

**SCHEMES AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION UNDER THE ANIMAL  
RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT TRIPURA**

**:- UNDER THE NATIONAL LIVESTOCK HEALTH AND DISEASE CONTROL PROGRAMME :-**

Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH&DC) is an ongoing centrally sponsored scheme being implemented since 10th Five Year Plan Period with following components. Out of the all components following components are implemented in Tripura:

1. Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD).
2. Professional Efficiency Development (PED).
3. National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and monitoring (NPRSM).
4. Establishment & Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD).
5. Brucellosis Control Programme (Brucellosis-CP).
6. Peste des Petits Ruminants Control Programme (PPR-CP).
7. National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS).
8. Classical Swine Fever Control Programme (CSF-CP).

**1. 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 90:10 sharing basis between Centre and State However, 100% assistance is provided for conducting training and holding workshop/seminar. 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.

## **2. 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. 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) & UTs Veterinary Council and 50% funds for functioning of State Veterinary Councils.

## **3. 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.

## **4. 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 Govt. is providing funds as per approved scheme norms. The funding pattern has been changed during 90:10 for the 8 North Eastern and 3 Himalayan States between Centre : State.

## **5. 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



2014-15 in the state and central assistance is being provided for screening to get prevalence rate of the disease in the state.

**6. 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 through out the country. The programme involves vaccination of all susceptible goats & sheep and their three subsequent generations. The programme is being implemented in all the States.

**7. 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.

**8. 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, state has been implementing "Classical Swine Fever Control Programme" (CSF-CP) as 100% Central share.