

Bill No. 176 of 2019

THE INDIGENOUS COW PROTECTION BOARD BILL, 2019

By

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL, M.P.

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BILL

to provide for the constitution of a Board for the protection of indigenous cow and its progeny and for matters connected therewith.

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

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indigenous Cow Protection Board Act, 2013.

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

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

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

Definitions.

(a) "Board" means the Indigenous Cow Protection Board constituted under section 3;

(b) "*gaushala*" means a shelter home or building with facilities of fodder, water shed and medical aid for indigenous cows;

(c) "indigenous cow" means cow of indigenous breeds and its progeny but does not include cows of foreign breeds; and

(d) "prescribed" means prescribed by the rules made under this Act. 5

Constitution
of Indigenous
Cow
Protection
Board.

3. (1) The Central Government shall, by notification in the Official Gazette, constitute a Board to be known as the Indigenous Cow Protection Board for protection of indigenous cow and its progeny.

(2) The Board shall consist of a Chairperson and such other members to be appointed by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed. 10

(3) The headquarter of the Board shall be at New Delhi.

(4) The Board shall have its offices in the capital of each State and Union territory.

(5) The Central Government shall appoint such number of officers and staff as may be deemed necessary for the efficient functioning of the Board.

(6) The salary and allowances payable to and other terms and conditions of service of the Chairperson, members and officers and staff of the Board shall be such as may be prescribed. 15

Function of
the Board.

4. The Board shall —

(a) construct *gaushalas* in every village, tehsil and district for protection of indigenous cows; 20

(b) promote the therapeutic use of medicines based on cow milk, *gobar* and *gomutra*;

(c) promote the manufacturing of fertilizers and insecticides with the use of *gobar* and *gomutra*, *aak*, *neem* and *tulsi*;

(d) link *gaushalas* in the villages to the mid day meal scheme for supply of milk and milk-made products to school students in order to overcome the problem of malnutrition; 25

(e) promote the use of *gobar* gas in generation of electricity;

(f) link the setting up of *gaushalas* with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005, to ensure employment in the villages; 30 42 of 2005.

(g) promote bullock driven agro processing industry; and

(h) undertake such other steps as may be assigned to it by the Central Government for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

Central
Government
to provide
requisite funds.

5. The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, provide requisite funds to carry out the purposes of this Act. 35

Power to
make rules.

6. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act;

(2) Every rule made 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 the 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. 40 45

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

In spite of being most favourite animal and having importance in our religio-cultural economy, the population of cows is decreasing day by day. Our country currently holding the distinction of being the largest producer of milk, may run the fear of importing milk in near future. The quantum of havoc and tragic effect it will wreak for the millions of people is beyond anticipation. Traditionally, India houses varied species of cows. These different species of cows like *sahiwal* breed, which gives milk even in dry days, have been the backbone of nation's rural economy. Milk of the indigenous cow has been found to be a complete diet by the scientists. Cow's milk and milk products are full of nutrients that are required for human body to have a disease free life. It has huge potential to fight chronic and incurable diseases. One pound cow's milk a day can keep one healthy and potentially sound to resist various diseases.

Cow's milk contain Vitamin A that have therapeutic value to deal with the disease of cancer. In the Ayurveda, there have been umpteen number of experiments done with *gomutra*. It has twenty-four elements that have antitoxic and preventive values to treat various diseases and it has been found that *gomutra* is therapeutic for as many as one hundred and eight diseases. Pesticides manufactured with the *gomutra*, *aak*, *neem* and *tulsi* adds to the fertility of the land. Apart from this, *gobar* is also used to manufacture bio-fertilizers. Given this, the role of indigenous cows cannot be ignored in the economy and day to day life.

The Bill, therefore, seeks to constitute a Board for the setting up of *gaushalas* and protection of indigenous cow and its progeny in the country.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;
June 21, 2019.

DEVJI M. PATEL

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 3 of the Bill provides for constitution of a Board for the protection of indigenous cow and its progeny. Clause 4 provides that the Board shall set up *gaushalas* in every village, tehsil and district. Clause 5 provides that the Central Government shall provide requisite funds to the State Governments for carrying out the purposes of this Act. The Bill, therefore, if enacted, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is estimated that a recurring expenditure of rupees one thousand crore per annum would be involved from the Consolidated Fund of India.

A non-recurring expenditure of rupees two hundred crore is also likely to be involved.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 6 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill. As the rules will relate to matters of detail only, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

LOK SABHA

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(Shri Devji M. Patel, M.P.)