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NOTIFICATION

No. H. 12018/257/2021-LJD, the 22nd March, 2021. The following Act is hereby published for general information.

“ The Mizoram Licensing and Regulation of Private Veterinary Hospital and Clinic Act, 2021”
(Act No. 3 of 2021)

(Received the assent of the Governor of Mizoram on 9.3.2021)

THE MIZORAM LICENSING AND REGULATION OF PRIVATE VETERINARY HOSPITALS AND CLINICS ACT, 2021

AN ACT

to provide for proper licensing, regulation and supervision of private veterinary hospitals and clinics in the state of Mizoram so as to prevent unscrupulous and unethical practices in such private veterinary hospitals and clinics and to ensure proper and hygienic treatment of diseased animals in light of the upward trending of Zoonotic diseases globally and to promote and improve veterinary practices in the state.

It is enacted in the Legislative Assembly of Mizoram in the Seventy Second Year of the Republic of India as follows, namely: -

CHAPTER - I PRELIMINARY

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| 1. Short title, extent and commencement - | 1) This Act may be called ‘The Mizoram Licensing and Regulation of private Veterinary Hospitals and Clinics Act, 2021’. |
| | 2) It shall extend to the whole State of Mizoram: |

Provided that the Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt any area from the operation the whole

- or any portion of this Act but not so as to affect anything done or any offence committed or any fine imposed or penalty incurred or any proceedings commenced already in such area before this Act comes into force and may, in like manner, vary or cancel such notification.
- 3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of the Act, or for different areas.

2. Definitions -

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires:

- a) "animal" means pet animals or commercial animals or exotic animals;
- b) "applicant" means a registered professional person who applies for a license to run for a veterinary establishment;
- c) "area" means a non-enclosed space forming part of a room/building;
- d) "Department" means Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department, Government of Mizoram;
- e) "Director" means the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Department;
- f) "Government" means the State Government of Mizoram;
- g) "Hazardous Waste Materials" means blades, injection needles and other sharp objects, expired medicinal products and surgically removed organs or part of organs/carcass;
- h) "Inspection Team" means a group of members appointed for inspection and recommendation under this Act;
- i) "Licensee" means a person who is licensed to run a veterinary establishment;
- j) "MPCB" means Mizoram Pollution Control Board;
- k) "Notification" means notification published in the Official Gazette;
- l) "Official Gazette" means the Mizoram Gazette;
- m) "premises" means a physical structure consisting of one or more rooms of a building;
- n) "professional and ethical standards" include the standard of the general conduct of the members of the registered veterinary profession, as well as the behavior of any such member towards his client or the patient under his care or being attended by him, during or consequential to his profession;
- o) "registered veterinary practitioner" means veterinary graduate registered under State Veterinary Council;
- p) "room" means a space enclosed by fixed walls of fixed partitions, wherein there is sufficient correct light and air proportions, as well as possessing closable doors;
- q) "State Veterinary Council" means the Mizoram State Veterinary Council;
- r) "the practice of Veterinary Medicine" means Veterinary Disease Investigation (including consultancy), diagnosis or treatment (including prophylactic measures to control or prevent disease), performed on animals by veterinary surgeons in the course of their professional duties, which ensure the health and welfare of animals entrusted to their care. The professional duties of a veterinary

- surgeon include private or academic clinical practice, duties in animal welfare organizations, government service and commerce;
- s) "Veterinary Establishment" means the premises where a veterinary surgeon carries out veterinary practices and may be called a veterinary hospital or a veterinary clinic;
 - t) "Veterinary Hospital" means a veterinary establishment having an autonomous and more composed organization and identity, in which a group of veterinary surgeons, generic or specialized, exercise their veterinary practices, and wherein animals are kept for more than one day, and a 24-hours emergency service is obligatory, basic clinical and required surgical services are offered, as well as a specialized service;
 - u) "Veterinary Clinic" means a single building or a room with access to animals, wherein a basic clinical and surgical service or specialized services are offered. Basic diagnostic procedures on animal samples may be allowed. In this type of veterinary practice, the clinic may have an autonomous organization and identity, in which one or more veterinary surgeons exercise their act of profession and the practice, is carried out in the name of all the veterinarians considered as one unit. However, each veterinary surgeon may retain fiscal and professional individuality but share the premises, equipment or staff. The clinic will not provide for overnight stay of animals.

