

JOB ROLE – ANIMAL HEALTH WORKER

Sector – Agriculture

(Qualification Pack Code: AGR/Q4804)

Class IX



PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education
Shyamla Hills, Bhopal – 462 013 , Madhya Pradesh, India

www.psscive.ac.in

UNIT 4: IMPLEMENTATION OF PREVENTIVE ANIMAL HEALTH CARE

Session 2: Diseases Due to Movement of Animals

Content

Title	Slide No.
Session Objectives	4
Introduction	5
Diseases Due to Movement of Animals	6
Mass Movement of Farm Animals	7
Prevention of Diseases during Animal Movement	10
Methods for Tracking Animal Movements	12
Summary	14

Session Objectives

The student will be able to :

- Describe mass movement of farm animals.
- Explain diseases occurring due to movement of animals
- Prevent diseases during animal movement
- Describe the methods for tracking animal movements

Introduction

1. Livestock are moved from one place to another for meeting their requirements for water and feed.
2. Livestock movement on a big scale is a major threat for spread of animal diseases.
3. Tracking the mass movement of farm animal is a very important in preventing the spread of contagious diseases.

Diseases Due to Mass Movement of Animals

1. Mass movement of animals spreads the pathogens from one area to another and introduce such pathogens to newer areas.
2. Such unquarantined mass movements of animals, spreads the highly contagious livestock diseases like Foot and Mouth disease (FMD) and Rinderpest etc.
3. Hence it is essential to record and quarantine the movement of animals to control diseases.

Mass Movement of Animals

In India, livestock movement happens on a massive scale in the following ways

1. Pastoralism
2. Trading
3. Animal Fairs

1. Pastoralism: Herdsmen along with their families and animals move constantly in search of water and pastures for grazing. Such herdsmen keep a large herd of animals like sheep, goats, cattle or camels with them and move to newer places with their herd.

Fig.1 Animal Grower Moving with his Flock of Animals



2. Trading: Livestock and their products are taken from one location to another for farming, sale and consumption.

3. Animal fairs: In our country, animal fairs like the Pushkar Camel Fair and Sonapur Cattle Fair are held for selling and buying of the livestock. These fairs attract large number of buyers, sellers and visitors from all over the country.



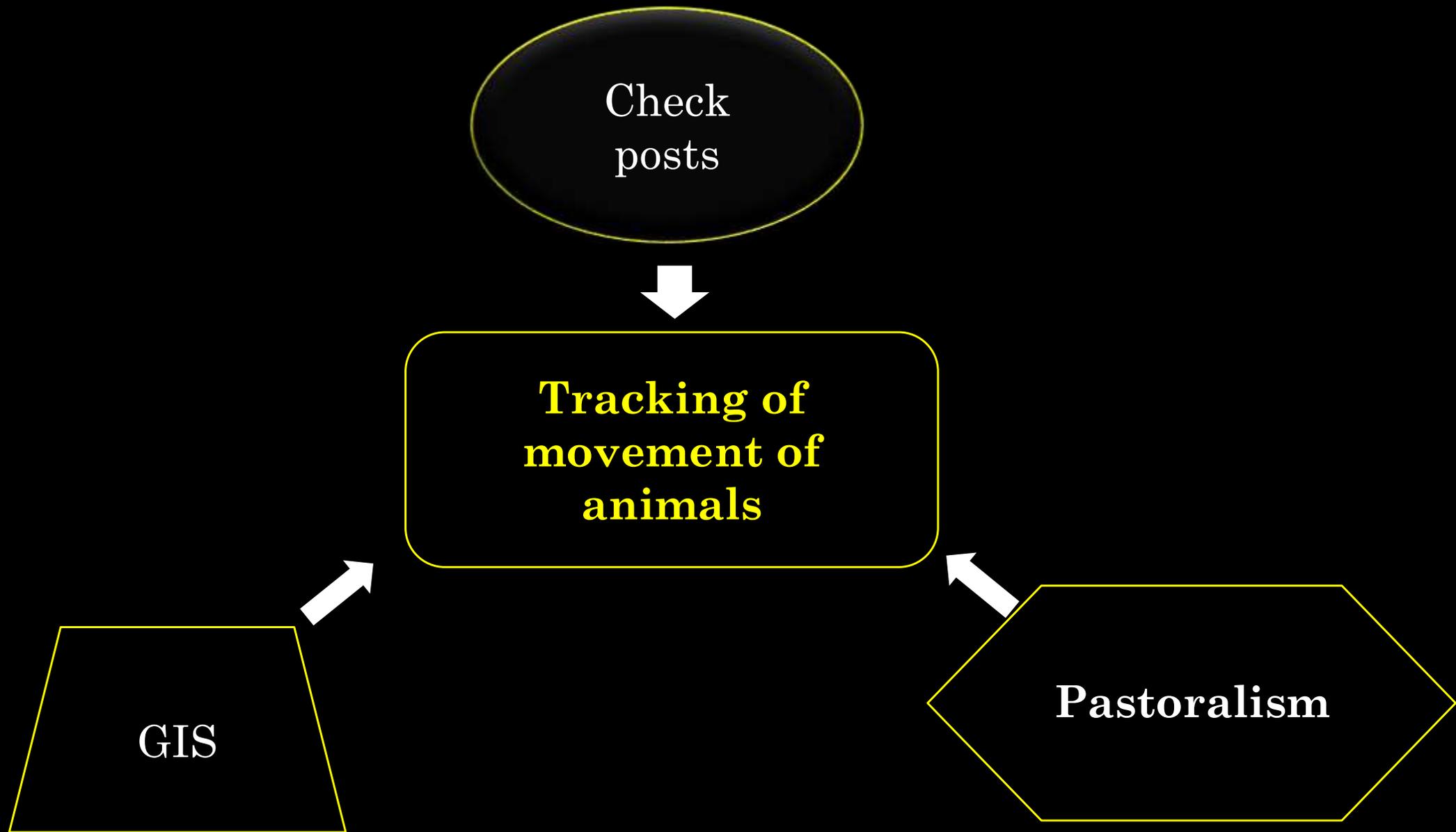
Prevention of Diseases during Animal Movement

