

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF VETERINARY SCIENCES (INDIA)

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NAVS NEWSLETTER

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF VETERINARY SCIENCES (INDIA)

OUR MISSI**ON**

"To consolidate and promote the views of scientific community on all policy matters related to Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry in the welfare of India; to encourage better training and utilization of veterinary talent and enterprise in the country; to strive for advancement of livestock sector in the national economy; to promote animal welfare; to protect environment; and to safeguard the interests of the profession and to gain greater recognition and acclaim for it".

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- 1. First NAVS Convocation: 18th December 1996 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi
- 2. Second NAVS Convocation: 30th January 2000 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi
- 3. Third NAVS Convocation: 16th April 2002 at IVRI, Izatnagar, U.P.
- 4. Fourth NAVS Convocation: 7th May 2005 at GBPUAT, Pantnagar, Uttrakhand
- 5. Fifth NAVS Convocation: 5th May 2006 at JNKVV, Jabalpur, M.P.
- 6. Sixth NAVS Convocation: 28th June 2007 at KVAFSU, Bangalore, Karnataka
- 7. Seventh NAVS Convocation: 16 May 2008 at SKUAST, Jammu, J & K
- 8. Eighth NAVS Convocation: 23rd January 2009 at SVVU, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh
- 9. Ninth NAVS Convocation: 30th October 2010 at NDRI, Karnal, Haryana.
- 10. Tenth NAVS Convocation: 12th November 2011 at RAJUVAS, Bikaner, Rajasthan.
- 11. Eleventh NAVS Convocation: 2nd November 2012 at DUVASU, Mathura, U.P.
- 12. Twelfth NAVS Convocation: 28th January 2014 at LUVAS, Hisar, Haryana
- 13. Thirteenth NAVS Convocation: 28th February 2015 at CGKV, Durg, Chhatisgarh

CONTACT US

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^{*} Since deceased

2. EDITOR'S NOTE

Face of Grief

During the past quarter, the profession lost two very eminent Fellows of NAVS (I) - Dr. B.K. Soni & Dr. Balwant Singh - whose obituaries appear elsewhere in this issue of the NAVS Newsletter. Apart from the fact that both of them and I belonged to the same generation of veterinarians, I also had a very close and long personal and professional association with both of them and am, thus, facing s professional-cum-personal grief at their demises.

Being professionally associated with **Dr. Balbir Krishna Soni** in the initial 25 years of his career from 1954 to 1979, first at Bikaner from 1954 to 1962, then at Pantnagar from 1963 to 1965 and subsequently during his tenure as DDG ICAR, I was fortunate also to have had a close personal relationship with him during that period.





B.K. Soni R.N. Kohli (In Bikaner in 1961)

My sense of his grief at the loss of one of my last surviving mentors, colleague and true friend is deeply heartfelt. Dr. Soni was only 5 years older than me and the relationships that develop during the early years of life are difficult to get erased from your memory even during the evening of your lives. I fondly remember all his good deeds and pray for his soul to rest in peace.

I and **Dr. Balwant Singh** joined as Professors in the newly started Veterinary College at PAU Ludhiana on the same day in late 1971, but I was declared senior because of being a bit older to him. He was joining soon after getting his Ph.D. from IVRI under Dr. C.M. Singh, while I was shifting from HAU Hisar a couple of years after returning to India from Bulgaria upon obtaining the Doctorate degree from there. We were always on the same wavelength as professional colleagues during the tumultuous developmental stages of the veterinary college and were known for strong co-operation with each other in building our respective departments. The professional bond soon percolated to a personal level. While I left PAU in 1981 for almost two decades of work abroad for developing new institutions, Dr. Balwant Singh continued at Ludhiana to serve PAU till retirement and came to be known as an excellent teacher of pathology. His work as a dean of the college was also appreciated by one and all. After retirement he shifted to USA/Australia to live with his family members. Pray his soul rests in peace. **Prof. Dr. R.N. Kohli**

If walking was good for your health, the postman would have been immortal.

A whale swims all day, mainly eat fish, drinks water, but is still fat.

A rabbit runs and hops and only lives 15 years, while a tortoise doesn't run and does mostly nothing, yet it lives for 150 years.

And you tell me to exercise? I don't think so.

3. LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Dr. Kohli, Thanks for timely release of NAVS Newsletter. We appreciate your sincere efforts. Wish you and your family a Very Happy, Healthy and Prosperous New Year **Prof. K M L Pathak,** Deputy Director General (Animal Sciences) and President, NAVS (I)

Dear Dr. Kohli, Thank you very much for sending me the January 2015 issue of NAVS Newsletter, just in time as before. We all need to learn from you about the punctuality, dedication and selfless devotion to the work in hand for a larger cause. My greatest regards to you for bringing out very informative quality Newsletter which is serving as Ambassador of the Academy in India and abroad. I take this opportunity to wish you a very Happy and satisfying 2015, and a Healthy long life ahead with missionary zeal to serve the profession.

Prof. (Dr.) M. P. Yadav, Former President, NAVS (I). Email: Yadav_mp@hotmail.com

Dear Prof. Kohli, Reading Newsletter of NAVS every time makes me feel proud to be a component of this august Academy. What I consider to be of utmost significant has been that, the fellows have become interactive. Views and counter views expressed across the fellowship is a healthy trend which will help in bringing greater vibrancy to the system. Prof. Kohli, you are credited for having infused charm amongst us through this publication by successfully and meticulously pooling valuable inputs from different sources in a single thread. **Dr Jitendra Singh Bhatia,** Former ADG (EDU), ICAR, 8, Khalsa College, GT Road, Amritsar, Punjab, MOB-09316612588; Email:

Dear Dr Kohli ji! WISH YOU ALL A HAPPY NEW YEAR 2015! The quality of NAVS News letter is improving issue after issue and a great job done by you for the profession.

Prof Suresh S Honnappagol, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Dept. of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt of India, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi 110 001, sskvafsu@yahoo.co.in; 011- 25848045; Fax - 011- 25848045

Dear Dr. Kohli, Thanks for circulating NAVS News Letter which is well informative for the professionals but the information I sent to you have not been included which may kindly be seen. **Dr. Lal Krishna,** Treasurer, NAVS (I)

Dear Dr. R. N. Kohli, I congratulate you for January 2015 issue of NAVS NEWSLETTER. It is good quality newsletter covers news around the veterinary profession. I suggest to improve the presentation quality of the newsletter with the help of good commercial designer.

Dr.Anjum Sherasiya,

Editor-Veterinary World, editorveterinaryworld@gmail.com; www.veterinaryworld.org

Dear Dr Kohli, Thanks for the News Letter. I availed of VRS with effect from 31/8/2014 from the post of Professor and HoD, Department of LPM, Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Veterinary Education and Research, Puducherry: 605 009. I am now at Mysore.

Prof. P V Sreenivasaiah, # 164, 2nd Cross, Roopanagar, MYSORE: 570 026 (Karnataka)

Email: prof.pvs@gmail.com; Mobile: 9901011773; Landline: 0821 - 2303138

Dear Prof Kohli, I wish you and readers of NAVS Newsletter a happy and prosperous New Year. I appreciate your dedication and selfless service to the profession. I know that bringing out the Newsletter is by no means an ordinary task. It needs dedication, devotion and above all commitment to bring out the Newsletter. Even a lexicographer will find words to describe your efforts in fulfilling this uphill task. I pray almighty to bestow his blessings to you for a health life to continue this selfless service to the profession. I also take this opportunity to wish Dr VK Taneja for a happy, healthy and peaceful retired life.

Dr. Villipunoor Alwar Srinivasan, Advisor, National Dairy Development Board, 33, Telecom Nagar, Gachibowli, Hyderabad.500 032. E.Mail: vasrini@rediffmail.com; Phone: 040-23000446

Dear Dr. Kohli, Sincere thank you for putting out yet another exceedingly informative Newsletter. I truly enjoy reading it and look forward to receiving next issue. **Dr. Autar Karihaloo**, karihaloo@gmail.com

Dear Sir! I appreciate the timely publication of NAVS Newsletter which is very useful & informative..Sir! Could it be possible to publish this in RAJBHASHA/HINDI, too?

Dr. Ramesh Keshri; crckeshri@gmail.com>

Thanks Prof. Dr. Kohli for the wonderful Newsletter.