CHAPTER - II LICENSE AND LICENSING AUTHORITY

- 3. Granting or renewal license -
 - 1) No person may operate, manage, set up or operate a veterinary establishment without a license. This license is initially valid for one year as provisional registration, extendable and renewable for 5 years as permanent registration under provisions stated.
 - 2) A license for the opening or carrying on of a veterinary establishment may only be granted or renewed provided such establishment complies with the provisions of these regulations and of any other law which establishes the payment of fees for the respective practice.
 - 3) Prior to the granting or renewal of a license an inspection may be carried out by a team of officers from the Department comprising three members appointed by the Director and members of State Veterinary Council;
Provided that the team members mentioned above may conduct inspection when considered required.

- 4. Licensing Authority and application for license -
 - 1) The Director shall be the licensing authority,
 - 2) An application for a license for a veterinary establishment shall be made to the Director in writing. The Director shall communicate to the State Veterinary Council for comment and advice;
Provided that where an application for a license is already pending before these regulations come into force, such application shall be deemed to have been made under these regulations.

- 3) In making an application for a license for a veterinary establishment, an applicant shall furnish such particulars as are specified in the Schedule and such other information as the State Veterinary Council may require.
 - 4) Any application for a license, including the renewal of a license, for a veterinary establishment shall be accompanied by a fee payable to the Government from time to time by notification published in the Official Gazette.
 - 5) License is to be granted or refused within 60 (sixty) days period counting from the date of receipt of the application by the Director from the applicant.
5. Refusal to issue etc.,
renew license -
- The Director, on the advice of the State Veterinary Council, may refuse to issue or renew, or withdraw a license in respect of a veterinary establishment if:
- a) the licensee, or any person employed or proposed to be employed by the applicant to assume responsibility for the veterinary establishment has been convicted by a Court in a crime involving moral turpitude; or
 - b) for reasons connected with the physical location, construction, state of repair, accommodation, staffing or equipment, the veterinary establishment is not fit to be used as a place of consultancy practice, clinic, hospital or laboratory; or
 - c) the veterinary establishment is, or any premises used in connection therewith are, used or proposed to be used for purposes which are not related to the particular function of that veterinary establishment or which are in any way improper, unethical or unlawful; or
 - d) the arrangements for the management and control of the services provided at the veterinary establishment are not adequate.
6. Appeal from
refusal to issue
etc., a license -
- Where a license has been refused, or is not renewed or has been withdrawn, the applicant or licensee, as the case may be, may within thirty days of receipt of notice shall make an appeal to the Director in writing, if desired.

CHAPTER - III CONDITIONS FOR GRANTING LICENSE

7. General
requirements
for a license
to be issued —
- For a license to be issued by the Director on advice of the State Veterinary Council, whose main aim is Professional Efficiency Development, the general pre-requisite principles must be adhered by Veterinary Establishments, as follows:
- a) the establishments shall aim to provide a high standard of veterinary care;
 - b) the premises and immediate surroundings of the establishment shall be kept clean and free from offensive odors. The frequency of the cleaning process will depend on the workload of each individual case, and, if necessary, shall be carried out even on a once daily basis;
 - c) the staff shall maintain high standards of personal cleanliness;
 - d) the buildings shall be constructed of brick, stonework, or other substantial material, while the internal walls and floors shall be

- constructed of smooth, impervious materials so as to permit thorough cleaning and disinfection;
- e) all parts of the building must be adequately ventilated and illuminated;
 - f) proper lavatory facilities must be provided;
 - g) hazardous, materials must be disposed off as per the provisions of relevant laws;
 - h) sufficient storage must be provided to accommodate adequate requirements;
 - i) facilities for washing and disinfection shall be provided;
 - j) the display of -commercially retailed merchandise within the veterinary establishment shall be permissible, provided that the display may include name of hospital/clinic, certificate of registration of hospital/clinic, timings, closed days;
 - k) there shall be no boarding establishments for cats and dogs on the veterinary premises;
 - l) running grooming business within the veterinary premises shall not be permissible;
 - m) there shall be a container for the disposal of hazardous waste material and documented arrangements for a proper disposal system for collected waste;
 - n) the premises shall have a telephone line;
 - o) any occupational health and safety laws and regulations currently in force shall be strictly complied with.

