

CHAPTER -13 (MANUAL-12)

Details of schemes and execution

Livestock Health Section

Name of the scheme :

Veterinary Health Services, Medical store and Vaccine Depot. Animal Disease Diagnostic and Intelligence Unit.

Objective:

To provide Veterinary Health services to Farmers, Livestock, Poultry and Pet Owners, so as to maintain proper health of Livestock. A wide network Veterinary Institutions are established and necessary treatment for sick animals and prophylaxis for the various disease are done by way of vaccination against various diseases of livestock.

Activity:

This scheme aims that the animal owners maintain their animal in proper health in order to get sustained benefits by way of the products obtained from them and the income generated through them are available for their lively hood. Apart from this, the health service not only covers the health of animals but also the public health by way of containing the spread of a number of Zoonotic diseases spread through animals namely, Brucellosis, Rabies, Tuberculosis, Anthrax etc.,

Details and functions of staff :

The Joint Director (Livestock Health) is the supervisory officer of this scheme. The Joint Director utilizes the fund allocated for the implementation of the programs.

The Development of infrastructural facilities for the institution, maintenance and supply of inputs to the institution like Medicine, Vaccine, Equipment etc., and providing diagnostic support by establishing and maintaining Disease Investigation Centre and Clinical Laboratories are the main responsibility of the Joint Director.

The health services are carried out by the respective Veterinary Assistant Surgeons incharge of the Veterinary Institution and they look after the sick and ailing animals in their jurisdictions with the help of the supportive staff. They conduct periodical vaccinations and control the spread of disease among livestock.

The details of services rendered by the staff of the established Veterinary Health institutions in various places are detailed below :

VD - Veterinary Dispensary: Institutions has the facility for treatment of animals, minor surgeries and cattle and goat breeding. I/C Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.

MVD - Mobile Veterinary Dispensary : A Veterinary Dispensary functions in a four-wheeler. Moves

about every day visiting villages in remote areas and provide treatment to Animals. I/C Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.

MiVD: Minor Veterinary Dispensary: Veterinary institutions upgraded from Key Village Unit has facility for treatment of animals and cattle breeding.

DIC - Disease Investigation Centre : Veterinary Institution intended for investigation of outbreak, disease surveillance, submit status report on disease of areas.

CL - Clinical Lab : Veterinary institutions has laboratory diagnostic facility. Collect biological sample from Veterinary Institutions and provide diagnostic support to field institutions. I/C Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.

CVMS - Central Veterinary Medical Stores : Institution collect requirement from all Veterinary Institutions and supply required medicine, vaccine, equipment, and allied items.

Working hours of all the Veterinary Institutions :

Working day	F.N
Monday to Friday	08.45 AM -1.00 PM
Saturday	08.45 AM - 1.00 PM
Sunday	08.45 AM - 12.30 PM
Public Holiday	08.45 AM - 10.45 AM

Emergency Veterinary Health Service:

Casualty : Availability for 24 hrs at Veterinary Dispensary Dispensary, Puducherry only.

Puducherry Region

Commune Wise Details

Name of the commune	Name of the institution
Puducherry	a. Veterinary Dispensary
	b. Two Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries
	c. Clinical laboratory cum Disease Investigation Centre
	d. Minor Veterinary Dispensary
Ariyankuppam	Veterinary Dispensary
Bahour	a. Veterinary Dispensary
	b. Minor Veterinary Dispensary

Name of the commune	Name of the institution
	c. Minor Veterinary Dispensary
Nettapakkam	a. Veterinary Dispensary
	b. Minor Veterinary Dispensary
Mannadipet	a. Veterinary Dispensary
	b. Veterinary Dispensary
	c. Minor Veterinary Dispensary
Villianur	a. Veterinary Dispensary
	b. Veterinary Dispensary
	c. Minor Veterinary Dispensary
Oulgaret	a. Veterinary Dispensary
	b. Minor Veterinary Dispensary
	c. Minor Veterinary Dispensary

Karaikal Region

Commune Wise Details

Name of the commune	Name of the institution	Location
Karaikal	a. Veterinary Dispensary	Dept. of Animal Husbandry and Animal Welfare, Complex, Karaikal
	b. Mobile Veterinary Dispensary	-do-
Neravy	a. Veterinary Dispensary	Neravy
	b. Minor Veterinary Dispensary	Vizhithiur.

Name of the commune	Name of the institution	Location
T.R.Pattinam	Veterinary Dispensary	T.R.Pattinam
Thirunallar	a. Veterinary Dispensary	Thenangudy
	b. Minor Veterinary Dispensary	Thirunallar
Nedungadu	Veterinary Dispensary	Kurumbagaram
Kottucherry	Veterinary Dispensary	Kottucherry

Mahe Region

Name of the commune	Name of the institution	Location
Mahe	Veterinary Dispensary	Palloor

Yanam region

Name of the commune	Name of the institution
Yanam	Veterinary Dispensary

Rules and Acts

As such there is no Rules or Acts involves in the availing of the services provided in this scheme.