Dr Prem Gupta

Respected Sir, With my best regards I thankfully acknowledge your mail with January 2015 issue of NAVS Newsletter as attachment. We have been receiving these Newsletters very regularly with excellent information of our concern. We extend our gratitude & congratulations for the same. Also our best wishes for a Very Happy, Healthy, Peaceful & Prosperous New Year-2015. **Dr. Dinesh Shukla**, dcshukla8@hotmail.com

Dear Dr. Kohli, I must congratulate you for bringing out the NAVS Newsletter so regularly and very much on time. The Newsletter has been very informative and I am sure it is very useful to all its readers. I wish you and all the members of the academy a very happy, prosperous and productive new year. I also wish GRAND SUCCESS to the NAVS conference to be held at Durg. I hope I will be able to attend this conference. Thanking you and with personal regards, Dr. **Bipra charan Patnayak**, Bhubaneswar-751023;

bpatnayak@yahoo.co.uk>



4: FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK

ZOONOSES: THE DOUBLE EDGED SWORD

I wish to focus on one of the major and growing challenges for the international community at large and the developing resource-poor countries in particular. Zoonoses act as double-edged sword by producing debilitating illnesses in humans and also undermining the productivity of animals thereby worsening the protein-energy malnutrition. Presently more than 250 zoonoses of varied etiologies viz.

bacterial viral, rickettsail, fungal and parasitic, are recognized. Overall approximately 60% of recognized human pathogens are zoonotic and 75% of recently emerging diseases can be traced to animals, mostly wild. The list keeps expanding with new zoonotic infections emerging and contributing to human suffering. Development of improved diagnostics, like molecular and imaging techniques, have contributed to this trend. Global agencies like WHO/OIE have taken cognizance of the threat perceptions in a series of Expert Committee meetings over the last several decades on various zoonotic diseases. A wide range of animals (domestic, pet, companion, zoo, wild and synanthropic) can act as carriers of zoonotic agents. The epidemiology of zoonoses is of considerable interest to us as several new factors have contributed to the spreading footprints of existing zoonoses as well as emergence of new entities. Most of these factors relate to human activities. As well-informed professionals you may be already knowing some of these; nevertheless I would like to highlight some for participative awareness. To illustrate the thrust of my theme, I would like to cite the example of Ebola virus which originated in Guinea, West Africa when a child put his hand in the hollow of a tree to retrieve a ball but in the process disturbed the bats lodged in the hollow. The bats were carriers of the virus which was transmitted through their bite thereby starting an epidemic.

- 1) Ecological changes brought about by human activities such as deforestation, reclaiming uninhabited territories and raising natural resources for an expanding human population, creates unaccustomed ecosystems for exposure to potential pathogens. Example are human cases of babesiosis and simian malaria. Use of untreated sewage / slurry for irrigation of vegetable crops, is responsible spreading many helminthic infections. A recent study in South India found high percentage of coriander leaves carrying helminth eggs.
- 2) Human migration and settlement: International travel and tourism has contributed to the spread of diseases from one place to another. Travel to tropical and subtropical countries is responsible for increase in incidence of tropical diseases in industrialized countries. *Gardia* cysts and occysts of *Cryptosposidium* are important w.b. contributors to traveller, diarrhoea. Examples of imported infections: An Indian who had newly returned from Zambia was found affected with dermal myiasis caused by African Turubu fly (*Cordylobia anthropaphaga*) in 1981 as the solitary record. A child adopted from a Kolkata orphanage by a Spanish couple was found faecally positive for *Cryptosporidium felis* in 2005, the first record in Spain.

Increased globalization and increasing global market for ethnic foods, fruits, vegetables, some of them originating in countries without adequate food safety procedures.

3) Close proximity and sharing space with animals: In developing countries and rural communities, there is close contact with livestock animals whereas in developed countries petownership appears to be a substantial risk factor for zoonoses like *Ancylostoma caninum* induced eosimophilic enteritis from dogs and toxoplasmosis from cats. In USA, an estimated 75 million

households have one or more pets. The trend is gaining popularity in India also. Rapid population growth and urbanization compel people to keep pets in the confines of apartments, thereby compromising their health.

4) Human food habits: Increasing demand for proteins of animal origin have led to shift in food preferences due to nutrition consciousness and economic development. Some societies prefer exotic and raw or lightly-cooked food. Raw sea food such as molluscs, shrimps and salt water fish are popular but may be candidate for transmission of *Paragonimus* spp. which affects 20 million people worldwide.

Sushi and Sashmi are Japanese cuisine based on raw fish which is gaining popularity worldwide. That and other salt water fish may contribute to spread to nematodes like Anisakis. Eating wild boar can expose to trichinosis.

- 5) Climate change and global warming: The effects are not yet fully realized but in near terms it can result in speedy development of infective stages such as carcariae of *Fasciola*. Fascioliasis is a widely prevalent and economically important disease of ruminants and other mammals but sporadic cases in humans have been recorded. According to Mas Coma *et al.* (2005) the disease is predicted to increase substantially due to climate change effects.
- 6) Higher proportion of immunologically compromised persons due to immunosuppressive disorders like cancers, therapy or age, are vulnerable to various infections including zoonoses like toxaplomosis which can assume life-threatening proportions in them. Special groups like mentally retarded persons and lepers are frequently subject to fly attacks leading to myiases / infected wounds.

At the same time, certain occupational groups like meat handlers, agricultural workers especially animal handlers are at greater risk. We as veterinarians have a special responsibility as we are professionally competent to play a major role in the management of zoonoses in a multi-disciplinary approach for improved surveillance. The least we can do is to educate the public regarding the risk perception of zoonotic diseases and to encourage dog owners to enforce regular deworming.

Prof. Dr. K.M.L. Pathak

5: VET TRACKS

5.1: OBITUARY

5.1.1: Veterinary Doyen Prof. Dr. B. K. Soni Passes Away

India's Veterinary and Animal Science profession learns of the sad demise of Dr. Balbir Krishna Soni - a Doyen of the profession - with a profound sense of grief. His demise in Bangalore on 11th March 2015 after encountering health problems was confirmed by his daughter Mrs. Kavita Sridhar.

Dr. Balbir Krishna Soni was born on 8th April 1928 in that part of undivided India which in 1947 became a part of West Pakistan. He graduated in Veterinary Science from Veterinary



College, Lahore/Hisar, and went to USA for higher studies. He got his M.S. and Ph.D. degrees from Washington State for his research on 'Consumption and Digestibility of Pasture Forages as Determined by the Chromogen Technique' that was published as 160 page book by the State College of Washington in 1953, and on 'A study of the excretion of certain steroid hormones at the time of parturition in normal cows and in cows affected with parturient paresis', the 1st edition of which was first published in 1954.

Upon his return to India in 1954-55, he joined as Professor and Head of Veterinary Physiology in the newly established Veterinary College at Bikaner, Rajasthan, and actively participated in the initial stages of its development under the able leaderships of Col. A.C. Aggarwala, Dr. Handa and Dr. Mohan Singh Purohit. In 1963, he

joined as Dean of the Veterinary College, Pantnagar, in India's first Agricultural University established on USA's Land Grant Pattern (U.P. Agricultural University). He served this University up to 1971, when he joined as Deputy Director General (Animal Sciences) in ICAR, New Delhi, and was on this position up to 1979. Dr. Soni served FAO of UN as regional Animal Production and Health Officer, Bangkok, and the second Secretary of Animal Production and Health Commission for Asia and the Pacific (APHCA) between August 1979 and 1991. One of the key achievements, among others, was the raising of APHCA core budget support scheme for which APHCA received Australian \$ 175,000 - during 1982-85 as extra budget contribution from Government of Australia. APHCA's mission is to enhance the level of nutrition and standard of living of livestock keepers, especially smallholders, livestock value-chain actors, and communities at large through equitable, sustainable and safe livestock sector development. This is achieved by promoting information-generation and exchange, providing normative guidance and coordinating joint action among member countries and other stakeholders.

Dr. B K Soni was the Chairman of the Organising Committee of the "International Workshop on Studies on Feeds And Feeding of Livestock and Poultry Feed Composition, Data Documentation and Feeding Systems in the APHCA Region" held at Manila Midtown Ramada Hotel, Manila, Philippines, 22-24, January 1980, and the proceedings of which edited by L.C. Kearl and L.E. Harris were published in 1980.

Dr. B K Soni, a great Animal Physiologist and a very eminent Science Manager, was one of the eminent scientists closely associated with Society of Animal Physiologists of India. His enthusiastic involvement and leadership from its very inception of the Society was instrumental in establishing the society on a firm footing. Even after his retirement he was constantly guiding the society in its activities by providing his valuable suggestions and advice from time to time. He was also associated with several other professional societies.

