**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

Bangladesh is an over populated, rural and agrarian country in the world and livestock has been an important component of the mixed farming system practiced in Bangladesh for centuries. About 80% of our population is employed in agriculture and livestock farming. Twenty percent people are involved in livestock sector as permanent occupation. The contribution of Livestock in the magnitude of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is about 2.6 % in Bangladesh (Anon, 2010). But the livestock diseases and disorders of animals are the most important hindrance towards livestock development in our country. In Bangladesh at present, there are about 22.90 million cattle 1.26 million buffaloes, 21.56 million goats, 2.78 million sheep, 212.47 million chickens, 39.84 million duck in our country (DLS, 2009). In addition livestock disease is one of the main important hindrances towards the development of the livestock. As a result the direct impact of animal disease includes loss & productivity, through the death or slaughter of the animals, reduce production of milk, meat & reduce productive capacity. Afazuddin (1985) estimated, TK. 1,08067.75 as an annual economic loss due to various parasitic diseases at Savar military farm. Parasitism claims to be the main obstacle in livestock rearing in Bangladesh (Jabber and Green, 1983).

Veterinary hospital is an ideal and reliable source of information about animal diseases and their solution. People from the neighboring areas bring their sick animals to the Veterinary hospital every day. Analysis of the case record gives a comprehensive idea about the disease problems at local areas.

Feni district is one of the important sites for livestock population and most of the common livestock diseases are frequently found in this area. That’s why this study was conducted at the Feni Sadar Upazilla for two months during internship training program with the following objectives:

1. To determine the prevalence of different diseases and disorders of livestock (cattle and goats).
2. To study the infection with different demographic variable (age, sex etc).