Services and Beneficiaries

Services are provided free of cost to all the beneficiaries of farming community, involved in the production of milk, meat, eggs and other value added milk based products and also pet animals.

Services Available With Livestock Health Section

1. Treatment of animals.
2. Vaccination for animals.
3. Surgery for animals.
4. Conduct of Health camp.
5. Conduct of deworming camp.
6. Ambulatory services for movement of sick animals like cattle to Veterinary Institutions at nominal tariff rates.

All services are rendered free of cost to all except for ambulatory service.

For Ambulatory Services

Contact person: The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, Veterinary Dispensary

Phone No : +91-413-2206889

Tariff Minimum Rs.50/- upto ----- Km additional every ----- Km Rs.

Disposal of carcasses of zoonotic importance

Any death of livestock due to zoonotic disease, especially anthrax may be confirmed with the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon of the respective jurisdiction of the Veterinary institutions. The Dept. provides incentives for scientific disposal of such carcasses.

Large animal cattle & Buffaloe : Rs.2,000,

Small animal sheep & Goat :Rs.500

The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon supervise and certify the scientific disposal of the carcasses and recommended for payment of incentives.

Application

No application forms are required to avail the services of the scheme.

However for receiving the incentive provided for the disposal of carcass of cattle died due to Anthrax disease, the cattle owner should inform any sudden death of cattle to the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon incharge of the Jurisdiction with a written application and dispose the carcass as directed by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon

Address of the official to be contacted

Joint Director (Livestock Health),

Address : Department of Animal Husbandry and Animal Welfare,
Maraimalai Adigal Salai, Puducherry.

Phone No : 2203135, 2206888 and 2206889

E-mail : ahd[dot]pon[at]nic[dot]in

An e-mail ID for receiving suggestions / feedback may be provided on the site. [ahd\[dot\]pon\[at\]nic\[dot\]in](mailto:ahd[dot]pon[at]nic[dot]in)

Recommended vaccine schedule for Livestock for Puducherry, Karaikal and Yanam.

Vaccine Name	Vaccine schedule
FMD	Once in six months as per GOI instruction March 1st Mass vaccination September 2nd Mass vaccination
HS	Sept-Oct
Anthrax	May-June (at endemic areas only)
B.Q	Sept-Oct(at endemic areas only)

Vaccine Name	Vaccine schedule
P.P.R	Sept-Oct (Sheep & goat only)
ARV	Post-exposure to all animals 1-3-7-21 days
	Prophylaxis for pet animals only Above 3 months of age and repeated annually.
MEGAVAC	6 weeks of age of Pups and
	Booster dose after 21 days.

Duties and Responsibilities

Veterinary Dispensaries, Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries I & II

1. Treatment for animals
2. Vaccination to animals
3. Biannual Foot and Mouth Disease Mass Vaccination
4. Conduct of Health camps
5. Conduct of De-worming camps

Central Veterinary Medical Stores and Vaccine Depot. (CVMS)

1. Purchase, proper storage and distribution of Medicines, Vaccines and equipments.

Livestock Health Section

1. Routine Veterinary Health services to the Livestock & Pet animals at the Veterinary Hospital, Puducherry and other Veterinary Dispensaries (Ariyankuppam, Bahour, Kariamanickam, Madagadipet, Sivaranthagam, Thirukanur, Thattanchavady & Villianur).
2. Conducting of Health camps & De-worming Camps.
3. Purchase of medicines and vaccines and distribution of the same to the Veterinary Institutions from Central Veterinary Medical Stores and Vaccine Depot. Puducherry.
4. Payment of incentive to Anthrax Carcass.
5. **No exclusive Welfare schemes** are implemented.

Rinderpest Eradication Scheme

Animal Husbandry Extension Wing

The Animal Husbandry and Animal Welfare Department has a separate wing to look after the extension activities. The Joint Director (RES) is functioning as the Programme Officer for this wing. The objectives of the wing are to create awareness, educate and motivate the people about the programmes implemented in the Animal Husbandry sector. Through extension education healthy management, proper breeding, balanced feeding, disease control measurement, high productivity performance, etc. and how to rear their livestock for better productivity are being taught seeing is believing. The dairy farmers will believe what they have visualised with their own personnel experience to make spectacular changes in their orbit in different fields in Animal Husbandry sector. Film shows will also play a major role to teach the livestock owners in modern technology of Animal Husbandry subject.