8. Veterinary Hospitals -

No license, for the running of a veterinary hospital shall be granted unless the following minimum requirements are satisfied:

- 1) Minimum structural requirements:
 - a) sufficient waiting room to accommodate clients; if possible, a separate waiting area should be provided for dogs and cats;
 - b) office and reception facilities must be provided which are easily accessible to clients and staff as appropriate;
 - c) at least two examination rooms which ensure the clients' privacy, and equipped with hand basin and disinfection facilities. The size of these rooms should be sufficient to accommodate veterinary surgeon, nursing staff, patient and client, and to allow for traffic to and from the rooms. They should also be equipped with an examination table capable of being easily disinfected. At least one examination room should be capable of being darkened. At least one room should be equipped with X-ray viewer;
 - d) a pharmacy room containing a readily available adequate supply of medicinal products and materials used in the treatment of animals. An efficient stock control system shall be set up which includes a register and receptacle which is locked and secure for the storage of controlled drugs. Medicines must be properly and safely stored in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;

- e) at least one operating theatre of adequate size shall be provided and used only for the conduct of surgical operations. Such operating theatres shall not be used for the pre-operative preparation of patients, or for any purpose which could compromise their use for aseptic surgery. There must be a high standard of surgical asepsis. Lighting suitable for the accurate illumination of surgical sites on the patient must be provided in the theatre. Floor or wall junctions in preparation and operating areas shall be adequately covered to enable efficient cleaning. Floor and wall surfaces should be impervious and easy to clean. There should be positive air pressure in the operating theatre to reduce contamination and the incoming air should be filtered;
- f) a preparation room shall be provided which is separate from the operating theatre, for the pre-operative preparation of surgical patients;
- g) scrubbing-up facilities shall be provided, with suitable elbow, foot, or electric-eye operated taps. The scrubbing-up facilities shall be separate from those provided for cleansing and disinfection, and outside the operating theatre;
- h) a recovery room, where patients can be easily observed while recovering from anesthesia;
- i) emergency treatment room, with separate entrance if possible;
- j) X-ray room: radiographs should be taken in a room 'used only for that purpose and properly designed to reduce to a minimum potentially hazardous radiation. The X-ray room, equipment and the handling of radiograph material should abide by the guidelines issued by the Radiation Protection Board;
- k) laboratory and post-mortem facilities must be made available as separate premises on site in a part of the hospital where they do not constitute a hazard to patients, clients or staff, or jeopardize the accuracy of laboratory analysis in any way. These premises should be easy to clean and disinfect. Protective clothing and disposable gloves shall be provided for staff performing laboratory tests. A recording system shall be kept for tests carried out in the hospital or by any outside laboratory. Suitable facilities for post mortem examination, including proper storage and, or disposal of carcasses. In both areas, adequate facilities for washing and disinfection of hands must be available;
- l) animal holdings shall contain a minimum of six cages or kennels and, or pens for the hospitalization of animals. For equine hospitals there has to be a minimum of six stables and a readily accessible yard or paddock with safe and well-maintained boundary. The number and size of the animal holdings shall be adequate for the workload of the hospital. The animal holdings and their fittings shall be made of a non-permeable material so as to be easily cleaned and

- disinfected. There shall be suitable bedding materials for in-patients and adequate storage space for this material;
- m) washing and, or sterilization facilities must be provided for staff, feeding utensils and bedding material. Suitable facilities for the storage and preparation of food as well as the availability of a variety of diets to meet the needs of in-patients. Feeding equipment must be capable of being sterilized or disposable;
 - n) facilities for the bathing, grooming and drying of in-patients; as well as adequate sanitary facilities for in-patients;
 - o) isolation room for animals with transmissible diseases with separate washing facilities, waste disposal, sewage, negative air pressure, and barrier nursing;
 - p) facilities (room or area) for the intensive care of the critically ill patients including intravenous fluid therapy, blood transfusion and oxygen therapy.
- 2) Minimum technological requirements:
- a) emergency lighting must be provided (backup generator, portable lighting units, or similar devices) to allow the hospital to continue to function, especially in the case of operative surgery, in the event of power cut or electrical failure;
 - b) refrigerators;
 - c) freezers for samples and carcasses of small animals;
 - d) binocular microscope with mechanical stage, electric light source and oil immersion facility;
 - e) if the veterinary hospital repacks medicine from bulk, or when medicines are prepared by the hospital, proper containers must be used for the dispensing, and all dispensed medicines are to be indelibly labeled with the following information:
 - i. name and address of veterinary surgeon dispensing the medicine;
 - ii. name and address of the hospital;
 - iii. name and address of owner or keeper of animal;
 - iv. the words "For animal treatment only" or "Keep out of children's reach";
 - v. the date of dispensing of medicine;
 - vi. the words "For external use only" where appropriate;
 - f) medicines dispensed from veterinary hospitals should be labeled with the following:
 - i. the name and amount of the product;
 - ii. directions for use;
 - iii. precautions relating to the use of the product;
 - iv. the name of the animal and its owner;
 - v. the name of the veterinary hospital;
 - g) a good supply of surgical instruments, suture materials, sterile surgeons' gloves and sterile gowns shall be provided. An X-ray viewer shall also be provided in the theatre;