Dr. Soni was a true doyen among Veterinary and Animal Science professionals. His academic excellence and administrative acumen saw him occupying leading academic and administrative positions. During his remarkable career he was awarded D.Sc. (honoris causa) degree by G.B. Pant Univ. of Agri. & Tech. Pantnagar & by National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal (Haryana). Dr. Soni was elected as a Fellow of the National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS) in 1992, and was one of the Founder Fellows of the National Academy of Veterinary Sciences elected in 1996. He was also a Fellow of the National Academy of Sciences and was decorated with several other honours during his career. His mild demeanour and concern for raising educational standards endeared him to all professionals. Even after retirement from active services, he was constantly guiding the profession by providing his valuable honorary services to the profession.

The President, Office Bearers, Members of the Governing Council and all the Fellows and Members of the National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India) deeply mourn the passing away of Dr. B.K. Soni and express heartfelt condolences to his family. We pray to the Almighty that the departed soul rest in eternal peace and provide strength to the bereaved family to bear this irreparable loss.

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5.1.2: Eminent Pathologist Prof. Dr. Balwant Singh Passes Away in Australia



Dr. Balwant Singh, an eminent Veterinary Pathologist, and a former Dean of Veterinary College, Ludhiana, passed away on 29/12/2014 in Australia. He started his professional journey as Veterinary Assistant Surgeon in 1959, joined as Lecturer at Hisar and continued as Associate Professor at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana and became Professor of Veterinary Pathology in 1971. He did his Ph.D. in Pathology under Dr. C.M. Singh and was the founder Head of the Department of Veterinary Pathology and served as Dean, College of Veterinary Science, PAU

from 1985 till 1993. He served as Registrar and Chairman of Human Resource Development Cell of PAU prior to his superannuation in 1999. Dr. Balwant Singh was an important pillar of Veterinary Education in India. He was a popular teacher, eminent researcher and an administrator par-excellence. He contributed significantly towards the advancement of veterinary education in India. Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University Teacher's Association held a condolence meeting and expressed profound grief at the demise of Dr. Singh. A large number of his students paid rich tributes on social networking sites to his excellent teaching acumen and knowledge of Pathology. Dr. Balwant Singh was a close colleague, co-worker and friend of the NAVS Editor in Ludhiana from 1971 to 1981 and the latter was grieved at the loss of a great soul.

Dr. Balwant Singh was one of the founder fellows of the National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India). The President, Office Bearers, Members of the Governing Council and all the Fellows and Members of the Academy deeply mourn his passing away and express their heartfelt condolences to his family. We pray to the Almighty that the departed soul rest in eternal peace and provide strength to the bereaved family to bear this irreparable loss.

5.2: APPOINTMENTS, TRANSFERS, PROMOTIONS AND FELICITATIONS

5.2.1: Dr A. S. Nanda joins as GADVASU Vice- Chancellor

Dr Amarjit Singh Nanda, joined as Vice- Chancellor of Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana, on 16th February, 2015. Dr Nanda a former Professor of Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics and founder Director of Research of GADVASU was presently working as Vice-Chancellor of Nanaji Deshmukh University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Jabalpur, (MP). Dr Nanda also served as the Animal Husbandry Commissioner Govt. of India, an Additional Secretary rank in the Central Government from 2010 to 2013.

Born in a small village Kanjali, near historical Kali Wein in Distt Kapurthala, he has meritorious academic record. After his graduation and Masters in Animal Reproduction from PAU Ludhiana, he completed his Fellowship of the Royal Veterinary College of Sweden (FRVCS) from Sweden in 1983 and Ph. D. from UK in 1989. He has the distinction of working



as the Regional Expert on Animal Production at the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Headquarters in Vienna, Austria, and as a Visiting Professor in Hiroshima University Japan and in University of SauPolo, Brazil. As consultant, Dr Nanda visited more than 35 countries. As Head of Department and as the Director for Centre of Advanced Studies in Veterinary Gynaecology and Reproduction, he gave leadership to applied research in animal reproduction. Dr Nanda has more than 200 publications in journals of national and international repute on his credit.

Born and brought-up in a small holders farming family, Dr Nanda is well aware of grassroots level dairy farming problems and during his long career, he always focused his research and its application on field related problems.



After joining in his interaction with Deans and Directors of the university Dr Nanda said that the whole university functionaries will work as a team. We vigorously put our best efforts for holistic development of university and to uplift livestock activities in state. Making research realistic, modern and more useful which

may practically help the farmers will be the top priority. He said that extension services can play a vital role to create awareness among the farmers. Extension experts are field ambassadors of any institute. Need based research and extension activities are prerequisite condition of progress he added. We should keep in mind needs of farmers and end users. Right and effective education may be delivered to students to promote the university amongst the best national and international institutes.

5.2.2: Dr B. N. Tripathi joins as Director ICAR-NRCE, Hisar

Dr B. N. Tripathi recently joined as Director ICAR-National Research Centre on

Equines, Hisar (Haryana). Dr B.N.Tripathi was born on 20 July, 1962. He did his graduation from Veterinary College, Mathura (UP), now DUVAS, in 1984, and MVSc and PhD from Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar (UP) in 1987 and 1990, respectively. Subsequently, he joined ARS services in October, 1990, and served at ICAR-NRC on Equines, Hisar, IVRI, Izatnagar in different capacities, as Head, Division of Animal Health, Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar, Rajasthan 2009-2012 and as a Director National Institute of Animal Health, Baghpat, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt of India (2012-2014) before joining at ICAR-National Research Centre on Equines as the 5th Director on 20th August, 2014.



Dr Tripathi has worked extensively on infectious diseases especially paratuberculosis, clostridiosis, salmonellosis, PPR and EIA of animals. He has published more than 100 original research papers in National and International journals including *Infection and Immunity, Vet Pathol, Vet Microbiol, Res Vet Sci, Vet Res Commun, J Vet Med series B, Small Rum Res, Public Health and Zoonosis, Tropical Animal Health Prod and a review article in Veterinary Bulletin.* He has published three books, one manual and edited three conference proceedings. He has made pioneering contributions on molecular pathogenesis and diagnosis of Johne's disease. He has developed AGID, ELISA and PCR including RT-PCR for the diagnosis of JD. He has applied for one patent.

Dr Tripathi is on the faculty of Veterinary Pathology at IVRI since 1993 and has guided 9 postgraduate students as supervisor and four as Co-supervisor. He has visited a number of European countries, Denmark, Australia, Japan and Bhutan for post-doctoral research and for presenting his research in conferences. His scientific and research contributions have been duly recognized by several awards (**Best Teacher Award** of the IVRI, Drs Jain and Vegad outstanding pathologist award, International Wellcome Trust Fellowship (London), best research paper awards of IAVP, best PhD thesis award for his student, etc) and **Fellowships** (National

Academy of Veterinary Sciences (**FNAVS**), Indian Association of Veterinary Pathologists (**FIAVP**) and Society for Immunology and Immunopathology (**FSIIP**). He became Diplomate ICVP during 2008 after having passed the certification examination conducted by Indian College of Veterinary Pathologists. Dr Tripathi was Chief Editor of Indian Journal of Veterinary Pathology and IAVP Newsletter, 'The Lesion' from 2006-2011. He was **Secretary**, Indian College of Veterinary Pathologists during 2012-14 and currently working as **Secretary General**, Indian Association of Veterinary Pathologists (2013-2016).

5.2.3: Dr. Hari Mohan Saxena Honoured by Life Sciences Foundation of India

The Karnataka based Life Sciences Foundation India has conferred its prestigious National Excellence Award 2014-15 on **Dr. Hari Mohan Saxena**, Professor of Immunology, Department of Veterinary Microbiology, Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Ludhiana, at the National Conference on Nanosciences, Nanotoxicology and Nanoinformatics at the Integral University, Lucknow recently.



Dr. Saxena was bestowed with this honor for his innovation in diagnosis of infectious diseases patented by him in USA, China and South Africa. The innovation was earlier selected among Top 100 Innovations in the India Innovation Growth Program by FICCI, Indo-US S&T Forum, DST & Stanford University, USA. Dr. Saxena is a well known Fellow of the NAVS (I).

