17	Gopal Sindhi	Sh. Hira Nand Sindhi	plot no-5 Blind colony Tatarpur opp Tagore Garden, New Delhi-27	WZ		1	2
18	18	Gopal Sindhi	Sh. Hira Nand Sindhi	plot no-5 Blind colony Tatarpur opp Tagore Garden, New Delhi-27	WZ		1	2
19	19	Sh. ASS Mohmad	Late Nawab	WZ-240, Village Tihar Gali No-4, New Delhi-18	WZ		1	2

20	20	Sh. ASS Mohmad	Late Nawab	WZ-240, Village Tihar Gali No-4, New Delhi-18	WZ		1	2
21	21	Sh. ASS Mohmad	Late Nawab	WZ-240, Village Tihar Gali No-4, New Delhi-18	WZ		1	2
22	22	Vijay Kumar	Sh. Omparkash	C-223, Block-C Harijan Basti Raghuvir Nagar Tagor Garden Extn. N.D-27	WZ		1	2
23	23	Vijay Kumar	Sh. Omparkash	C-223, Block-C Harijan Basti Raghuvir Nagar Tagor Garden Extn. N.D-27	WZ		1	2
24	24	Vijay Kumar	Sh. Omparkash	C-223, Block-C Harijan Basti Raghuvir Nagar Tagor Garden Extn. N.D-27	WZ		1	2
25	25	Amit Kumar	Om parkash	C-223 Shopping Centre Tagore Garden Extn New Delhi-27	WZ		1	2
26	26	Amit Kumar	Om parkash	C-223 Shopping Centre Tagore Garden Extn New Delhi-27	WZ		1	2
27	27	Amit Kumar	Om parkash	C-223 Shopping Centre Tagore Garden Extn New Delhi-27	WZ		1	2
28	28	Sh. Om Parkash	Babu Ram	C-223, Double Story Raghuvir Nagar Tagore Garden Extn N.D-27	WZ		1	2
29	29	Sh. Om Parkash	Babu Ram	C-223, Double Story Raghuvir Nagar Tagore Garden Extn N.D-27	WZ		1	2
30	30	Jitender Singh	Bahadur Singh	RZ-387, Vishnu Garden, New Delhi-18 New Address :- K-61 A, Shyam Nagar Khyala, New Delhi - 110018	WZ		1	2
31	31	Jitender Singh	Bahadur Singh	K-61 A, Shyam Nagar Khyala, New Delhi - 110018	WZ		1	2
32	32	Jitender Singh	Bahadur Singh	K-61 A, Shyam Nagar Khyala, New Delhi - 110018	WZ		1	2
33	33	Jitender Singh	Bahadur Singh	K-61 A, Shyam Nagar Khyala, New Delhi - 110018	WZ		1	2
34	34	Tek Chand	Ami Chand	WZ-144, Near Amit Nursing Home, Tihar Village, Tilak Nagar, New Delhi-18	WZ		1	2

35	35	Pappu	SadiRam	H.N.-10, Khirki Village, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-17		SZ		1	2
36	36	Pappu	SadiRam	H.N.-10, Khirki Village, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-17		SZ		1	2
37	37	Pappu	SadiRam	H.N.-10, Khirki Village, Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-17		SZ		1	2
38	38	Gopal Sindhi	Sh. Hira Nand Sindhi	plot no-5 Blind colony Tatarpur, New Delhi-27		WZ		1	2
39	39	Intzar	Sh. Ishak	WZ-29A, Tihar Village, Tilak Nagar, (West Delhi), New Delhi-18		WZ		1	2
40	40	Intzar	Sh. Ishak	WZ-29A, Tihar Village, Tilak Nagar, (West Delhi), New Delhi-18		WZ		1	2
41	41	Harvinder Singh ,	Tej Singh	20B/43 B Block -20 AB Tilak Nagar, New Delhi-18		WZ		1	2
42	42	Harvinder Singh ,	Tej Singh	20B/43 B Block -20 AB Tilak Nagar, New Delhi-18		WZ		1	2
43	43	Harvinder Singh ,	Tej Singh	20B/43 B Block -20 AB Tilak Nagar, New Delhi-18		WZ		1	2
44	44	Raja	Babu Khan,	WZ-240, Village Tihar, New Delhi-110018		WZ		1	2
45	45	Dilshad	Sh. Ishaq	WZ-29A, Tihar Gaon New Delhi-110018		WZ		1	2
46	46	Dilshad	Sh. Ishaq	WZ-29A, Tihar Gaon New Delhi-110018		WZ		1	2
47	47	Mohmad Salim	Mohmad Nawab	WZ-240, Tihar Village New Delhi-110018		WZ		1	2
48	48	Mohmad Salim	Mohmad Nawab	WZ-240, Tihar Village New Delhi-110018		WZ		1	2
49	49	Deep Chand	Dhani Ram	H.No- 174, Ekta Vihar, R.K.Puram Sector -06, Delhi		SZ		1	2
50	50	Narender	Deep Chand	H.No 174, Ekta Vihar R.K Puram Sector -6, Delhi		SZ		1	2

