

## Padi Pantalu – Case study on Animal Health camps

Indian livestock sector accounts 59 per cent of the agricultural GDP (Gross Domestic Product), and Chittoor district is one of the four districts of Rayalaseema regions of Andhra Pradesh widely known as “**Andhra’s Anand**”, ranks No.1 in the milk production with 27.5 per cent growth rate. The district has 3 lakh dairy farmers with 10.25 lakh cattle, majority of them are crossbreed variety. Kurabalakota and Valmikipuram are two mandals of Chittoor district where 80 per cent of farmer families depend up on cattle for their livelihoods.

Mostly poor small and marginal farmers and landless farmers in these two mandals own 71 per cent of cattle, 66 per cent of small ruminants, and 74 per cent of poultry. Livestock plays an important role to sustain livelihoods of the vulnerable community, those inhabiting drylands in particular. Livestock in these regions provides a flexible financial reserve and good social security in bad crop years for the rural population.

However, livestock which is owned and reared by the poorest, is plagued by a large number of endemic bacterial, viral and parasitic diseases, causing considerable economic losses especially during particular seasons such as rainy and winter months i.e. June to December every year.

In Chittoor district, list of animal diseases that affect the profitability of rearing in,

### ❖ **Large ruminants (Cows, Buffalos)**

- “*Mastitis*” is considered to be one of the expensive diseases in terms of production losses and it is widespread among dairy animals
- “*Foot and Mouth Disease*” (FMD), “*Haemorrhagic septicaemia*” is endemic and is reported throughout the year
- The outbreak of newly spread disease in cattle, “*Lumpy Skin Disease*” (LSD) is seen in the region
- “*Repeat breeding*” a reproductive issue in animals with problems of anoestrus, cervicitis, endometritis, pyometra and other hormonal imbalances

### ❖ **Small ruminants (Sheep, Goat)**

- “*Blue tongue*” a noncontiguous, insect-borne, viral disease of ruminants and the virus is transmitted by the midges
- “*Foot rot*” sheep and goats frequently experience debilitating pain, discomfort and lameness, which can affect their ability to graze or move to the feed bunk. These animals can die from starvation or become more susceptible to other diseases.
- “*Enterotoxemia*” (also known as pulpy kidney) occurs when a bacteria that normally inhabits the animal's intestines without causing problems begins to multiply and produce a toxin that poisons the animal
- “*Inbreeding depression*” poorer reproductive efficiency including higher mortality



Lumpy Skin



Foot & Mouth



Blue Tongue



Enterotoxaemia (Pulpy Kidney)

The major reason that contributed to the high losses among the livestock rearers is due to lack of knowledge among the poor livestock keepers on the important diseases affecting cattle and small ruminants. The only solution to control the losses due to morbidity and mortality in livestock is providing appropriate extensive education through various delivery modes such as awareness programs, training sessions and animal health camps.

Considering animal health camps as the only solution for this serious problem in livestock, **APMAS** with its working experience is implementing **“Padi Pantalu”** project with its donor partner **AEIN, Luxemburg** since 2020 in Kurabalakota and Valmikipuram mandals of Chittoor district.

Under this project, Animal (cows, buffalos, sheep and goat) health camps are being organized to in villages in two mandals as follows;

Valmikipuram (VLP)	Kurabalakota (KBK)
1. Ayyavaripalli	1. Diguvaboyaalli
2. Chinnagangavaripalli	2. Erravalli
3. Burujugadda	3. Chennamarri
4. Jarravaaripalli	4. Poojarivaripalli
5. Kothapalli	5. Tettu
6. Mallireddygaripalli	6. Murthynayinapalli
7. Danduvaripalli	7. Galetivaripalli
8. Pyarampalli	8. Molakavaripalli
9. Gangadoddi	9. Kondaturpu

10. Ogulampalli	10. Matlivaripalli
11. Gelsamvaripalli	11. Dadamvaripalli
12. Kotapalli	12. Thupalli
13. Tallapalli	13. Chinthamakulapalli
14. Manchuru	14. Pichalavandlapalli
15. Pulleticheruvupalli	
16. Kuraparthi	
17. Aramadaka	
18. Musturuvandlapalli – kothapalli	
19. Velagapalli	
20. Nallamandlapalli	
21. Vittalam	
22. Chintalavaripalli	

Awareness camps, training and animal health camps were held every month in the 36 villages of 2 mandals with the support of regional Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), to reduce effect of the diseases and control them. The animal health camps include deticking to eliminate echoparasites; deworming in sheep, goat of age 9 months to reduce the mortality rate, malnutrition and to increase resistance to diseases; deworming to milch animals are done at its third month to increase the health milk yield and reproduction; treating of sick animals for fever; treatment to gynec disorders and underproductive animals have resulted in health calf births and increased milk production; minor surgeries like patellar desmotomy, eye ball evisceration are conducted; scheduled vaccinations have increase resistance to serious problems; mineral mixture supplements were provided to the small ruminants to keep them healthy; artificial inseminations increase the healthy calf production in convergence with animal husbandry (veterinary) department (government), Andhra Pradesh.



<b>Livestock Management –Animal Health Camp 2020</b>											
<b>No of Animal Health Camp</b>			<b>No of farmers benefitted</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>No of livestock</b>			<b>No of Sheep/goat Covered</b>		
<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>KBK+VLP</b>	<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>Total</b>
12	14	26	462	479	941	1661	2114	3775	1286	3213	4499

<b>Livestock Management – Sheep and Goat Deworming 2020</b>											
<b>No of Sheep And goat deworming</b>			<b>No of farmers benefitted</b>		<b>Total</b>			<b>No of Sheep/goat Covered</b>			
<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>Total</b>	
6	4	10	31	20	31	20	51	1536	1203	2739	

<b>Livestock Management –Animal Health Camp 2021</b>											
<b>No of Animal Health Camp</b>			<b>No of farmers benefitted</b>		<b>Total</b>	<b>No of livestock</b>			<b>No of Sheep/goat Covered</b>		
<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>KBK+VLP</b>	<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>Total</b>
4	4	8	79	90	169	481	355	816	481	618	1099

<b>Livestock Management – Sheep and Goat Deworming 2021</b>											
<b>No of Sheep And goat deworming</b>			<b>No of farmers benefitted</b>		<b>Total</b>			<b>No of Sheep/goat Covered</b>			
<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>Total</b>	
8	10	18	24	28	24	28	52	2070	3339	5409	

<b>Livestock Management – Sheep and Goat Health camps 2021</b>											
<b>No of Sheep And goat deworming</b>			<b>No of farmers benefitted</b>		<b>Total</b>			<b>No of Sheep/goat Covered</b>			
<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>KBK</b>	<b>VLP</b>	<b>Total</b>	
8	10	18	22	30	26	30	56	1346	2827	4173	

### **Conclusion:**

These animal health camps have increased knowledge and awareness in the livestock farmers while reduced the incidence of major diseases like lumpy skin disease, foot and mouth rot, enterotoxaemia and blue tongue. The cattle population, milk yield and improved health conditions project area.