Activities of the wing

Farmers meet: One Farmers' Meet at each and every Veterinary Dispensary level is being conducted by this Wing every year in UT of Puducherry. Experts on various fields of Animal Husbandry are providing lecture to the farmers during the forenoon session and in the afternoon session the farmers share their views and experiences with the experts. Every year 17 Nos. of farmers meet are being conducted in the UT of Puducherry.

One Day Seminar:- 2 No. of one day - Farmers' Seminar - one at Puducherry Region and another at Karaikal Region are conducted. The expert Veterinarian from Tamil Nadu and Puducherry University and Colleges are participating in the seminar and delivering Guest lectures.

Film show: Film shows are conducted in the rural villages of both Puducherry and Karaikal Region every year

Cattle and Poultry Shows: To encourage the farmers in rearing livestock and poultry, this Department organises cattle and poultry shows in each and every Veterinary Dispensary Jurisdiction of all the four regions of the Union Territory of Puducherry. In the UT of Puducherry 17 Nos. cattle and Poultry shows are conducted every year Attractive prizes are awarded to the best entries at a function.

Dog shows: To encourage the pet owners in rearing pet animals, dog shows are conducted at Puducherry and Karaikal region every year. Breed wise dogs are selected, prizes and certificates are awarded to the participants.

For Enrollment in Extension Schemes

1. **Whom to be contacted** : The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons of re Communes – Veterinary Dispensaries.
2. **Application if any** : Nil
3. **Eligibility** :
 - a. Must be a resident of Union Territory of Puducherry
 - b. Age: between 18 to 60 years.
 - c. Educational Qualification: Must be a literate
 - d. Sex: both male and female
 - e. The beneficiary must be Sound in mind and in Possession of any livestock or poultry
 - f. Member of Self Help Group and intensive livestock or poultry farmers are preferable
4. **When to contact** : From June to January every year.

National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (CSS)

A) Details of the Schemes

This section has been dealing with only one scheme namely

B) Details of the scheme and its applicability

Rinderpest is a dreadful viral disease, which affects cattle, sheep, goat etc., and there is no curative treatment for this disease and therefore preventive vaccinations were done to control the diseases. The vaccinations were carried out at the check post at Madagadipet and Kanniakoil specifically established for this purpose. Due to regular and systematic vaccination programme taken up by the Department no outbreak of the disease has been reported in this Union Territory Since 1985-86. As per the guidelines from NPRSM (National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring), vaccinations were discontinued from 31.12.1997. Now the activities of the check posts are directed towards clinical surveillance, institutional search and Sero-Surveillance work.

A high power committee for Animal Husbandry to deal with any emergency situation in case of re-emergence of Rinderpest Disease in the Union Territory of Puducherry is constituted with the Secretary, Animal Husbandry as Chairman and the Joint Director(Rinderpest) as Member Secretary.

C) Information required in this aspect, which the citizen should be informed

As part of the awareness campaign bit notices are being distributed to the farmers during the health camps as well as awareness camps and they were explained regarding the importance of the disease and its eradication.

As part of the poster campaign the details of the symptoms were painted on the compound wall of two Veterinary Dispensaries namely Ariyankuppam and Villianur , and is proposed to be painted on all the Veterinary Dispensary compound walls.

D) Functions of the Programme Officer

As per the NPRSM guidelines four stock routes in Puducherry district and three stock routes in Karaikal district are identified and the adjoining 122 villages are identified as stock route villages.

Searches have been carried out regularly twice in a month to find out any foci of infection by the respective Veterinary Assistant Surgeons/Livestock Assistants.

In addition this Union Territory of Puducherry consists of 244 ordinary villages (excluding 122 village which come under stock route). Searches are carried out in these villages twice in a year to find out any foci of infection by the respective Veterinary Assistant Surgeons/Livestock Assistants.

The Programme Officer viz Joint Director (RES) as a routine inspects all the Veterinary institutions. During the visit he checks the records maintained by the staff. In addition, the NPRSM scheme officers attend to the various camps conducted by this Department such as Cattle shows, Health camps, Calf rallies etc and explain to the farmers in detail about the importance of Rinderpest diseases and its eradication.

E) Rules and Acts implemented

-Nil-

F) Services provided to Citizens, Business community etc.,

This section is having a close watch over the Daybook searches, village searches and stock route searches carried out by the staff of this Department to find out any foci of infection as routine surveillance work

G) Application and forms applicable to the scheme

Other details

The dreadful viral disease has been eradicated and now the country is free from the disease due to the effective implementation of the project by the Govt. of India. The OIE, Paris has declared that our country is free from the disease. But still, the re-occurrence is to be averted by way of strengthening the monitoring, surveillance of infection as the neighbouring countries are yet to attain this status.