5.2.3: Life Time Achievement Award to Dr. M.P. Yadav

Prof. (Dr.) M.P. Yadav, Secretary National Academy of Agricultural Sciences (NAAS) has been conferred with the **Life Time Achievement Award 2014 of the Indian Virological Society** for his contribution to Veterinary Virology during the 22nd National Conference of the Society "Virocon-2014" held at Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore on 18th December, 2014. Prof. M.P. Yadav, President IAVMI, immediate past President of NAVS and and Ex–President of Indian Virological Society & IAUA is a recipient of several prestigious national/international awards including OIE meritorious Award 2000 for Animal Health, Chancellor's Medal 1966, ICAR Special Award 1998; Swadeshi Vigyan Bharti Puruskar 2004, Vigyan Gaurav Award 2004-05 of U.P. Council of Science &Technology, World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), Geneva Award 2005; NRDC Meritorious Invention Award 2005; IAVPH Life Time Achievement Award 2006; Lalbahadur Shashtri Honor 2008; Padma Vibhushan Dr. M.S. Swaminathan Agricultural Scientist Award 2009; Dr. P. G. Pandey Oration Award 2010 of IAVMI; ISACP Life Time Achievement Award, 2011; Dr. A. Lingard Memorial Award, 2012; Dr. M.R. Dhanda Memorial Oration Award, 2012 by IAPH, and Excellence in Virology Award by Indian Virology Society, 2013.

5.2.4: Bioved Research Society Honours Animal Nutritionist

Dr. S S Sikka, Senior Nutritionist and Head Department of Animal Nutrition, Guru Angad Dev Veterinary & Animal Sciences University (GADVASU), Ludhiana has been awarded with the prestigious Dr S. Z. Qasim, Medal-2015 for his outstanding contributions in the field of Animal nutrition. The award was conferred upon him during the 17th Indian Agriculture Scientists and Farmers' Congress on "Agri-innovation for Enhancing Production and Rural Employment held at Allahabad under the auspices of Bioved Research Institute of Agriculture and Technology, a research institute of the Bioved Research Society. The latter is an international research organization registered with Government of India and is involved in conducting scientific and industrial research and implementing developmental programs. The Society confers a number of awards and fellowships to the senior as well as young scientists every year to honor their expertise and notable contribution related to science and strengthening the scientific base of the country. Dr. Sikka has more than 300 publications including two Policy papers, Research, Reviews, Status Papers, one book and three manuals to his credit and is 2007 recipient of Shiksha Rattan Puruskar. He was the Vice President of Animal Nutrition Association during 2010-11 and is presently the Vice president of Indian Academy of Veterinary Nutrition & Animal Welfare.

5.2.5: Dr. Anup Kalra Felicitated

Executive Director of Ayurvet, Dr. Anup Kalra, was felicitated with Life Time Achievement Award - 2014 by the Chandigarh Government's Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries for his significant contribution in poultry, animal husbandry, agriculture and ayurveda in animal health and nutrition in private sector. Dr. Kalra very graciously dedicated the award to the entire Ayurvet family and farmers.

6. VIEW POINT

Indian Livestock Scenario and its Strength for Livelihood Security Prof (Dr) Suresh S Honnappagol

Animal Husbandry Commissioner Government of India, New Delhi

Livestock sector alone contributes nearly 25.6% to our agriculture economy with an overall contribution of 4.11% to the total GDP at current prices during 2012-13. The overall growth of the sector is steady and is around 4-5% in spite of insubstantial investment. It contributes a lot to the livelihood to the poorest of the poor in many ways i.e. income from products, insurance against drought, financial emergencies, domestic nutritional requirements, fuel for cooking, manure for crops, draught power for agricultural operations etc. The small, marginal holders and landless farmers together have over 75% of country's livestock resources. Any progress and growth in this sector would bring prosperity and reduce the poverty amongst weaker sections.

Due to increased uncertainty in crop production, diminishing land area, fluctuating price majority of the farmers in rain fed region have their dependency towards livestock. Rain fed agriculture alone supports 60% of the livestock population largely managed by farm women. The demand for animal protein consumption is projected to increase by 50% by 2050 will make this sector as one of the fastest growing sub-sector of agriculture.

Livestock Resources:

The total livestock population as per 19th Livestock census- 2012 is 512.05 million, The total bovine population (cattle, buffalo, mithun & yak) is 299.9 million, out of which 190.90 million is cattle, 108.70 million is buffalo, 0.29 million mithun and 0.07 million yak population. The small ruminant is 200.23 million out of which goat population is 135.17 million where as that of sheep is 65.06 million. The pig is 10.29 million and that of poultry is 729.20 million. The equine population is 1.13 million consisting of 0.62 million horse & ponies, 0.19 million mules and 0.32 million donkeys. The camel population is 0.4 million. The dog population is 11.67 million and rabbit is 0.59 million. There is an overall decrease in livestock population by 3.33% in 2012 compared to 2007.

Our country's Animal Genetic Resources (AnGR) consists of a large number of breeds of domesticated animal and poultry species such as cattle, buffalo, goat, sheep, pig, horse, camel, poultry, etc. This vast genetic stock has rich variability and is endowed with many desirable characters like disease resistance; climate tolerant; stress tolerant; adoptable to variable management-production systems; efficiency in better utilisation of coarse roughages & crop residues; milk containing A2 allele of beta-casein protein that is considered as safe for human health etc. But they are poor producers of milk which is not a draw back as the productivity potentials can be improved through selective breeding.

So far a total of 151 livestock and poultry breeds of the country have been registered with National Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources (NBAGR) which include 39 breeds of cattle,13 buffalo, 40 sheep, 24 goats, 6 horses & ponies, 9 camels, 3 pigs, 1 donkey and 16 poultry. Conservation of our genetic diversity between and within domestic animal breeds will be an insurance for the future animal agriculture in terms of food production, disease resistance, adaptability to climate change; a requirement of Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), WTO, IPR and will also keep a check on bio-piracy. There is a need to develop strategic

planning to exploit available resources in different agro climatic zones judiciously to enhance their productivity and conservation.

Economic Contribution:

Country's annual milk production output was 137.7 million tonnes (2012-13) compared to 127.9 million tonnes (2011-12) with a growth rate of 3.5%. In relation to world scenario India continues to be the highest producers of milk with an increase of 69.1% but productivity parse we are the lowest and the projected output is 210 million tonnes by 2022. Per capita availability of milk is 296.5 gms / day in 2012-13 which is more than the world average of 294 gms / day.

Poultry is yet another fast growing segment of livestock sector and we are the 3rd largest producers of egg i.e. 56 billion and 5th largest producers of poultry meat i.e. 2.6 million tons. Organised sectors accounts for 70% of the total poultry output and over 5 million people gain employment either directly or indirectly through this segment apart from rural and tribal poultry keepers. The domestic poultry market alone is around more than Rs 47,000 corers and the growth trend is likely to continue due to demand for animal protein. Thus poultry sector has totally transforming in to large scale integrated approach from backyard activity.

The meat production is around 6.27 million tons in 2010 and is around 2.21% of the world's meat production. The value of meat and meat by products is Rs 79,889 corers including skin and hides and the export value is more than Rs 6000 corers in 2009-10.

Thus, GDP share from livestock sector is steadily increasing unlike agriculture due to productivity enhancement e.g.; from milk alone it accounts for 68.35% of the total value output of livestock sector. The livestock sector value output at current prices was about Rs 3, 88,370 corers in 2010-11 that is about 23.9 % of the value output from the total agricultural and allied sector i.e. Rs 16, 23,968 corers and about 5% of the country's GDP. The contribution of milk alone is Rs 2, 62,215 corers and was higher than paddy (Rs 1, 51,634 corers) wheat (Rs 99, 667 corers) and sugarcane (Rs 58,470 corers) during 2010-11.

As per 2012-13 figures the livestock share to agriculture GDP is around 27% and share of milk alone to livestock total out put is 65%. The value out put of Rs 3,49,672 corers from milk alone has again registered higher than wheat (Rs1,31,184 corers) and paddy(Rs 1,81,407 corers).

Health Support System:

The major impediment affecting the growth of livestock sector is disease outbreaks and to tackle this we have Livestock Health & Disease Control (LH&DC) Scheme with sub schemes like; Assistance to States for Control of Animal Diseases (ASCAD), National Project on Rinderpest Surveillance & Monitoring (NPRSM), Control Programmes for Foot & Mouth Disease ,Peste des Petits Ruminants, Brucellosis, Classical Swine Fever, Professional Efficiency Development (PED) and Establishment & Strengthening of Existing Veterinary Hospitals (ESVHD)

Veterinary Health Care Infrastructure of the country has 10,901 veterinary hospitals & Polyclinics, 22,402 veterinary dispensaries, 25,856 veterinary aid centres & Mobile clinics, 556 State & 6 Central Govt labs for disease investigation support, 24 dedicated for FMD surveillance, diagnosis & monitoring, 26 veterinary biological production institutes, 59,159 animal disease reporting units (excluding border check posts & vigilance units) manned by more than 86,000 Veterinary Personnel (Vets/ Para vets/ Vety Field Assists etc). There is a National Institute of Animal Health to undertake the testing of vaccines and biological for their quality. Thus, over all one disease reporting unit caters to 12 villages on average across the country.

