

Livestock Health Division

India's livestock sector plays an important role in national economy and socio economic development of the country. It is emerging as an important growth engine of the Indian economy and its share in gross domestic production has been rising gradually.

With improvement in quality of livestock through cross-breeding programmes, the susceptibility of livestock to various diseases including exotic diseases has increased. In order to reduce morbidity and mortality, efforts are being made by the States/Union Territories Governments to provide better health care through network of Polyclinics/Veterinary Hospitals, Dispensaries and First-Aid Centers including Mobile Veterinary Dispensaries. In order to provide referral services, over and above the existing disease diagnostic laboratories in the States, one Central and five Regional Disease Diagnostic Laboratories have been established which are now fully functional. Further, for control of major livestock and poultry diseases by way of prophylactic vaccination, the required quantity of vaccines are being produced in the country at 27 veterinary vaccine production units including 20 in public sector. Prevention, control and containment of animal disease is one of the major challenge because of which frequent outbreaks of diseases like FMD, BQ, PPR, Influenza etc. continue to be a threat to livestock health and productivity.

Apart from efforts to ensure better livestock health in the country, necessary steps are also being made to prevent ingress of diseases from outside the country and to maintain standards of veterinary drugs and formulations. Drug Controller General of India regulates the quality of veterinary drugs and biologicals in consultation with this Department.

Following two schemes are implemented by Livestock Health Division:

- 1. Central Sector Scheme - Directorate of Animal Health**
- 2. Centrally Sponsored Scheme - Livestock Health & Disease Control**