- h) adequate facilities for sterilization such as autoclaves and a recognized method of sterilization of surgical material is to be employed. Sterile packs shall be provided in sufficient quantity to meet the hospital's workload. Sterility indicators are to be used to monitor the efficiency of the technique. Sterile packs shall have an expiry date marked on them and sterile packs for emergency surgery shall be available at all times;
 - i) an operating table of adjustable height which is capable of holding the patient in a tilted position shall be provided in the operating theatre. Proper means of restraint of the patient shall be available. A stretcher or trolley is to be provided for the safe transportation of heavy animals;
 - j) adequate facilities for the induction and maintenance of general anesthesia in a range animal species, the anesthetic agent to be used being at the discretion of the veterinary surgeon. There shall also be an adequate means of monitoring anaesthetized patients and of supportive therapy (intravenous fluids, maintenance of body heat, etc,) under anesthesia. A resuscitative pack shall always be kept readily available for instant use;
 - k) oxygen therapy equipment with primary and reserve supplies;
 - l) adequate surgical instruments for general and specialist surgery (dental, ophthalmic, and orthopedic surgery as well as cryosurgery, electro-cautery and suction);
 - m) radiographic facilities suitable and adequate for the needs of the hospital and readily available at all times. These facilities must be capable of producing radiographs of diagnostic quality. Evidence of radiological protection and safety precautions, including proper storage for radiation protection equipment, shall be provided and suitable arrangements are to be made for the processing, recording, viewing, filing and storage of X-ray films as well as records of the purchase, maintenance and repair of all equipment. The X-ray equipment and the handling of radiograph material should abide by the guidelines issued by the Radiation Protection Board;
 - n) equipment for the permanent identification of X- ray films is required and a suitable exposure chart for the x-ray equipment. A light-beam diaphragm for the x-ray machine and a stationary or moving focused grid must be available. There should also be sufficient provision for non-human physical restraint of patients during radiography. The hospital is also required to update its radiographic facilities as techniques and equipment change;
 - o) centrifuge;
- 3) Minimum administrative requirements:
- a) communication to the general public of the name of the veterinary surgeons working in the hospital;

- b) notification of service hours and communication of the emergency service contact numbers to the public;
- c) 24 hours presence of at least one veterinary surgeon;
- d) sufficient number of adequately trained lay staff for the needs of the hospital, at least one member of which must be a veterinary auxiliary;
- e) a person directly responsible for the nursing care of in-patients shall be on the premises at all times;
- f) facilities for the veterinary surgeons on duty to contact the staff on the premises at all times;
- g) encouragement to veterinary surgeons and veterinary auxiliary staff to obtain further profession qualifications;
- h) efficient system of recording treatments, clinical signs, and special instructions. Medical records are to be filed and located and so maintained that any veterinary surgeon on coming into the hospital may, by reading the record, be able to proceed with the continuity of care of the patient. Complete medical records should contain the following information where applicable:
 - i. owner identification and address;
 - ii. patient identification (name, species, breed, colour, age, sex, microchip number);
 - iii. clinical information;
 - iv. diagnostic investigations;
 - v. diagnosis, provisional or definitive;
 - vi. vaccinations-batch numbers and dates;
 - vii. therapy, surgical and medical, including dosages and duration;
 - viii. special considerations like an adverse reaction to drugs;
 - ix. external communications, such as referrals, lab reports;
 - x. consent forms and estimates;
- i) proper security arrangements should be made to protect medical records from loss, unauthorized alteration or unauthorized use. Copies of computerized records should always be kept and backed up daily and backup media should be kept at different premises;
- j) adequate means, by which members of the public can communicate with the hospital (telephones, mobiles, emails, fax, websites and similar devices).

