

## **“Livestock Health & Disease Control”-**

Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC) is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme being implemented since 10th Five Year Plan Period with following components:

- i. Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)
- ii. Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)
- iii. Professional Efficiency Development (PED) and
- iv. National Project on Rinderpest Eradication (NPRE).

During 11th Five Year Plan, the scheme was revised in August, 2010 by including four new components and the scope of the existing FMD-CP was enlarged. In order to effectively tackle the issue of livestock health effectively during 12th Five Year Plan, the Scheme is being implemented with certain modifications & expansion of existing components and addition of one new component, viz., Classical Swine Fever Control Programme. Thus, the Scheme now has nine components as under:

- (i) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)
- (ii) National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and monitoring (NPRSM)
- (iii) Professional Efficiency Development (PED)
- (iv) Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)
- (v) National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)
- (vi) Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP)
- (vii) Establishment & Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)
- (viii) Brucellosis Control Programme (Brucellosis-CP)
- (ix) Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF-CP)

During Union Budget of 2015-16, the LH&DC scheme has been categorized under State Plan as “Veterinary Services and Animal Health” with change in the funding pattern. Initially, it was implemented on 50:50 basis between Centre and State during 2015-16. However, based on the recommendations of Subgroup of Chief Ministers on rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the scheme has been clubbed under umbrella

scheme "Rastriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana" as "Veterinary Services" and funding pattern has been changed to 60:40 between Centre and State (90:10 for the 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States. For Union Territories, the scheme is funded 100% by the Central Government. The scheme is having following components:

#### **a) Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD)**

Under this component, assistance is provided to State/Union Territory Governments for control of economically important and zoonotic diseases of livestock and poultry by way of immunization, strengthening of existing State Veterinary Biological Production Units, strengthening of existing Disease Diagnostic Laboratories and in-service training to Veterinarians and Para-veterinarians. Under this programme, funds are also provided for vaccination against canine rabies and for control of endo parasites in cattle & buffaloes. The programme is being implemented on 60:40 sharing basis between Centre and State except in NE and 3 Himalayan States where the funding is on 90: 10 Centre: State sharing basis. However, 100% assistance is provided for conducting training and holding workshop/seminar. The State Biological Production Units are also being strengthened to make them GMP compliant with the assistance of central share of Rs. 10 crore per unit, under the programme.

Besides this, the programme envisages collection of information on the incidence of various livestock and poultry diseases from States and Union Territories and compiling the same for the whole country. The information compiled at headquarter is notified to World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) on every six monthly basis.

#### **b) Professional Efficiency Development (PED)**

Professional Efficiency Development envisages establishment of Veterinary Council of India at Centre and State Veterinary Council at State level in those States/Union Territories, which have adopted the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. The objective of the programme is to regulate veterinary practice and the maintenance of Register of veterinary practitioners. Towards this purpose, there is a provision of setting up of Veterinary Council of India in centre and State Veterinary Councils in all States/UTs where Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 have been extended.

Presently, all States/UTs except Jammu & Kashmir have adopted the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984.

Accordingly, Veterinary Council of India was constituted in 1989 and State Veterinary Councils have been established in 27 States and 3 UTs. The Central Govt. provides 100% funds for functioning of Veterinary Council of India (VCI) & UT's Veterinary Council and 50% funds for functioning of State Veterinary Councils.

### **c) National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM)**

The main objective of the component is to strengthen the veterinary services to maintain required vigil to sustain the country's freedom from Rinderpest & Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) infection secured in May 2006 and May 2007, respectively.

This component envisages physical surveillance through village, stock route & Institutional searches to detect any re-occurrence of Rinderpest. Surveillance is also being undertaken throughout the country to maintain India's freedom status from Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) and negligible risk for Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) diseases to maintain the freedom status. The physical surveillance is being done with the help of the staff of Animal Husbandry Department of the States & Union Territories. The freedom status of these diseases is maintained.

### **d) Foot & Mouth Disease Control Programme (FMD-CP)**

For prevention & control of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), an intensive FMD Control Programme (FMD-CP) was launched by the Department in 54 selected districts in 10th Plan Period. The programme was further expanded during 11th Plan Period and also in 2013-14 and 2014-15 of 12th Plan Period. Thus, as of now, FMD-CP is under implementation in 13 States and 6 UTs covering 351 districts of States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Goa, Rajasthan, Bihar, Puducherry, Delhi, Andaman & Nicobar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep. The programme envisages vaccination of all eligible cattle and buffalo population at six monthly intervals in all the selected States/ UTs.

### **e) Establishment and Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD)**

In order to help the States to set up infrastructure for new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries and to strengthen/equip the existing ones, the Department is providing funds as per approved scheme norms. The funding pattern has been changed during 2015-16 to 60:40 between Centre and State and 90:10 for the 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States between Centre:State.

### **f) Brucellosis Control Programme (Brucellosis - CP)**

Brucellosis, an economically important zoonotic disease has become endemic in most parts of the country. It causes abortions and infertility in animals. Prevention of abortions will add new calves to the animal population leading to enhanced milk production. This component was implemented since 2010 and central assistance is being provided to States/UTs for mass vaccination of all female calves between 6-8 months in the areas where incidence of the disease is high.

### **g) Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) Control Programme (PPR-CP)**

Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) is a viral disease characterized by high fever, inflammation of the gastro-intestinal tract leading to necrosis and ulceration of the mucous membrane and diarrhea. PPR infection causes huge losses in the rural economy, both in terms of morbidity and mortality in sheep and goats. PPR Control Programme involving intensive vaccination of susceptible animals was started in 2010. The programme involves vaccination of all susceptible goats & sheep and their three subsequent generations. The programme is being implemented in all the States.

### **h) National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS)**

In order to streamline the system of animal disease reporting from States/UTs, a web based Information Technology system for reporting the diseases from the field level has been implemented known as National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS).

NADRS has been executed through National Informatics Centre (NIC). The main objective of NADRS is to record and monitor livestock disease situation in the country with a view to initiate preventive and curative action in a timely and speedy manner. The NADRS involves a computerized

network, linking each Block, District and the State/UT Headquarters in the country to the Central Project Monitoring Unit in the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries at New Delhi.

Central Project Monitoring Unit (CPMU) for analyzing the animal disease data received through NADRS has been established at New Delhi. The scheme was formally inaugurated in February 2013. Department has made improvements in the scheme based on inputs from the stakeholders. The internet connectivity which was being provided through Virtual Private Network over Broadband (VPNoBB) was reported to be slow. Hence, the VPNoBB connections were converted to Broadband internet (BB internet) for smooth transmission of animal disease data. The software for data entry for NADRS was modified for making it more users friendly. Training on the modified software was also conducted by NIC Headquarters for familiarizing the users about the modified version.

#### **i) Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF-CP)**

Classical swine fever is highly contagious, potentially fatal viral disease that affects pigs. This disease is a major constraint to the development of pig farming systems in northeast India where pig farming is a main source of livelihood for most households.

In order to control the CSF disease in pigs, 'Classical Swine Fever Control Programme' (CSF-CP) was added in the scheme of LH&DC during 2014-15.