Animal Disease Surveillance

The Department of Animal Husbandry and Animal Welfare is implementing the central sector scheme on Animal Disease Surveillance since 1989. The main objective of the scheme are :

- (1) To collect, compile, analyse and interpret data on prevalence of various diseases of Livestock and Poultry
- (2) to study the patterns of various epidemics under different geographical areas of the Union Territory
- (3) To forecast the occurrence of diseases on the basis of data of on the basis of disease of outbreaks
- (4) To workout the morbidity and mortality covering various factors such as age, breed, species and sex
- (5) To prepare chart on outbreak of diseases in the Union Territory for the past 7 years
- (6) To prepare map showing the vulnerable areas. Detailed schedule of annual disease surveillance for the past seven years.

Animal Disease monitoring describes ongoing efforts directed at assessing the health and disease status of animals within a particular animal population or say the union territory as a whole. The term "Disease Surveillance" Can be used to describe a more active system and implies that some form of directed action can be taken if the data collected and interpreted from field level indicate the possibility of a disease outbreak above a certain threshold. By this systematic analysis the probability of occurrence of a disease, its geographic and temporal patterns in economic impact relating to production can be forecasted. This monitoring system can also be used as a tool for decision making regarding effectiveness of health programmes and for planning for future disease Control programmes. In short Epidemiology is the study of the frequency distribution and determinants of health and disease in population.

For the effective management of Animal disease Surveillance schemes, the epidemiological units could be set up under Animal Disease Surveillance scheme for easy data collection Data collection is a very essential component of any survey or analytic study. The basic data required for animal disease surveillance units Which are the Veterinary Institutions spread all over the Union Territory of Puducherry which extends Veterinary Aid to the farmer. The Monthly data from the Veterinary Institutions are collected month-wise by the Joint Director(Animal Disease Surveillance), Animal Husbandry and Animal Welfare, Puducherry and are finally transmitted to the computer cell of the Department. Based on the data collected monthly annual reports are prepared. Analysed reports are compiled and sent to Government of India, New Delhi .

Diagnostic facilities available at the clinical lab

1. **1. Haematology (Blood analysis)**
 - a. Blood smear staining for parasites by Leishman/Giemsa/Wrights technique
 - b. Differential lencocyte count (DLC) in stained blood smear.
 - c. Thick smear examination for protozoans.
 - d. Whole blood examination – WBC count.

2. **2. Skin scrapings examination**

For the presence of mites & dermatophytes by lactophenol cotton blue staining technique

3. **3. Dung/Faecal sample/Rectal swabs**

Dung using 3 different methods

 - . Direct smear examination

- a. Sedimentation technique
- b. Flootation technique.

4. **4. Urine examination**

- . Using urine analysis strip for specific gravity, pH. Leucocytes, nitrite, proteins, ketones, glucose. Urobilinogen, Bilirubin and blood /Hb.
- a. Qualitative analysis for presence of albumin, glucose, ketone bodies, bile salts and bile pigments.
- b. Titratable acidity estimation in urine.
- c. Microscopic examination for presence of urinary sediments, casts, bacteria & protozoa.
- d. Cubonis test for pregnancy diagnosis in mare.

5. **5. Acid fast staining**

Staining for acid fast bacilli using ZN concentrated carbol fuclusion Loefflers alkaline methylene blue & acid alcohol

6. **6. Antibiotic sensitivity testing**

For detecting sensitivity to different antibiotics in milk samples and uterine discharges

7. **7. Vaginal cytology**

In samples from canine samples, it is done using leishman staining

8. **8. Examination for mastitis**

Done by using brom thymol blue test and whiteside test for bovine milk samples

9. **9. Wart vaccines**

Autogenous formalin inactivated vaccines prepared from the papilloma from the affected animals

10. **10. Complete postmortem examination**

For lab animals and domestic birds namely rabbit, chicken, turkey, pigeon, guinea fowl, duck, goose, budgerigar, parrots etc.

11. **11. Processing of brain samples of bovine**

Processing done in 10% formalin for sending to Bangalore for BSE examination

12. **12. Preserved specimen**

Collected from slaughter house (or) under field conditions (or) during post mortem examination and preserved in 10% formalin

13. **13. Abortus Bang Ring test**

For detection of brucellosis in milk samples from suspected animals

Instruments available at present.

- 1. Fully automated haematology analyzer (In whole blood-18 parameters estimated)
- 2. Semi automated biochemistry analyzer (in serum samples)

3. Monocular microscope with 5 X, 10 X, 45 X, 100 X objective and 15X eyepiece
4. Autoclave
5. Hot air oven
6. Water bath
7. Refrigerator
8. Double distillation apparatus
9. Incubator
10. Centrifuge
11. Electronic weighing balance
12. Laminar flow unit

A Background Note on the Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Government of India Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries (Dadf) New Delhi in the Union Territory of Puducherry.

In order to control the economically important livestock diseases and to undertake the obligatory functions related to animal health in the country, Central Government is implementing the following Schemes.

