

Eastern Regional Station of IVRI organized Animal Health–cum- Awareness Programme in Hooghly District, West Bengal under Tribal Sub-Plan.

Eastern Regional Station (ERS) of Indian Veterinary Research Institute (IVRI), Kolkata organised Animal Health Camps–cum- Awareness Programmes at Jungal Para and Korapara-Narayanpur villages of Haripal Block, Hooghly District, West Bengal on 15th and 29th March, 2017, respectively under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP). As livestock rearing is one of the major resources of livelihood of resource–poor villagers, animal health camp was conducted with special emphasis on health coverage provided to different species of animals such as cattle (115), goat (275), poultry (125) and pig (14) for various ailments including gastro-intestinal disorders, fever, ectoparasitic infestations, inappetance, debility, anaemia, infertility, repeat breeding, skin disorders etc. Further, deworming programme was also carried out for livestock. Besides, farmers were also provided with mineral mixture supplements for their animals.

In order to prevent the major killer diseases particularly of cattle, goat, sheep, chicken and duck which are being reared in almost every household, vaccines such as Trio-Vaccine (combined FMD+HS+BQ) vaccine was given to cattle (95) and PPR vaccine were given to goats (292).

As part of awareness programme, the farmers were advised about the importance of vaccination for prevention and control of major killer diseases. The problems raised by the farmers in connection with health, feeding, housing and management aspects of livestock and poultry were also addressed by the scientists. Leaflets in local language (Bengali) on



vaccination schedules for cattle, chicken and duck; rabies, bird flu, parasitic diseases, tuberculosis, actinomycosis, brucellosis, Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), fishborne trematode parasites, integrated fish-cum-duck farming and farming systems of cattle, goat, duck etc. were distributed among the farmers to raise awareness about zoonotic diseases and scientific animal farming systems. The tribal farmers were found to be highly motivated by organization of such programmes in their villages.



Various Activities under Tribal Sub-Plan