9. Veterinary Clinics - No license for the running of a veterinary clinic shall be granted unless the following minimum requirements are satisfied:

- 1) Minimum structural requirements:
 - a) waiting room is large enough to accommodate clients according to workload;
 - b) one or more examination rooms ensuring the clients' privacy, and equipped with hand basin and disinfection facilities. The size of these rooms should be sufficient for veterinary surgeon, nursing staff, patient and client, as well as to allow

- for traffic to and from the rooms. They should also be equipped with an examination table capable of being easily disinfected. Every examination room shall have up-to-date diagnostic equipment for the clinical examination of the patient. At least one examination room can be capable of being darkened;
- c) an operating theatre wherein surgical procedures are carried out, must be a separate room from the examination room and waiting room. Such operating theatres shall not be used for the pre-operative preparation of patients, or for any purpose which could compromise their use for aseptic surgery. There should be a high standard of surgical asepsis. Floor to wall junctions should be adequately covered to enable proper cleaning. Lighting suitable for the accurate illumination of surgical sites on the patient are to be provided in the theatre;
 - d) a preparation room: the examination room may be used as a preparation room as long as the surgical activity is not carried out contemporarily with the clinical activity;
 - e) recovery room or area, where animals are kept to recover from anesthesia, must be made easily observable. This room or area is to be clean, and shall not be used for any purpose that might adversely affect post-operative recovery. If the examination room is to be used as a recovery room, this shall not be done contemporarily with clinical activity, namely, there should be time separation and cleaning and disinfection of the room in between. It is not recommended to use the preparation room as recovery room because of the difficulty in achieving time separation;
 - f) a pharmacy room or a lockable cupboard containing an adequate supply, readily available, of medicinal products and materials used in the treatment of animals. An efficient stock control system under the direct responsibility of any of the licensees, shall be set up, a register and a receptacle which is secure and locked for the storage of controlled drugs. Medicines shall be properly and safely stored in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
- 2) Minimum technological requirements:
- a) refrigerator;
 - b) microscope;
 - c) weighing scales;
 - d) equipment for chemical or physical sterilization or surgical material;
 - e) operating table to be used exclusively for surgery;
 - f) a good supply of surgical instruments, suture materials,, surgeons' gloves and gowns shall be provided;
 - g) packs, including those for emergency surgery, must be provided in sufficient quantity to meet the work load;

- h) in the case where X-ray equipment is installed, the room should be properly designed to reduce to minimum potentially hazardous radiation. The X-ray room, equipment and the handling of radiograph material should abide by the guidelines issued by the Radiation Protection Board;
- i) scrubbing-up facilities shall be provided outside the operating theatre, and separate from those provided for cleansing and disinfection but may be in the preparation room;
- j) adequate facilities for the induction of general anesthesia, the anesthetic agent to be used being at the discretion of the veterinary surgeon. There shall also be adequate means of monitoring anaesthetized patients and of supportive therapy (intravenous fluids, maintenance of body heat, etc.) under anesthesia;
- k) generator or backup energy supply;
- l) oxygen therapy equipment;
- 3) Minimum administrative requirements:
 - a) communication of the name of any veterinary surgeon working in the clinic to the general public;
 - b) notification of opening hours;
 - c) presence of at least one veterinary surgeon during the time the clinic is active;
 - d) the clinic shall provide, or be part of, a twenty- four hour emergency service;
 - e) patient records shall be kept in a secure place, while accessibility to these records shall be restricted to the veterinary staff;
 - f) dispensed medicines shall be labeled with the following:
 - i. the name of the product;
 - ii. directions for use;
 - iii. significant precautions relating to the use of the product;
 - iv. the name of the animal;
 - v. name of dispensing veterinary surgeon.

