

# Livestock Health and Disease Control schemes

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It was launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare in 2010 to curb the spread of the prevalent diseases in livestock and poultry.

## **Components under the scheme**

### **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 immunization, strengthening of the existing State Veterinary Biological Production Units and of the existing Disease Diagnostic Laboratories as well as for providing in-service training to veterinarians and para-veterinarians. Funds are provided also for vaccination against canine rabies and for control of endo-parasites in cattle and buffaloes

### **National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and monitoring (NPRSM)**

Under this component, assistance is given to strengthen surveillance to maintain the country's freedom from Rinderpest & Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) infections, secured in May 2006 and May 2007, respectively

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

Under this component, assistance is given to the State Veterinary Councils and the Veterinary Council of India (VCI) to carry out their statutory functions under the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 as well as to carry out

Continuous Veterinary Education (CVE) for in-service veterinarians

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

Foot and mouth disease is an infectious (viral) disease that affects animals, including domestic and wild bovids and results in reduced milk production. Symptoms include fever, blisters inside the mouth and on the feet that may rupture and cause lameness, excessive salivation (smacking jaw movements in cattle), neo-natal mortality, etc. To prevent economic losses due to this disease, the programme is implemented nationally, where central financial assistance is provided for biennial (six-monthly) vaccination and surveillance.

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

NADRS is an on-line system of animal disease reporting linking each Block, District and State Headquarters to the Central Disease Reporting and Monitoring Unit in New Delhi

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

Peste des Petits Ruminants(PPR) or sheep /goat plague is a viral disease characterized by high fever, inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract leading to necrosis and ulceration of the mucous membrane and diarrhoea. PPR infection causes losses in the rural economy, both in terms of morbidity and mortality. The programme is presently implemented throughout the country by vaccinating all susceptible sheep & goats for which central financial assistance is provided for vaccination and surveillance

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

In order to help States establish new veterinary hospitals and dispensaries as well as strengthen/equip the existing ones as well as run mobile veterinary ambulances, the Department of

Animal Husbandry & Dairying provides financial assistance under this component

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

Brucellosis, an economically important zoonotic disease has become endemic in most parts of the country. It causes early abortions in animals. This component was implemented since 2010 and central assistance is provided for mass vaccination of all eligible female calves between ages 6-8 months in the areas where the incidence of the disease is high

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

This disease is a major constraint to the development of pig farming in the North-East part of the country where pig farming is a major source of livelihood for most households. In order to control the CSF disease in pigs, central assistance is provided for vaccination against Classical Swine Fever under the component – ‘Classical Swine Fever Control Programme’ (CSF-CP)

### **Changes in funding pattern**

- During the Union Budget of 2015-16, the LH&DC scheme has been categorized under State Plan as “**Veterinary Services and Animal Health**” with the change in the funding pattern.
- Initially, it was implemented on a 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 “Rashtriya 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.