There is computerised system to report all notifiable diseases across the country called as National Animal Disease Reporting System (NADRS) with 7500 nodes linking each Block, District & State to Central Unit at DADF. To prevent ingress of new diseases on account of import of livestock and its products animal quarantine stations are located at Bangalore, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata and Mumbai.

Institutional Infrastructure:

The Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries has 6 Central cattle breeding farms, 1 Central frozen semen production & training institute, 4 Cattle herd registration units, 6 Regional stations for forage production & demonstration, 1 Central sheep breeding farm, 4 Central poultry development organisations and 1 Random sample poultry performance testing centre.

The ICAR has a dedicated Division for Animal Sciences under which there are 2 Deemed universities, 7 National institutes, 1 Bureau, 6 National research centres, 1 Directorate and 1 Project directorate.

There is a Veterinary Council of India to regulate veterinary education, professional ethics, code and conduct.

To strengthen farmer dairy cooperatives and to support national polices favourable to the growth of such institutes there is National Dairy Development Board.

Legal frame work:

There is adequate legal backup to the livestock sector but strict compliance by the stakeholders becomes very essential. We have Indian Veterinary Council Act (1984) that regulates veterinary practice and education; Livestock Importation Act (2001) governing import of livestock and products; The National Disaster Management Act (2005) providing guidelines for management of livestock disasters and to deal with animal diseases prevention and control; Prevention of Cruelty in Animals Act (2006) regulating animal welfare and Prevention & Control of Infectious & Contagious Diseases in Animals Act (2009) providing legislative back up for the control and eradication of livestock and poultry diseases in the country.

Human Resource:

This sector requires highly specialized and qualified human resources which is catered to some extent by the existing 14 State Veterinary Universities, 2 Deemed Universities and around 41 Veterinary Colleges and several Animal Husbandry Polytechnics and Para veterinarian training institutions.

Due to these interventions and policies the disease incidence in the country has come down. This is evident as per the 2014 annual report of National Institute of Veterinary Epidemiology and Disease Informatics (NIVEDI) which has listed Babesiosis, FMD, Rabies, BQ, Schisosomiasis, PPR, Sheep & Goat Pox, Theilariosis and Paramphistomiasis in the decreasing order based on 27 years epidemiological data.

Dairy Development:

The strength & weaknesses of dairy sector have been tried to address in two schemes i.e. National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Diary Development and National Diary Plan Phase-i

The National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development (NPBBDD) has two components; 1)National Programme for Bovine Breeding with components like Quality AI service, to cover all Breedable females through AI or NS using high genetic material, conservation of native breeds, and 2) National Programme for Diary Development- Farmer to

Consumer quality milk production & cold chain infrastructure, Strengthening procurement Processing Marketing, Capacity building of farmers, Strengthening Dairy Cooperatives, Technical inputs like Cattle feed Mineral mixture, To rehabilitate potentially viable milk unions/federations

The National Dairy Plan phase I (NDP I) is a Central Sector Scheme implemented by NDDB through End Implementing Agencies in 14 major dairying states aimed To increase productivity of milch animals and there by productivity enhancement and to provide organised milk processing sector to farmers. The scheme has the objectives of producing High Genetic Merit (HGM) bulls, Strengthening of A & B grade semen stations, doorstep AI delivery services, Ration Balancing Programme, Fodder Development and Strengthening & expansion of milk procurement system at village level

India has the largest bovine population of the world with 190.90 million cattle of which 80% are indigenous and to promote conservation of these breeds and to enhance their productivity through better management and nutrition the Govt of India has launched Rashtriya Gokul Mission under NPBBDD which has components like Gokul Gram, strengthening of bull mother farms, Field Performance Recording in breeding tracts, Pedigree Selection Programme, Gopalan Sangh, Distribution of disease free high genetic merit bulls, Incentive to farmers, Heifer rearing, Awards like Gopal Ratna & Kamadhenu, Milk yield competitions, Trainings etc Further, for holistic and scientific conservation and preservation of indigenous breeds two centres of excellence called National Kamdhenu Breeding Centres will be established. These centers will serve as repositories of 39 cattle and 13 buffalo breeds of the country.

National Livestock Mission:

The National Livestock Mission (NLM) has been formulated by subsuming and modifying 7 Centrally Sponsored and 7 Central Sector Schemes of Government of India, The mission has four Sub-Missions i.e. Sub-Mission on Livestock Development, Pig Development in North-Eastern Region , on Feed and Fodder Development and Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension.

The sub-mission on Livestock Development includes activities to address the concerns for overall development of livestock species including poultry, other than cattle and buffalo, with a holistic approach. Risk Management component also covers cattle and buffalo along with other major and minor livestock.

The Sub-Mission on Pig Development in North-Eastern Region will strive to forge synergies of research and development organizations through appropriate interventions, as may be required for holistic development of pigs in the North Eastern Region including genetic improvement, health cover and post harvest operations.

The Sub-Mission on Feed and Fodder Development will address the problems of scarcity of animal feed and fodder resources, with focus on increasing both production and productivity of fodder and feed through adoption of improved and appropriate technologies best suited to specific agro-climatic region in both arable and non-arable areas.

The Sub-Mission on Skill Development, Technology Transfer and Extension will provide a platform to develop, adopt or adapt the technologies including frontline field demonstrations in collaboration with farmers, researchers and extension workers, etc. wherever it is not possible to achieve this through existing arrangements.

Livelihood Security:

Ensuring Food security is of major concern since 1/3rd of our population is absolutely poor and 1/2 of the children are malnourished either in one or the other way hence, addressing malnutrition requires priority attention parallel to food security. Two most imp factors that decide the accessibility of a house hold to food is the income and the affordability of price. Due to improved affordability there is increased consumerism demand for dairy, meat, poultry & fisheries products

As of now livestock sector is providing 26% of protein and 13% of total calories to the global human population. The demand for animal protein is projected to increase by 50% by 2050 owing to the growing income and urbanisation. So there is tremendous potentiality before us to reach this challenge to produce more and to be sustainable through rationalise use of existent resources with environment protection and without affecting economic growth. However, there are a few challenges like inadequate feed and water resources, low productivity, inadequacy of health coverage, poor management practises, lack of extension machinery etc that needs to be addressed. It is now realised that technological advances alone are not sufficient for sustainability but there is a need to build strengthen social institutions and networking with farmer centric approach. Livestock will continue to remain as livelihood option for the rural India hence promotion of animals that are heat tolerant, disease resistant and adoptable to adverse conditions require focused attention. Livestock should not be viewed as a production machines but to be regarded as livelihood for rural poor.

Animal husbandry sector provides large self-employment opportunities, has become secondary income source for millions of rural families (13.6 million rural \pm 14.9 million rural & urban); employees 10/% of agricultural work force (range of 3% in NE states to 40-48/% in Punjab & Haryana); promotes gender equity as $3/4^{th}$ of the labour demand in livestock production is met by women; provides nutrional & food security.

Livestock is the natural asset considered as a walking bank supporting farmers to overcome financial distress on account of crop failures and natural disasters ensuring livelihood options. Small and marginal farmers, landless labourers and women generate their income and employment through animal husbandry. Thus, livestock sector is emerging and continue to do so for the agricultural growth of our country proving its potential credibility in eradicating poverty alleviation. The rural poverty rate is far less in states where livestock income generation is more to farm income e.g. Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan etc. Thus there exists a rural livelihood security in this sector and there is a need for innovative strategic interventions like community farming, integrated crop-livestock systems, convergence of different schemes & institutional mandates and dissemination of affordable information among the stakeholders.

7. NAVS NEWS

7.1: XIII NAVS Convocation-cum-Conference on "Strategies for Enhancing Rural Economy through Livestock Development" held at DURG, Chhattisgarh, on 28th February, 2015

The 13th NAVS Convocation-cum-Conference on "Strategies for Enhancing Rural Economy through Livestock Development" was held at College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry, Kamdhenu Vishwavidyalaya (CGKV), Durg, Chhattisgarh, on 28th February, 2015. The event was organized jointly by Chhattisgarh Kamdhenu Vishwavidyalaya (CGKV), Durg and the National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (NAVS), New Delhi. The programme included three Key Note addresses on subjects related to the theme of the Conference and a Convocation Ceremony for induction of Fellows/Members into the Academy. The event attracted a large number of participants from various parts of India and abroad, including several Vice-Chancellors, Deans, Directors, Senior Scientists, Researchers and Administrators, Members of the NAVS Governing Council along with numerous Fellows/Members of Academy (NAVS).