Livestock Health & Disease Control (LH & DC) A centrally sponsored macro-management scheme implemented during 10th plan. The Scheme has the following components.

Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD) Under this component, assistance is provided for control of economically important diseases of livestock and poultry by way of immunization, strengthening of existing State Veterinary Biological Production Units, strengthening of existing State Disease Diagnostic Laboratories, holding workshops/seminars and in-service training to Veterinarians and Para-veterinarians. This scheme aims at to control and eradicate economically important animal diseases namely FMD, PPR, Haemorrhagic Septicemia, Ranikhet disease, IBD and Rabies in the U.T. of Puducherry.

Pattern of Assistance: 100% central assistance

National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance and Monitoring (NPRSM) The objective of the scheme is to strengthen the veterinary services and to eradicate Rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuro-Pneumonia (CBPP) and to obtain freedom from Rinderpest & CBPP infection following the pathway prescribed by Office International des Epizooties (OIE), Paris. The first stage of "Provisional freedom from Rinderpest disease" for the whole country was achieved with effect from 1st March 1998. The second stage of "Freedom from Rinderpest disease" for the country with zones was approved by OIE on 27-05-2004. For attaining the third and final stage of "Freedom from Rinderpest Infection", the dossier has been submitted to OIE.

Pattern of Assistance: 100% central assistance

National Animal Disease Control Program (NADCP) was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on September 11, 2019 which aims at control of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Brucellosis in 2025 and total eradication of both the diseases in 2030. To prevent economic losses due to FMD and to develop herd immunity in cloven-footed animals, Foot and Mouth Disease Control Programme is being implemented with 100% central funding as cost of vaccine, maintenance of cold chain and other logistic support to undertake vaccination. The State Governments are providing other infrastructure and manpower. Two rounds of FMD vaccinations have been completed in the U.T. of Puducherry. Pre and post vaccination serum samples are collected for serosurveillance.

Pattern of Assistance: 100% central assistance.

For the control of Brucellosis, a disease of zoonotic importance and causes infertility, reduced production of milk among animals. One time vaccination at calf hood will give life long immunity. The amount provided is for screening of animals and vaccination of all female calves of 6-8 months of age against Brucellosis as a preventive measure.

Pattern of Assistance: 100% central assistance.

All eligible Cattle, Sheep and Goats are tagged with unique 12 digit UID tag numbers, allotted by the NDDB, and all tagged animals are registered in INAPH portal. All these tagged animals are also registered for FMD, Brucella vaccinations. The tag numbers can also be utilised for identification of animals for Artificial Insemination program and further follow up (Breeding activities) and change of ownership can be done after the animals are newly purchased.

Professional Efficiency Development (PED) The objective of this scheme is to regulate veterinary practice and to maintain register of veterinary practitioners as per the provisions of Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984 (IVC Act). The scheme envisages establishing Veterinary Council of India at the Centre and the State Veterinary Councils in those states, which adopted the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984.

Pattern of Assistance: 100% central assistance

Establishment & Strengthening of existing Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries (ESVHD) The scheme was taken up in 2012 - 13 with 100% central assistance for strengthening of existing Govt veterinary hospitals & sub - centers for extending quality services to livestock owners.

The Components of the scheme are:

1. Establishment of new veterinary hospitals (new building & equipment)
2. Establishment of new dispensaries (new building & equipment)
3. Strengthening of existing hospitals (renovation of existing building and provision for additional equipment)
4. Strengthening of existing dispensaries (renovation of existing building and provision for additional equipment)

In first phase, six veterinary dispensaries (Thirukanur, Villianur, Kariamanickam, Thattanchavady, Pondicherry, Villianur and Bahour) were taken for strengthening work. The sanction was obtained from Govt. during August 2012 and construction works in the six Veterinary Dispensaries were completed. In the second phase, Rs.48 lakhs was sanctioned in January 2014. Steps are taken to strengthen 7 veterinary dispensaries [4 in Karaikal (Karaikal, Nedungadu, Thennangudy, T.R.Pattinam), 2 in Pondicherry (Ariankuppam, Madagadipet) and 1 in Yanam].

Pattern of Assistance: 100% central assistance
National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS) The CSS is being implemented as per guidelines of GOI, MOA, DAD F, New Delhi to develop computerized system of timely animal disease reporting . Linkages between Blocks, Districts and State Head quarters and to Central Disease reporting and monitoring unit in New Delhi . All the activities related to development of software and installation of hardware's etc will be carried out through National Informatics Centre. Online data regarding various animal diseases is updated on NADRS application website.

Hardware and VPN over broadband connection (BSNL) has been given in 11 veterinary dispensaries in the U.T. of Puducherry. Four fax machines and one photocopier were purchased and workshop was conducted by N.I.C. Puducherry during the month of March 2012. Five days training was given to 60 veterinary officers and paravets on NADRS software by Govt. of India, through NIC, during January and February 2013. Two monthly bulletins were published during January and February 2013.