51	51	Shish Pal	Charan Singh	(A) H.No-16, Block-9, Dakshini Puri Ext., Delhi-110062. (B) CK-134/Z, Nardab Basti Lal Kuan, ND-110044.	SZ & CNZ	1	2
52	52	Shish Pal	Charan Singh	(A) H.No-16, Block-9, Dakshini Puri Ext., Delhi-110062. (B) CK-134/Z, Nardab Basti Lal Kuan, ND-110044.	SZ & CNZ	1	4
53	53	Shish Pal	Charan Singh	(A) H.No-16, Block-9, Dakshini Puri Ext., Delhi-110062. (B) CK-134/Z, Nardab Basti Lal Kuan, ND-110044.	SZ & CNZ	1	2
54	54	Ajit Kumar Khinchi	Sarwan Kumar Khinchi	L-12, Dakshin Puri, New Delhi-62	SZ	1	2
55	55	Ajit Kumar Khinchi	Sarwan Kumar Khinchi	L-12, Dakshin Puri, New Delhi-62	SZ	1	2
56	56	Ajit Kumar Khinchi	Sarwan Kumar Khinchi	L-12, Dakshin Puri, New Delhi-62	SZ	1	2
57	57	Ajit Kumar Khinchi	Sarwan Kumar Khinchi	L-12, Dakshin Puri, New Delhi-62	SZ	1	2
58	58	Naveen Chand	Babulal	H.No- 458, Ekta Vihar, Sector-6, R.K Puram, New Delhi-22	SZ	1	2
59	59	Dulichand Khinchi	Sarwan Kumar	17, Virat Market, Dakshin Puri, New Delhi-62	SZ	1	2
60	60	Dulichand Khinchi	Sarwan Kumar	17, Virat Market, Dakshin Puri, New Delhi-62	SZ	1	2
61	61	Dulichand Khinchi	Sarwan Kumar	17, Virat Market, Dakshin Puri, New Delhi-62	SZ	1	2
62	62	Ashok Kumar	Ram Chand	H.No- C-34, BK Dutt Colony Delhi-03 45/1, Western Side, Subhash Market, Kotla Mubarkpur-03	CNZ	1	2
63	63	Balli Singh	Chedi Singh	H.No- 70, B-Block, Masoodpur Village, Gali No-8, Rangpur Pahadi, Delhi-70	NGZ	1	2

64	64	Balli Singh	Chedi Singh	H.No- 70, B-Block, Masoodpur Village, Gali No-8, Rangpuri Pahadi, Delhi-70	NGZ	1	2
65	65	Balli Singh	Chedi Singh	H.No- 70, B-Block, Masoodpur Village, Gali No-8, Rangpuri Pahadi, Delhi-70	NGZ	1	2
66	66	Balli Singh	Chedi Singh	H.No- 70, B-Block, Masoodpur Village, Gali No-8, Rangpuri Pahadi, Delhi-70	NGZ	1	2
67	67	Balli Singh	Chedi Singh	H.No- 70, B-Block, Masoodpur Village, Gali No-8, Rangpuri Pahadi, Delhi-70	NGZ	1	2
68	68	Dharmandra	Mahavir	H.No-316, Kumhar Mohalla Devli Gaon, Delhi-62	SZ	1	2
69	69	Dharmandra	Mahavir	H.No-316, Kumhar Mohalla Devli Gaon, Delhi-62	SZ	1	2
70	70	Dharmandra	Mahavir	H.No-316, Kumhar Mohalla Devli Gaon, Delhi-62	SZ	1	2
71	71	Dharmandra	Mahavir	H.No-316, Kumhar Mohalla Devli Gaon, Delhi-62	SZ	1	2
72	72	Dharmandra	Mahavir	H.No-316, Kumhar Mohalla Devli Gaon, Delhi-62	SZ	1	2
73	73	Krishan ,	Mohar Singh	323, Kumhar Mohalla, Devli Village, Delhi-62	SZ	1	2
74	74	Hoshiyar	Sukhbir	562, Maidan Garhi Village, Delhi	SZ	1	2
75	75	Hoshiyar	Sukhbir	562, Maidan Garhi Village, Delhi	SZ	1	2
76	76	Yogesh Kumar	Ajit Singh	H.No- 225, Village Rangpuri, New Delhi-37	NGZ	1	2
77	77	Vikas	Om Prakash	359, Maidan Garhi, Village Delhi	SZ	1	2
78	78	Naveen Chand	Babulal	H.No- 458, Ekta Vihar, Sector-6, R.K Puram, New Delhi-22	SZ	1	2
79	79	Ass Mohmad	Nawab	WZ-240, Village Tihar, Gali No-4, Delhi-18	WZ	1	2