At the **Convocation Ceremony** seven persons were inducted as Fellows, while one person was inducted as an Associate Member of the National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India). Following is the list of awardees:

Fellowship:

- 1. **Prof. Siba K Samal,** Professor & Associate Dean, Department of Veterinary Medicine, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742 USA, ssamal@umd.edu; 011-301-935-4865
- 2. **Dr. Mihir Sarkar**, Principal Scientist, Division of Physiology & Climatology, Indian Veterinary Research, Izatnagar-243 122 (UP) msarkar24@gmail.com; 9756905650
- 3. **Dr. Ravindra Sharma**, Director of Research, Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary & Animal Science, Hisar-125 004 (Harayana); rsharma698@gmail.com; 9896823198
- 4. **Dr. N.P. Sahu**, Principal Scientist & HOD, Fish Nutrition Biochemistry & Physiology, Room No.116, Central Institute of Fisheries Education, Versova, Mumbai-400061 (M.S.) (Awarded in absentia) npsahu1@rediffmail.com; npsahu@cife.edu.in; 022-26365198
- 5. **Dr. N. K. Mahajan**, Professor & Head, Department of Veterinay Public Health & Epidemiology, Lala Lajpat Rai University of veterinary and Animal Science, Hisar-125 004 (Haryana); mahajan448@**rediffmail.com**; **9416043791**
- **6. Dr. U. K. Mishra**, Vice Chancellor, Chhatisgarh Kamdhenu Vishwavidyalaya, Camp Office: College of Dairy Science & Food Technology, Raipur-492012 (C.G.) mishrauk2005@yahoo.com; 0771-4223613
- 7. **Dr. D. Thyagrajan**, Director, Directorate of Distance Education, Tamil Nadu Veterinary & Animal Sciences University, Madhavaram Milk Colony, Chennai-600 051; dde@tanuvas.org.in; 9444810657

Associate Membership

Dr. A. K. Das, was inducted as **Associate Member of the National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India). Contact:** Scientist (SS), Eastern Regional Station, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, 37, Belgachia Road, Kolkata-37; arun1pt@gmail.com; 9007324343

The chief guest at the very well attended inaugural function was Shri. Brij Mohan Agarwal, Hon'ble Minister of Water Resources, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries

etc, Government of Chhatisgarh. Smt. Ramsheela Sahu, Hon'ble Minister, Women & Child Development and Social welfare, Government of Chhatisgarh, was the Chief Guest. The other dignitaries who joined the ministers in addressing the audience included Dr. Manmohan Singh, IAS, Principal Secretary, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Government of Andhra Pradesh and Vice-Chancellor, SVVU, Tirupati; Shri. Ajay Singh, Additional Chief Secretary and Agriculture Production Commissioner, Government of Chhatisgarh, Dr. U.K. Mishra, Vice-Chancellor, Chhattisgarh Kamdhenu Vishwavidyalaya, Durg, and Dr. K.M.L. Pathak, President, National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India). A very well produced Souvenir was also released at the ceremony.

At the **Technical Session** following three presentations were made:

- 1. Drift variant of low pathogenic Avian Influenza viruses: Indian Scenario **Dr. J.L. Vegad**, Former Dean, Veterinary College, Jabalpur.
- 2. New Castle disease virus: A promising vaccine vector for human and animal pathogens **Dr. Siba K. Samal**, University of Maryland, U.S.A.
- 3. Indian Livestock Scenario and its strength for livelihood security **Dr. S.S. Honnappagol**, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Government of India, New Delhi.

7.2: National Seminar on Veterinary Service Provision held at Mathura

A National Seminar on Veterinary service provision in India: An equine perspective was held on 25th February 2015 at Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhaya Pashu Chikitsa Vigyan Vishwavidyalaya Evam Go Anusandhan Sansthan (DVASU), Mathura, Uttar Pradesh. It was jointly organized by Brooks Hospital for Animals (India) in collaboration with DUVASU and National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India) (NAVS) with the aim to bring policy makers, researchers and animal welfare professionals from government and NGOs and institutions together to deliberate on the health and welfare issues related to equine husbandry.

Dr. Lal Krishna, Treasurer, NAVS & Former ADG (AH) & AHC represented the NAVS at the event, at which **Dr.Suresh Honnappagol,** Animal Husbandry Commissioner, DAHDF, Govt. of India was the Chief Guest. **Rear Admiral V K Malhotra** (Retd.), Chairman, Board of Directors, Brooke India, **Maj. Gen. R M Kharb** (Retd.), Chairman, AWBI, **Lt. Gen. Jagvinder Singh,** DGRVS participated in this forum along with Directors of State Animal Husbandry Departments and their representative from J & K, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Bihar and NGOs along with academicians, researchers and veterinary students from Veterinary colleges.



After a brief inaugural function, **Technical session- I** was chaired by Dr. Lal Krishna. & cochaired by Dr. R P Pandey, Head, Deptt. of Surgery & Dr. Jitendra, Associate professor, Physiology DUVASU and Dr. Saurabh Singh, MVS, Brooke India acted as rapporteur. Maj. Gen. M.L. Sharma, CEO, Brooks India made detailed presentations on Challenges of veterinary service provision for working equids - Way forward where he has outlined an overview of working equids in India, status of service provision and way forward. He also highlighted ground challenges like inadequacy of vet

& paravet staff in UP state & different disease manage mental parameters being followed in the field. An overview of State Animal Husbandry Department, Haryana was presented by: Dr. Satendra Kumar, Dy. Director, AH, Haryana. An overview of resources was shared by him including outsourcing for AI services. The Role of veterinary institutions in strengthening in service provisions in UP state was deliberated by Dr. Satish Kumar Garg, Dean, Veterinary College, Mathura where he elaborated the overview of animal management system being observed in UP & the constraints being faced by animal owners.

Technical session-2 was chaired by Dr. S K Garg, Dean, COVS, Mathura & Dr. Atul Saxena, Head, Vet Gynaecology and Dr. Nidhish VT, Brooke India acted as Co-Chairman & Rapporteur, respectively,. The Role of ICAR-NRCE in diagnosis & control of equine diseases in India was presented by Dr. B N Tripathi, Director, NRCE & he deliberated on the different activities undertaken by the institution in health & production in resolving the problems of equines in the country. He stressed about the challenges about the emerging and exotic disease surveillance and monitoring in the country & also the conservation of equine breeds. Dr. Saurabh Singh presented A veterinary service delivery model (Brooke perspective) where he raised the equine related issues & Brooke India's approach including dream of health care and their learning. He deliberated upon the cascade system of services being followed in Brooke India which is helping to achieve sustainable equine welfare. Dr. Ravindra Choudhary, Nodal officer, UPLDB, Lucknow presented National Livestock Insurance Scheme for equines being implemented by the UP Govt. whereas Current status of equine in Kashmir was presented by Dr. Mujeeb R. Fazili, Assoc. Prof., SKUASTK, Srinagar & shared his experience about the status of equine issues, challenges and way forward.

After detailed discussions following recommendations have been made for implementation by different agencies involved in equine husbandry.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1. State Animal Husbandry Departments required to develop requisite Veterinary human resources and infrastructure like mobile veterinary clinics to provide doorstep services for diagnosis and treatment & work in collaboration with research units/institutes like NRCE/CMVL for effective service in form of cascade system of service delivery for controlling & eradicating diseases of public health importance..
- 2. Skill development plan of Animal Husbandry department Vets and other staff including paravet (having equine content in curriculum) & farriery training be promoted in collaboration with Veterinary University/institutions and regulatory framework needs to be developed in all states.
- 3. Implementation of regulations of central government and statutory bodies need to be followed by state government in coordination with stakeholders involved in equine husbandry practices.
- 4. Regular equine fairs should have quarantine, preventive and treatment facilities including management facilities under the supervision of state animal husbandry departments.
- 5. Community participation should be an integral part of service provision so that the needs of community could be identified and sustainable improvement in health and welfare can be ensured by state animal husbandry authorities.
- 6. Implementation of livestock insurance schemes of government through awareness amongst equine owning community.
- 7. Breed improvement of working equines need due attention by state animal husbandry department.

8. NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY NEWS

8.1: Holstein Friesian Bulls from Germany Land in India

According to a report in Times of India, 36 thoroughbred young Holstein Friesian German bulls landed at Kolkata airport on Valentine's Day. These were among the 76 bulls that were loaded in the plane at Frankfurt. Of them, 40 were offloaded in Chennai while the rest made their way to Kolkata. The bulls were imported by National Dairy Development Board for a national breeding programme to improve the genetic potential of Indian cows under the National Dairy Plan. "This is the largest consignment of live animals handled at Kolkata airport in recent years" said Mr. Girish Sharma, joint general manager (cargo operations), Airports Authority of India. The bulls, between six months and a year old and weighing around 300 kg each, are being quarantined and will be under observation for 30 days. "The bulls have been kept in airconditioned sheds so that they do not feel any discomfort," an official at the airport quarantine section said. Regional quarantine officer D Biswas had flown to Germany on February 7 to be briefed on how to take care of bulls. (Source: Subhro Niyogi,TNN | Feb 19, 2015 http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/.../articles.../46292438.cms...)

8.2: National Institute for Zoonoses to be set up in Nagpur

The Rs. 400 crore National Institute for Zoonoses (NIZ) devoted to the study of diseases humans get from animals will be set up in Nagpur on about four hectares of land of Nagpur Veterinary College (NVC). in the next five year plan. However, it will get going with a financial support of Rs.10 crore to come before March 31 this year in project mode by beginning to survey areas with prevalence of zoonotic diseases and suggestions for immediate interventions. in city is finally over. The confirmation came from the director general of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Dr V M Katoch, during the valedictory function of the three-day interuniversity research convention of state "Avishkar' hosted by the Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University (MAFSU). Another hint about the institute coming to Nagpur was given by the deputy director general of animal sciences of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) K M L Pathak while he was there for the inaugural function of Avishkar. The ICAR will be releasing Rs. 4.5 crore while ICMR would pool in remaining Rs. 5.5 crore for launching the Centre in project mode before the end of this financial year. Though the national institute will be headquartered in Nagpur, but the actual research would be carried out at various ICAR and ICMR labs and centres. "As per the proposal, to begin with the surveying of the areas with more prevalence of zoonotic diseases will be done by MAFSU, the Central India Institute of Medical Sciences (CIIMS) and the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences (MGIMS) in Sewagram. They will also identify the priority areas for intervention. The main diseases to be covered include tuberculosis, brucellosis, listeriosis, scrub typhus and certain viral diseases," said Dr Katoch. (Source: Times of India News Services; Jan 24, 2015, [Snehlata Shrivastav]).

8.3: Sahiwal cattle breeding farm shifted to new sheds at LRS Kodemdesar

Faculty Club of RAJUVAS organized a meet at Livestock Research Station, Kodemdesar on Sunday. Vice-Chancellor, RAJUVAS Prof. (Col.) A.K. Gahlot was the Chief Guest of the meet. Sahiwal cattle were shifted in newly constructed sheds. The animal sheds were constructed in a scientific manner having proper facilities for light & ventilation. Families of the faculty

members also visited animal sheds for Sahiwal & Kankrej cattle, Magra sheep and Marwari goat. The university also started goat organic farm at this LRS. The demand of organic products is increasing globally, so it will motivate livestock owners for more economic gain.

8.4: Brazilian Buffalo Embryo Transfer Technology Expert visits GADVASU

Dr N A T Carvalho, serving as Scientific Researcher, Sao Paulo State Buffalo Research Farm, Sao Paulo, Brazil visited Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University on an invitation by Dr SNS Randhawa, Director of Research-cum-Dean PGS, GADVASU. Dr Randhawa informed that Dr Carvalho is one of the pioneer scientists associated with development of Assisted Reproductive Technologies like Fixed-Time Artificial Insemination (FTAI) and Embryo Transfer Technology (ETT) in buffalo. Dr Carvalho interacted with the faculty and PG students and delivered an expert lecture on usefulness of ETT for improving the buffalo germplasm. He also visited ETT Lab of GADVASU and exchanged his expertise through practical demonstration of embryo flushing in buffalo.

Dr Carvalho revealed that Murrah buffalo in Brazil is capable of producing 5000 L milk per lactation. The germplasm of these superior buffaloes can be propagated through ETT. Scientists at GADVASU pointed out that buffaloes are the mainstay of Indian dairy industry contributing towards 50% of annual milk production. However, milk production per animal needs to be improved through ETT. This technique can be useful for the production of breeding bulls from the available superior germplasm. Semen of these bulls will help in faster multiplication of superior germplasm through AI. The relevance of ETT is more in developing countries like India where conventional progeny testing is difficult due to lack of milk recording system for evaluation and selection of breeding bulls.

Dr Randhawa said that GADVASU has the expertise in cattle embryo transfer technology and has produced over 50 calves in the field. The university has already trained 46 field veterinary doctors in the field of ETT under the state sponsored ETT project. Dr Randhawa informed that varsity is also in the process to build facilities for embryo transfer in buffaloes and Dr(s) SPS Ghuman, VS Malik and Sumit Singhal are working in this area under the leadership of Dr PS Brar, Head, Veterinary Gynaecology & Obstetrics. The in vivo embryo production using superovulation protocols based on exogenous control of follicular wave emergence has been standardized and results are promising. The visit of Dr Carvalho to GADVASU provided an excellent opportunity to gain experience as a step toward fulfilling the mutual goals of India and Brazil for increasing the reproductive efficiency of buffalo.

8.5: GADVASU Gets All India Network Programme (AINP) Worth 4 crores

The Department of Veterinary Surgery & Radiology, GADVASU, Ludhiana has bagged prestigious All India Network Programme (AINP) on "Diagnostic Imaging and Management of Surgical Affections in Animals." Dr. N.S. Saini, Professor-cum-Head is the Principal Investigator (PI) of this AINP project.

During a meeting at Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi, Dr. KML Pathak, Deputy Director General (Animal Sciences) ICAR mentioned that the Department of Veterinary Surgery & Radiology, GADVASU, Ludhiana is one of the Collaborating Centre of this network program. He further added that this is the first ever Network Program given by Indian Council of Agricultural Research in the area of Veterinary Clinical Sciences. Under this program the department has been sanctioned worth Rs 3.97 crores during XIIth five year plan. Various advanced imaging and

surgical facilities like CT-scan unit, ultrasonographic unit, endoscopic unit etc. will be established through this program.

On this occasion Dr SNS Randhawa Director of research and Dr PD Juyal, Registrar congratulated and praised the faculty for the good work being done in the areas of Diagnostic imaging and Surgery at GADVASU.

8.6: 43rd Conference of Indian Dairy Association Held in Kolkata

The 43rd Dairy Industry Conference of Indian Dairy Association was held in Kolkata at Science City. The theme of the conference was "Dairying for Rural Prosperity". About 1400 delegates including dairy scientists, milk producers, representatives from Dairy Cooperatives and Dairy Industries, participated in the conference. Delegates from abroad, mainly Nepal, China, Europe and Bangladesh, also participated in the Conference. The inaugural programme was attended by Dr. Jeremy Hill, President, International Dairy Federation; Mr. T. Nanda Kumar, Chairman, NDDB; Mr. Swapan Debnath, Hon'ble Minister of State (IC), Animal Resource Development; Micro & Small Scale Enterprises and Textiles and Land & Land Reforms, Govt. of West Bengal; Dr. A.K. Srivastava, Vice Chancellor and Director, National Dairy Research Institute; Dr. N.R. Bhasin, President, Indian Dairy Association and Prof. Purnendu Biswas, Vice Chancellor, West Bengal University of Animal and Fishery Sciences.





The Inaugural Session was followed by Farmer's Session wherein approximately 600 farmers participated and various issues related to the farming community were discussed. The conference later deliberated on 12 different sub-themes including Organised Dairy Farming, World Dairy Business and India's Global Competitiveness, and Packaging Technology, New Product Technology, Innovation in Dairy, Dairy Education, Energy Saving and New Dairy Business entrepreneurship. Seventy speakers from various fields participated in the deliberations. These included Managing Director, AMUL; Managing Director, Tetra Pak; Managing Director, CHR Hansen; Managing Director, Tirumala Dairy; Managing Director, TCMPF; Vice Chancellor and Director, NDRI, and Director NDDB. The technical seminars were well attended, participative and informative. In addition to technical sessions, a panel discussion was also organised on Profitability of Dairy Industry which saw participation from Managing Director, Amul; Managing Director, Milk Mantra Dairy; Managing Director, Prabhat Fresh; and President IDF. The Panel discussion was a new initiative taken at the Conference. A three-day exhibition was also a part of the Conference wherein 53 companies from India and abroad participated.

The conference made far reaching recommendations on various facets of the dairy industry.