CHAPTER - IV

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| 10. Cancellation of license | License shall be cancelled as and when the licensee, veterinary hospital clinic do not fulfill or contradicts conditions mentioned in Chapter-III. |
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CHAPTER - V

LICENSE/APPLICATION BY VETERINARY HOSPITALS/CLINICS ALREADY ESTABLISHED

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| 11. Provisions for granting of license to already established hospitals/clinic | 1) License/application by Veterinary Hospitals and Clinics-which had already been established but do not fulfill the prescribed requirements shall be given a time period of 60 days from the date of notice given by the Licensing Authority for fulfilling the prescribed requirements. |
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- 2) If the applicant is unable to fulfill the prescribed requirements during the given time as mentioned above, application for extension time period is to be applied within 7 (Seven) working days from the date of expiry of given time.

CHAPTER - VI
APPELLATE AUTHORITY

12. Appellate Authority in case of refusal to grant license/ cancellation - Appellate Authority for refusal to grant license, cancellation of license and renewal of license is Secretary to Govt, of Mizoram, AH & Veterinary Department, Govt. of Mizoram.

CHAPTER - VII
MISCELLANEOUS

13. Power to make rules -
- 1) The Government may, by notification, in the Official Gazette make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.
 - 2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely: -
 - a) Issue of License and Licensing Authority for operation, management, setting up or operate a Veterinary Hospitals/Clinics.
 - b) Composition of inspection team member by designation to conduct inspection of new Veterinary Establishment applied by the applicant and for Veterinary Establishment which had been in operation before these Act/Rules are legislated.
 - c) Composition of inspection team members to conduct routine inspection of Veterinary Establishment in operation who had been given licenses.
 - d) Frequency/intervals for carrying out such inspections by the inspection team after these Act/Rules are legislated.
 - 3) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made before the Legislative Assembly while it is in session and/or if the Legislative Assembly makes any modification in the rule or decides that the rules should not be made, the rules 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 rules.
14. Power to remove difficulties -
- (1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the Government may, by order published in the Official Gazette, make provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act as appear it to be necessary or expedient for removal of the difficulty:
Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of a period of two years from the date of the commencement of this Act.
 - (2) Every order made under this section shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before the state Legislature.

SCHEDULE

Particulars required in an application for a license for a veterinary establishment:

- a) The full name and address, and veterinary professional qualifications of the applicant.
- b) Where the application is made on behalf of a company, society, association, or body, the address of its registered office or principal place of business and the full names and addresses and professional or technical qualifications of partners.
- c) The full name and address of the owner of premises and equipment, if he is not the applicant.
- d) The location of the veterinary establishment and its form of construction (architect's layout plan indicating the proposed use of each room to be attached).
- e) The type of veterinary establishment to be set up (veterinary hospital or veterinary clinic).
- f) The equipment and facilities provided or to be provided in the establishment.
- g) Type of specialized veterinary services that are proposed to be carried out, if applicable.
- h) The name, qualifications, and experience of people to be employed in a technical, professional, administrative or any other manner in the establishment.
- i) Arrangements for waste disposal.
- j) Arrangements for the provision of blood supplies, if applicable.
- k) Arrangements for a 24-hours service.

Application for Provisional Registration of Private Veterinary Hospitals and Clinics

[Under Licensing and Regulation of Private Veterinary Hospitals and Veterinary Clinics Act, 2021]

1. Name of the Veterinary Hospital/Clinic: _____

2. Address/Location:
Village/Town / City: _____ Block : _____
District: _____ State : _____ Pin code : _____
Tel No (with STD code): _____ Mobile : _____
Email ID: _____ Website (if any): _____

3. Name of the owner: _____
Address: _____
Village/Town/City: _____ Block: _____
District: _____ State: _____ Pin code _____
Tel No (with STD code): _____ Mobile: _____
Email ID: _____

4. Name of the Person In charge: _____
Qualification(s): _____
Registration Number: _____
Name of State Veterinary Council (with which registered): _____
Tel No (with STD code): _____ Mobile: _____
E-mail ID: _____

5. Any other, please specify:
I hereby declare that the statements made above are correct and true to the best of my knowledge. I shall abide by all the provisions of the Licensing and Regulation of Private Veterinary Hospitals and Veterinary Clinics Act, 2020 and the rules made there under. I shall intimate to the Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary, Mizoram, any change in the particulars given above.

Place :

Signature of the Owner/Person in charge

Date :

(Name: _____)