80	80	Ass Mohmad	Nawab	WZ-240, Village Tihar, Gali No-4, Delhi-18		WZ		1	2
81	81	Hari Singh	Jamuna Dass	S-166/59, Ward-3, Mahrauli. New Delhi-30		SZ		1	4
82	82	Kishan Kumar	Om Prakash	H.No- WZ-126, Village Budella, Vikas puri, Near bank of India, New Delhi-18		WZ		1	2
83	83	Manish	Chunni Lal	4, Temple Road Bhogal, Jangpura Delhi-14		CNZ		1	2
84	84	Shamsher	Gyan Chand	WZ-351, Chhotial Maholla, Palam village, New Delhi-45		NGZ		1	2
85	85	Shamsher	Gyan Chand	WZ-351, Chhotial Maholla, Palam village, New Delhi-45		NGZ		1	2
86	86	Prakash Rana	Anna Rana	71, Gali No-2, Sadh Nagar-II, Palam Colony, New Delhi-45		NGZ		1	2
87	87	Raj kumar	Puran Chand	B-77/1, Block-B, Sewak Park, Nawada , New Delhi-59		WZ		1	2
88	88	Raj kumar	Puran Chand	B-77/1, Block-B, Sewak Park, Nawada , New Delhi-59		WZ		1	2
89	89	Dharamveer	Fakeer chand,	Block-II, H.No-135, Dakshin Puri, New Delhi-62		SZ		1	2
90	90	Dharamveer	Fakeer chand,	Block-II, H.No-135, Dakshin Puri, New Delhi-62		SZ		1	2
91	91	Shamshad	Islam	Shop No-1, Gali No-5, Shakti Vihar, Badarpur Delhi-44		CNZ		1	2
92	92	Vipin	Manoj	181, Block-C, Harijan Basti, Double Story Quarter Tagore Garden Extn., Delhi-27		WZ		1	2
93	93	Abdul Khalil	Abdul Wahid,	E-110, Block-E, Om vihar, Uttam Nagar, Phase-V, New delhi-59		WZ		1	2
94	94	Sultan Singh	Kamar Singh Yadav,	5/598, Dakshin Puri, New Delhi-62		SZ		1	2
95	95	Sh. Sher Singh	Ram Parshad	95, village- Chattarpur, Delhi-110074		SZ		1	2
96	96	Sh. Sher Singh	Ram Parshad	95, village- Chattarpur, Delhi-110074		SZ		1	2

97	97	Akhtar	Islam	B28 Gali No. -18-19 Molar Band, Ext, Badarpur New Delhi-110044		CNZ		1	2
98	98	Akhtar	Islam	B28 Gali No. -18-19 Molar Band, Ext, Badarpur New Delhi-110044		CNZ		1	2
99	99	Akhtar	Islam	B28 Gali No. -18-19 Molar Band, Ext, Badarpur New Delhi-110044		CNZ		1	2
100	100	Akhtar	Islam	B28 Gali No. -18-19 Molar Band, Ext, Badarpur New Delhi-110044		CNZ		1	2
101	101	Karma Nath	Sadhu Nath	B-198, Molar Band village Badarpur ND-44		CNZ		1	2
102	102	Vikky	Daya Chand	233, Ekta Vihar, R. K Puram, Sector-6, Delhi -22		SZ		1	2
103	103	Raj Kumar	Netarpal	Dairy No. A-35, Animal Hospital Madanpur Khadar, Sarita Vihar ND-76		CNZ		1	2
104	104	Ajmer Singh,	Jagdish	H No. -27, Gopal Nagar, Najafgarh Extension, Najabgarh, ND-43		NGZ		1	2
105	105	Suresh Kumar	Dhan Singh	H No. WZ -1238, Badial Mohalla, Pallam Village Delhi-45		NGZ		1	2
106	106	Veer Singh	Banwari Lal	WZ-351, Bichiyal Mohalla, Palam Village ND-45		NGZ		1	2
107	107	Inderjeet Sharma	Vikam Sharma	R-234, Block- R, Mohan Garden, Delhi-110015		WZ		1	2
108	108	Intzar	Ishak	WZ-29A Tihar Village (Tilak Nagar) ND-18		WZ		1	2
109	109	Intzar	Ishak	WZ-29A Tihar Village (Tilak Nagar) ND-18		WZ		1	2
110	110	Saleem	Munsi Khan	D-10/262 Chattarpur Delhi-110074		SZ		1	2
111	111	Rajkumar	Ramesh	D-180, Ambedkar Colony Chattarpur, Pahari, Delhi-110074		SZ		1	2
112	112	Jitendra Kumar	Surender Singh	H No.4, Block -A, Prajapati Mohalla, Jasola Village, New Friends Colony Delhi -110025		CNZ		1	2