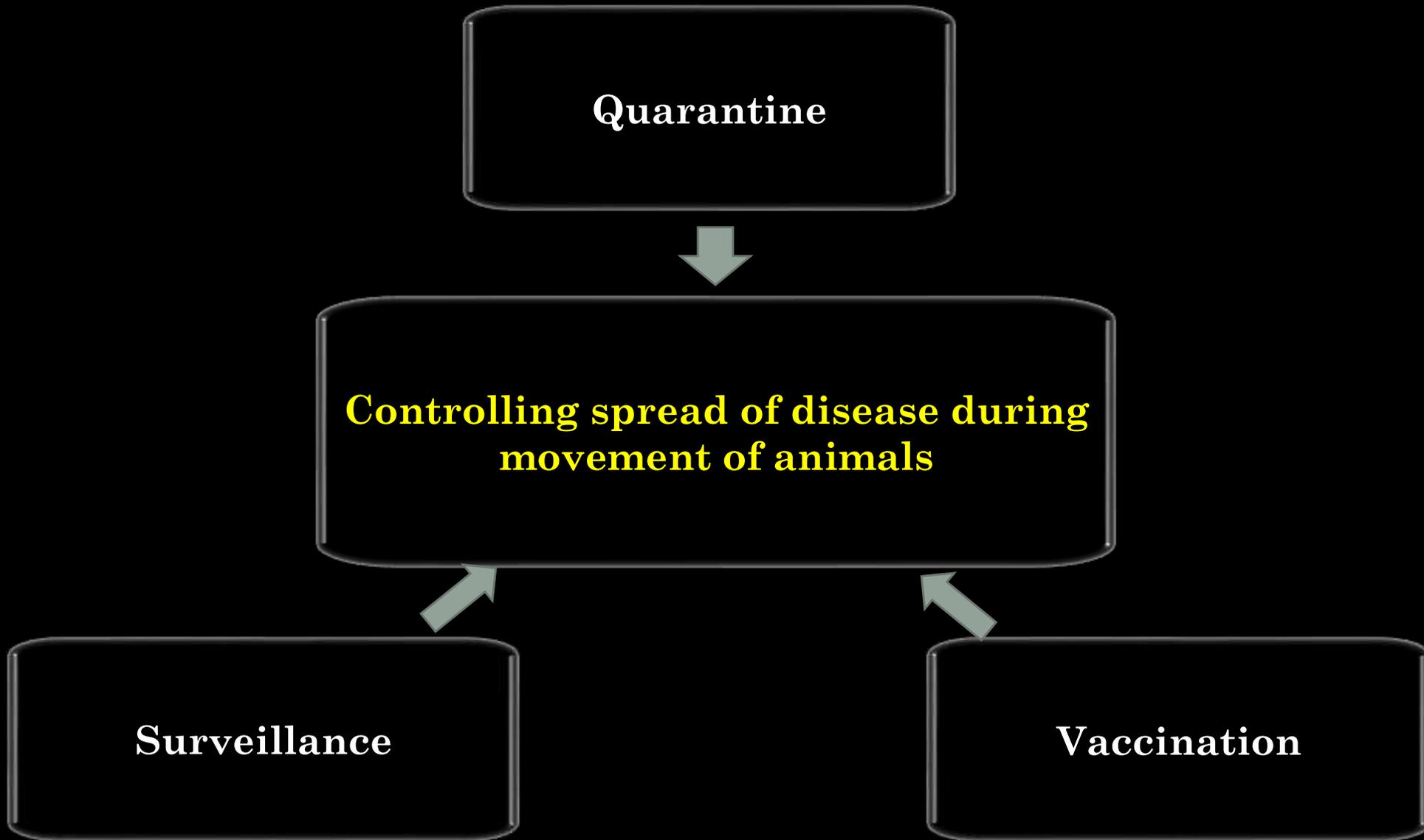
Steps to prevent diseases during movement of animals are:

1. Recording movement of animals from one location to another/ within country and between countries.
2. Permitting only legal movement, disease-free and vaccinated animals.
3. Fencing of borders of adjoining countries to avoid illegal and unquarantined entry of animals.
4. All new animals undergo quarantine for 14 days to rule out diseases and if animals are found infected, they are denied entry.

Methods for Tracking Animal Movements

1. **Through check posts:** Interstate and inter-country movement of livestock are recorded at the check posts.
2. **Through GIS (Geographical Information System):** GIS is a cost effective and accurate system of recording animal movements and can be adopted by most nations where mass movement of livestock takes place.
3. **Tracking pastoral routes:** Movement due to pastoralism can be tracked and recorded.





Summary

- In this session you have learnt about the mass movement of farm animals, diseases occurring due to mass movement, their prevention along with methods of tracking animal movements

Project Coordinator : Dr. Kuldeep Singh

Assistance

Dr. Preeti Dixit

Mr. Jeetendra



Joint Director

**PSS Central Institute of Vocational Education
Shyamla Hills, Bhopal – 462013 , Madhya Pradesh, India**

E-mail: jdpsscive@gmail.com

Tel. +91 755 2660691, 2704100, 2660391, 2660564

Fax +91 755 2660481

Website: www.psscive.ac.in