Pattern of Assistance: 100% central assistance

National control programme on Peste des pestis Ruminants (PPR) A new scheme launched by GOI during 2010-11 for the control of disease Peste des petites Ruminants (PPR), a viral disease of sheep and goats causing huge loss due to morbidity and mortality. The programme involves intensive vaccination against the disease. The programme include identification of target animals, procurement of cold chain equipments and vaccine, assessment of randomly collected samples of vaccine for their quality, mass vaccination, virus typing in case of outbreaks, Sero surveillance activities. The fund provided by GOI is for procurement of vaccine, strengthening of labs, vaccine production centres, TA/DA, hiring of vehicles, information and communication campaign, health cards, consumables etc.

Pattern of Assistance: 100% central assistance

Livestock Census The aim of Livestock Census is to collect detailed information on livestock population category wise along with age, sex-composition, etc. It also provides disaggregated information on poultry, animal operated agricultural implements and machinery and fishery statistics. Enumeration is done on all India basis and covers district-wise information with rural/urban break-up. In addition to this, it provides Breedwise information on Livestock. The works related to 19th Livestock Census which has been done from 15th September 2012 to 15th October 2012 are being completed as per the guidelines issued by the Govt. of India. The amount provided is for settling enumeration charges, printing and contingent expenses, honorarium and supervision charges, training expenses etc and also for the conduct of bread survey. Pattern of Assistance: 100% central assistance

Integrated Sample Survey Scheme for Estimation of Major Livestock Products The main objective of the scheme is to estimate the production of milk, egg, wool and meat, State-wise and cost of production per unit of milk and egg for evaluation of reasonable remunerative prices to the producers. Regular seasonal surveys for estimation of production of major livestock products, breeds, composition and other related data like feed and fodder consumption by animals, utilization of milk, eggs and utilization of dung etc are carried out and compiled. Pattern of Assistance: 100% central assistance

Livestock Production

The Joint Director(Livestock Production) of the Animal Husbandry & Animal Welfare Department, is in-charge of the

1. Cattle Cross Breeding Programme & Services.
2. Frozen Semen Bank
3. Key Village Centres 4 blocks in Puducherry and KVC one Block in Karaikal
4. 45 Key Village Units in Puducherry, 14 Key Village Units in Karaikal, 3 Key Village Units in Mahe and 3 Key Village Units in Yanam Region
5. Conduct of Calf Rallies in all Key Village Units
6. Compensation to un-insured animals

1. Cattle Cross Breeding Programme/services :

Livestock forms an integral part of our agricultural economy. After Independence during the First Five Year Plan(1951-56) a programme called as Key Village Scheme was launched. This was initially to cover a population of 10,000 breedable cows and buffaloes at National level. Initially natural service was practised but later Artificial Insemination(A.I.) was introduced at most of these Key Village Centres.

In Puducherry the Artificial Insemination Centre was started on 10.12.1956 and the Frozen Semen Bank was started on 21-03-1978 . As per the national breeding policy for the agro climatic environment prevailing in Puducherry Union Territory with its mainly hot and humid coastal climate the policy is to resort to cross breeding with Jersey animals to maintain 50% level of exotic inheritance and to provide germplasm of selected pedigreed cross bred bulls for inter-se mating among the cross bred Jerseys. Germplasm of superior bulls of Murrah buffalo breed is recommended for grading up the local buffalo population of our Union Territory of Puducherry.

2. Frozen Semen Bank : The Frozen Semen Bank at Puducherry was established during the year 1976. It has been instrumental in running the Artificial Insemination Programme as per the Cross breeding Policy of this Department. The Semen Bank is manned by one Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, under the Joint Director(L.P.) and has supportive technical staff in the form of Assistant Veterinarian and Attendants.

Purchase of Frozen Semen : Artificial Insemination by frozen semen has proven to be most effective tool for the genetic improvement of cattle of the country for sustained milk production which also has dove-tailing effects on the agricultural economy and income, enhanced milk production, increase of quality animals, poverty alleviation, and reduction of mal nutrition. The bulls from which the semen is collected, preserved and stored as frozen semen are playing vital role in transmitting high quality genetic material like good conception rate, free from disease, increase production and other quality aspects in Artificial insemination by frozen semen. Any defects in the bull are leading to low conception rate, low production, and other communicable disease which will lead to economic loss to farming community and difficulty in keeping the farming community in the dairy industry which is the major subsidiary income for the farming community. Hence, the department is purchasing the required doses of Frozen Semen from the 'A' Grade semen production stations from the year 2008-09, as per the list of Central Monitoring Unit of Central Frozen Semen Production and Training Institute, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

1. **Functions:-**
2. Purchase, Storage and Distribution of semen, Liquid Nitrogen(LN2), Artificial Insemination related inputs, accessories and toiletries
3. Distribution of the Semen, LN2 & above items at prescribed periodical intervals to all the Key Village Units in Puducherry and Karaikal region.
4. Keeping a continuous vigil on the purchased/stored semen straws for post thaw motility, to ensure better fertility rates.
5. Purchase, storage and supply of medicines, feed supplements and other inputs for the Key Village Units.