113	113	Sh. Prem Prakash Ahuja	Sohan Lal Ahuja	H. No- 451, Western Side Subhash Market, Kotla Mubarakpur, Delhi		CNZ		1	2
114	114	Sh. Prem Prakash Ahuja	Sohan Lal Ahuja,	H. No- 451, Western Side Subhash Market, Kotla Mubarakpur, Delhi		CNZ		1	2
115	115	Sh. Dharampal	Chiddha	H. No. C-360A, Ram Pyari Camp, Pul Pehlad Delhi-44		CNZ		1	2
116	116	Sh. Dharampal	Chiddha	H. No. C-360A, Ram Pyari Camp, Pul Pehlad Delhi-44		CNZ		1	2
117	117	Sh. Dharampal	Chiddha	H. No. C-360A, Ram Pyari Camp, Pul Pehlad Delhi-44		CNZ		1	2
118	118	Sh. Dharampal	Chiddha	H. No. C-360A, Ram Pyari Camp, Pul Pehlad Delhi-44		CNZ		1	2
119	119	Sh. Dharampal	Chiddha	H. No. C-360A, Ram Pyari Camp, Pul Pehlad Delhi-44		CNZ		1	2
120	120	Sh. Dharampal	Chiddha	H. No. C-360A, Ram Pyari Camp, Pul Pehlad Delhi-44		CNZ		1	2
121	121	Sh. Gulab Singh	Krishan Pal	H No. B-45, Kanchan Kunj, Sarita Vihar Madanpur Khadar, Delhi -76		CNZ		1	2
122	122	Sh. Gulab Singh	Krishan Pal	H No. B-45, Kanchan Kunj, Sarita Vihar Madanpur Khadar, Delhi -76		CNZ		1	2
123	123	Sh. Gulab Singh	Krishan Pal	H No. B-45, Kanchan Kunj, Sarita Vihar Madanpur Khadar, Delhi -76		CNZ		1	2
124	124	Sh. Gulab Singh	Krishan Pal	H No. B-45, Kanchan Kunj, Sarita Vihar Madanpur Khadar, Delhi -76		CNZ		1	2
125	125	Sh. Gulab Singh	Krishan Pal	H No. B-45, Kanchan Kunj, Sarita Vihar Madanpur Khadar, Delhi -76		CNZ		1	2
126	126	Sh. Pokh Pal	Dwarka Prasad	H. No. D-2-437, Gali No. -5, Hari Nagar, Extension Jaitpur Village, Delhi-110044		CNZ		1	2
127	127	Sh. Dinesh Kumar	Sh. Chandar Pal Singh	H. No- D-138, Gali No. 10 A, Harphool Vihar, Jal Vihar, Phase-3, Bapraula, Delhi-110043		NGZ		1	2

128	128	Sh. Dinesh Kumar	Sh. Chandar Pal Singh	H. No- D-138, Gali No. 10 A, Harphool Vihar, Jal Vihar, Phase-3, Bapraula, Delhi-110043		NGZ		1	2
129	129	Sh. Chand Kiran Pawar	Sh.Chandrapal	H No. 138, Gali No.-10, Harphoolvihar, Jal Vihar, Phase-3, Bapraula, Delhi-110043		NGZ		1	2
130	130	Sh. Chand Kiran Pawar	Sh.Chandrapal	H No. 138, Gali No.-10, Harphoolvihar, Jal Vihar, Phase-3, Bapraula, Delhi-110044		NGZ		1	2
131	131	Idrish	Islam	B-28, Gali No-18/19, Molar Band, Extn. Badarpur, New Delhi-110044		CNZ		1	2
132	132	Idrish	Islam	B-28, Gali No-18/19, Molar Band, Extn. Badarpur, New Delhi-110044		CNZ		1	2
133	133	Mohd. Inam	Mohd. Shafi	H No.-530, Rangpuri Pahari Nala Camp, Mahipalpur, New Delhi-110037		NGZ		1	2
134	134	Mohd. Inam	Mohd. Shafi	H No.-530, Rangpuri Pahari Nala Camp, Mahipalpur, New Delhi-110037		NGZ		1	2
135	135	Mohd. Uvaish	Saifi Mohd.	H. No. F-153, J.J Colony, Raghuvir Nagar, New Delhi		WZ	Rs. 4000/-	1	2