

Sanitary management in slaughter houses in Madhya Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

In spite India being highest livestock populated country in the world, the meat production and its retailing is under traditional and primitive envelope and highly unorganized. Two districts, Bhopal and Indore, were purposively selected for the study. All the municipality run slaughter houses in the study area didn't have modern facilities. There was no lairage facility at Indore and Berasia slaughter houses. The water supplied by municipality was on limited time and quantity, hence meat retailer forced to use stored contaminated water for cleaning the meat. The bleaching powder 0.5 kg was used to clean the floor by only Mhow municipality run slaughter house. The slaughter houses waste released in common drainage could lead to several water borne diseases and environmental pollution. Butchers in all municipality slaughter houses were found not properly dressed, cleanliness and used unhygienic equipment. The lack of cold storage facility was the most and biggest problem at slaughter house faced by all meat retailers. There is need for active participation of retailers and the official of slaughter house management in the sanitary improvement at slaughter houses for safe and hygienic meat production. Hence, it is strongly recommended that the animals slaughter permission may only be given with a binding of maintenance of hygiene and modern facilities.

KEY WORDS : Sanitary management, Slaughter house, Livestock animals, Cleanliness, Environmental pollution

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Livestock enterprise plays an important role in solving unemployment problem with about 18 million people engaged in meat sector, namely trade of live animals, hides, bones, casings, horns and hooves etc. especially in the rural areas and there by supplement farm income, while organic manure from livestock and poultry enriches the soil fertility and facilitates vehicle the animals not properly arranged but looks like animals are being filled in a bag by the market intermediaries who never follow normal standards.

The marketing system of livestock is still harsh play since animals are being carried by walking an average of 15 to

65 kilometer to reach cattle markets and while transporting animals in miserable condition of slaughter house yard.

Meat production system in country is very primitive. At present, there is acute shortage of slaughter houses to produce meat under sanitary conditions. There are only 12 modern slaughter houses (Export Oriented Units) in the country using modern technology and none in Madhya Pradesh. The meat is being exported by modern slaughter houses not supplied to domestic market. Animals slaughter takes place in 12,000 unauthorized and 2,702 authorized slaughter houses, it shows effective inspection and monitoring has been missing. Modernization and relocation of slaughter houses have only met resistance from local people opposing animal slaughtering and meat consumption.

The market intermediaries never follow normal standards in transportation of animals. Yet another problem what they face is miserable condition of market yard and slaughterhouse premises. In Indian context culture, traditions, customs and taboos influence meat consumption to a great extent especially in rural societies. Trade of slaughter animals is carried out

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