3. Key Village Scheme

The cattle development activities in the beginning constituted with the distribution of breeding bulls to interested cattle breeders to upgrade the quality of cattle. This was succeeded by Key Village Scheme at compact areas in selected pockets. The primary object of the scheme is to bring forth pedigree type of cattle wealth and that too within a short span. Therefore it is a scheme for the development of cattle in selected compact areas and provides for a multifaced approach to the problem by simultaneous attention to breeding feeding, disease control etc. The basic objective of the scheme is the rapid multiplication of crossbred cattle for meeting the acute shortage of high quality animals by grading up of the indigenous cattle population. The term key village is expressively worded. It shows that the key village holds the key to the successful cattle improvement can be achieved only by large scale work in villages where most of the cattle breeding is carried on.

Sl. No.	Number of Key Village Center
1	Puducherry
2	Karaikal
Sl. No.	Number of Blocks in the Key Village Centres

Sl. No.	Number of Key Village Center
1	Puducherry
2	Karaikal
Sl. No.	Number of Key Village Units
1	Puducherry
2	Karaikal
3	Mahe
4	Yanam
Sl. No.	Urban Artificial Insemination Centre
1	Puducherry
2	Karaikal
Sl. No.	Mobile Artificial Insemination Units
1	Puducherry
2	Karaikal
Sl. No.	Frozen Semen Bank
1	Puducherry

The overall in-charge of Key Village Centres and Key Village Units is the Joint Director (Livestock Production). The Key Village Units are grouped in 4 Blocks in respect of Puducherry Region and 1 Block in Karaikal Region and are supervised by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeons in the Key Village Centres. The staff pattern of a Key Village Unit is one post of Assistant Veterinarian and one post of Attendant. In the Key Village Unit, the following works are performed by the staff:-

1. Artificial Insemination work in cattle in the Key Village Units situated in the Rural Areas
2. Performing Pregnancy Verification & Calf Verification
3. First aid and Minor Veterinary Services.
4. Vaccination of animals against various contagious and non-contagious diseases.
5. Conduct of Calf Rallies.
6. Deworming of cattle.

7. Assisting the Commune Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in the following departmental activities – a) Farmers Meet, b) Health Camp, c) Livestock Show, d) Farmers Seminar, e) Feed Distribution and f) Infertility Camp
8. Assisting Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at the Dispensary level in the treatment of animals.
9. Extension and Field Publicity Work of all Departmental activities.
10. Assisting the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in implementing the various schemes.

11. Maintenance of all Records and Registers pertaining to the scheme / programme activities

1. Artificial Insemination

Artificial Insemination for cattle is carried out in all the 71 Key Village Units of the Union Territory . The animal brought is first examined for detection of heat. If proper heat is detected the Artificial Insemination is done with appropriate semen straw using Recto-Vaginal Technique with the help of a sterile Artificial Insemination catheter and the semen is deposited in the uterus of the animal by the veterinarian in dispensaries and by trained Assistant Veterinarian in the Key Village Units. The details of Artificial Insemination like type of semen, bull No., date & other relevant details are recorded in the Artificial Insemination Hand book supplied to the farmers, by the Department. A separate page is maintained for each and every animal maintained by the farmers.

2. Pregnancy & Calf Verifications

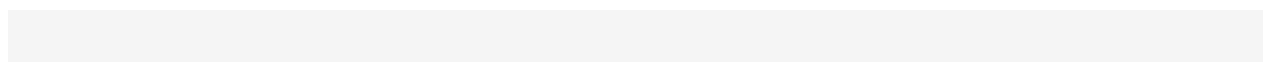
After 60 days from the date of last A.I., the animal can be examined per-rectum for verification of pregnancy, and if found positive for pregnancy then it is recorded in the A.I. hand book of the farmer and the tentative date of calving is also given and the same is also recorded in the A.I. register of the Key Village Units.

If the animal is not pregnant then the animal is treated wherever necessary to bring the animal back to heat for doing A.I. and the owner is advised accordingly as per case is concerned.

When the calf is born, it is again recorded both in the hand book and the Key Village Unit's calf born register. The female calves born will be inducted for the calf rally and into other schemes like the Calf Rearing Scheme etc.

The pregnancy and calf verification is periodically done by the field staff - the Assistant Veterinarian and supervised or cross-checked by the Veterinary Assistant Surgeon. The Assistant Veterinarian visit the villages in the Afternoon session as per the advance tour programme. The Advance Tour programme of the Assistant Veterinarian of each Key Village Unit is given below

5. Conduct of Calf Rallies:



Conduct of calf rallies provide the physical inspection and verification of the female calves produced by the field units out of Artificial Insemination. It is also a meeting place for the livestock owners to

see for them to improve the management technique adopted by the co-livestock owners and to practically follow the feeding methods to improve the health of their calves. The selected good female calves would be awarded cash prizes (I Prize Rs.500/-; II Prize Rs.300/-; and III Prize Rs.200/-) as incentives to the owners of calves so as to motivate them to maintain their calves in a healthy condition and get maximum benefits.

6. Compensation to Un-insured animals In view of safeguarding the interest of farmers and encouraging them to rear milch animals to maintain milk production, compensating the loss caused to farmers by death due to accident or diseases (or) permanent total disablement of their un-insured milch cows / buffalo resulting in which the cows becomes permanent total incapacity to conceive or yield milk and in case of Bullocks resulting in permanent total incapacity for the normal purpose of usage and creating confidence in the farmers to manage their occupation and prevent them from changing over to other subsidiary occupations. In the case of death of un-insured animal, the farmer will get compensation of Rs.6000/- and in the case of permanent total disablement of uninsured livestock, the farmers will get compensation of Rs.3000/-.

Poultry Development Scheme

Poultry can play very important role in the diversification of agriculture, particularly in view of the fact that with ever increasing population, there is tremendous pressure on land. If poultry is taken up on sound basis, it can help to harness triple benefits ie additional employment income with least investment in backyard production, Over and above, poultry farming is quite and eco-friendly activity and can revert the trends of migration of rural youth.

Poultry farming is now gaining considerable momentum in this Union Territory . As poultry farming has got a good potential as a source of supplementary income and even as the main source of livelihood to the farmers, the Department has taken up the implementation of various programme for popularizing poultry farming in this Union territory. To meet the growing demand of unadulterated protein and due to the awakening among the urban populace to the importance of eggs the department started adopting all the available advanced technology to increase the annual egg production with improved birds.

Organization of Poultry Development Programme

DIRECTOR- Head of Department

JOINT DIRECTOR (POULTRY)- Programme Officer

Location	Development Programme
----------	-----------------------

Puducherry	1. Intensive Poultry Development Project, Puducherry 2. Livestock Poultry Research And Extension Centre, Kariamanickam
Karaikal	1. Government Poultry Farm, T. R. Pattinam 2. Government Poultry Farm, Kottucherry
Mahe	1. Government Poultry Farm, Palloor
Yanam	1. Government Poultry Farm, Yanam

Intensive Poultry Development Programme or Project

Poultry enterprises has advanced by leaps and bounds and the backyard systems of poultry keeping in the rural families is mostly run by the women folk and the Department aims at improving the breeding quality of these birds which will ultimately increase the production of the UT to a great extent. The Intensive Poultry Development Project is an important poultry development scheme has started yielding good results commercial poultry farming. Under this scheme farmers are encouraged to set up commercial poultry farms for which all required technical assistance are provided . The primary work under this is to offer a package of input services in all aspects of poultry, which included ducks also. The main activity of prophylactic vaccination for poultry including ducks . Diagnostic services are undertaken by conducting post mortem of specimen received from the poultry farmers. Prophylactic and post exposure treatment are provided at free of cost

Services available with the scheme

1. Consultancy for setting up of new poultry farms
2. Preparation of Project reports
3. Technical guidance for maintenance of poultry farms
4. Diagnosis and treatment of poultry diseases at poultry farms
5. Power Concession to poultry farms
6. Free vaccination and treatment for birds at poultry farms

How-to avail the Services

The services are available to all farmers who maintains organized poultry farms and register with the contact person and provide all required details.

The contact persons for availing the services

Livestock and Poultry Research and Extension Centre.

The farm functions as a rearing center for day old chicks of dual type. The day old chicks intended for distribution are reared unto 6-8 weeks of age and they are sold to the public at the subsidized rate. In Puducherry the farm is functioning at Kariamanickam village in Nettapakam commune and act as demonstration and training purpose.

In Karaikal there are two farms one at T.R.Pattinam and other at Kottucherry. In Mahe and Yanam similar farms have been set up one at each region. These farms are functioning only as growing centres for day old chicks of dual purpose chicks upto 6-8 weeks of age and then distributed to the farmers and to act as demonstration and training purpose.

Schemes implemented Under Poultry Development

1. Distribution of dual purpose poultry to farmers for backyard poultry production
2. Distribution of turkey poults to farmers for backyard poultry production
3. Distribution of 18 weeks layer pullet to farmers for egg production at backyard