8.7: RAJUVAS participation in 12th Agriculture Science Congress

The 12th Agriculture Science Congress was organized at National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal from 3-6 February, 2015. Prof. A.K. Gahlot Vice-Chancellor RAJUVAS was invited as a member of NAAS. Congress was inaugurated by Governor of Haryana, Prof. Kaptan Singh Solanki. Scientists presented various papers on sustainable livelihoods for marginal farmers in technical session of first day, which was presided by Dr. R.S. Paroda, Ex. Director General ICAR. During technical session Vice-Chancellor, Prof. A.K. Gahlot told that sustainable livelihood is a great challenge due to decrease in land holding. In Rajasthan economy of farmers is based on livestock because of adverse climatic conditions for agriculture therefore, we have to strengthen animal husbandry component along with agriculture. Dr. Paroda felicitated Prof. A.K. Gahlot by offering a memento. Directorate of Extension Education, RAJUVAS also arranged a exhibition stall and showed the agriculture based technologies in animal husbandry and project & schemes regarding animal welfare. Director General ICAR, Dr. S. Ayappan and Dr. A.K. Srivatava, Vice-Chancellor, NDRI, Karnal also visited the exhibition stall with Vice-Chancellor Prof. Gahlot. In exhibition various technologies like fodder conservation through silo bag technology, complete feed for animals, conservation of indigenous breeds of cattle and products of wool of sheep & hairs of goat are shown to the farmers.

8.8: Animal Bio Medical Waste Disposal Technology Centre at <u>RAJUVAS</u>



Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor of Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences (RAJUVAS), Bikaner, Prof. Dr. (Col.) A.K. Gahlot, inaugurated the new building of Animal Bio Medical Waste Disposal Technology Centre which is one of its kind in INDIA working on the technology development for the safe disposal of animal bio medical waste.

In another development, Prof. A.K. Gahlot, Vice-Chancellor, RAJUVAS was elected as Executive Committee Member of Indian Agricultural University Association (IAUA). The election result was declared in IAUA General Body Meeting held at NASC, Pusa Campus, New Delhi recently.

Prof. Gahlot will serve as Executive Committee Member until 31st December, 2015 or till next election for the year 2016.

8.9: International Workshop on Animal Health and Welfare organized

An International Workshop was organized by ICAR in association with the University of Edinburgh's Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies and Roslin Institute on Production Animal Health and Welfare Research, Impact and Opportunities at Delhi on Feb. 16-17, 2015. Eminent scientists who participated in this workshop included Dr. KML Pathak, DDG, ICAR, Prof. Natalie Waran Associate Dean, Royal School of Veterinary Science, Maj Gen (Dr.) R.M. Kharb, Chairman AWBI, and Maj Gen (Dr.) Shri Kant, VC of LUVAS.

8.10: German Scientist Professor Kaufer Visits LUVAS

A renowned Virologist **Prof. Benedict Kaufer** from Institute of Virology, Free University of Berlin, Germany visited the LUVAS. He met Maj Gen (Dr.) Shri Kant, SM, VSM (Retd), VC, LUVAS and discussed on the issue of future collaboration between these Institutes. The VC presented him the LUVAS memento.

Prof. Kaufer also met Dr. Ravindra Sharma, Director of Research, Dr. Gurdial Singh, Dean CoVSc and other Heads of Departments and discussed about the research on animal viruses. He also visited different labs in the University and appreciated the work being carried out there. Further he agreed for working of LUVAS PG students in his lab under student

exchange programme and also collaborative reseach in area of animal diseases. Prof. Kaufer's laboratory in Berlin is working on molecular mechanism of latency and pathogenesis of Herpes Viruses including Vericella Zoster, Human Herpes Virus 6 and Mareks Disease Virus of Poultry.



8.11: LUVAS participates in State Agri Leadership Summit

An exhibition was organized by Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (LUVAS), Hisar at State Agri Leadership Summit at Gurgaon held from March 13 to 15, 2015; displaying the newly developed technologies and extension programmes run by the University. The various technologies exhibited in this exhibition included design of modern farm animal house, preservation of green fodder, urea detection in milk, early pregnancy diagnosis by ultra sound technique, meat and milk products and mineral mixture etc. Farmers visiting the





LUVAS stall showed keen interest in a breed of cattle "Hardhenu" developed by LUVAS by mixing blood from HF, Haryana and Sahiwal breeds of cattle. Maj Gen (Dr.) Shri Kant, VC, LUVAS revealed that "Hardhenu" breed's milk yield is above 35 litres and it can easily withstand high temperatures and is highly disease resistant. **Dr. Sanjeev Balyan,** Central State Agricultural Minister and Sh. O.P. Dhankar, Agriculture, Animal Husbandary and Dairying Minister, Haryana Govt., and several other dignitaries visited the LUVAS stall and appreciated the efforts of the University.

8.12: HRD Project in Animal BiotechnologyRanked as 'A'

A project entitled, "Human Resource Development in Animal Biotechnology" sponsored by Department of Biotechnology, Government of India, New Delhi is running in the Department of Animal Biotechnology, LUVAS, since 2005. The evaluation committee constituted by Biotechnology Consortium India Ltd. (BCIL) evaluated the project and ranked it as 'A'. The Committee recommended that the contingency support to the project be increased from Rs. fifty thousand to Rs. one lac per student. The Vice-Chancellor, Major General Shri Kant congratulated the Coordinator, Dr M L Sangwan, Head Dr Minakshi and other faculty members of the department on this achievement.

8.13: Veterinary World launches "International Journal of One Health"

International Journal of One Health publishes papers focusing on One Health (Human, Animal and Environmental health). Topics include agro terrorism, animal science, antimicrobial resistance, bacteriology, biosecurity, bioterrorism, climate change, comparative medicine, disaster management, ecology, entomology, environmental health, epidemiology, food science, food security, global trade and commerce, health communication, human health, immunology, infectious disease, nutrition, occupational health, parasitology, pathology, physiology, public health and public policy, toxicology, veterinary science, virology, wildlife protection, zoonoses etc. For details visit: (www.onehealthjournal.org) or E-mail: editorveterinaryworld@gmail.com.

8.14: World Veterinary Association Opposes Rescheduling of Ketamine

Ketamine is an important drug for anaesthesia in veterinary medicine. It is used for veterinary medical interventions and to restrain dangerous animals. Since it is often the only available, injectable anaesthetic drug, it cannot be missed. The **World Veterinary Association** (WVA) therefore opposes initiatives to restrict the availability of Ketamine by placing it in Schedule I of the 1971 UN Convention on psychotropic substances. WVA supports the decision of WHO ECDD not to recommend ketamine scheduling. WVA strongly objects to re-classification of ketamine, as this could lead to ketamine no longer being available to veterinary and medical clinicians, especially in remote areas. Thus, the WVA supports the WHO Expert Committee on Drug Dependence (ECDD) – which critically evaluated ketamine in 2006, 2012 and 2014, and – which did not recommend to place ketamine under international control.

8.14: Indian Scientist Attends Research Meet on Bluetongue

Dr. Sushila Maan, Senior Research Officer, Department of Animal Biotechnology, LUVAS, Hisar attended the 1st Meeting for Collaboration and Planning for Bluetongue Surveillance and Research in the Asian-Pacific Region Kunming, P.R. China March 3-4, 2015. She had the honour of being the only scientist from India to be invited for this meeting.

The meeting was organised by Dr Zhang Yuming, Director General, Agricultural Department of Yunnan Province, People's Republic of China, in collaboration with Dr.Jef Hammond and Dr. Peter Kirkland, Elizabeth Macarthur Agricultural Institute, Australia, Dr. Peter Martin, The Pirbright Institute, Pirbright, UK and Dr. Li Huachun, the Director

General of Yunnan Tropical and Subtropical Animal Virus Diseases Laboratory, Yunnan Animal Science and Veterinary Institute, P.R. China and hosted by Agricultural Department of Yunnan Province.

The meeting was aimed to review current diagnostic methods, discuss needs and priorities and research aspects of bluetongue and other arboviruses in the Asia-Pacific region, identify interest and opportunities for future collaboration in surveillance and research and consider possible avenues for funding future co-operation.

Dr. Sushila Maan presented the Indian perspective of research on these pathogens. She also informed the delegates about achievements, laboratory facilities, capabilities and technical expertise of faculty of LUVAS. She impressed upon the International scientific community that under the dynamic leadership of Vice Chancellor and Director of research, LUVAS is capable of shouldering any responsibility assigned to it as a global collaborative partner.

8.14: LUVAS Students Bring Laurels to the University

LUVAS honoured students who got awarded by Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD) in Delhi. Maj Gen (Dr.) Shri Kant, SM, VSM (Retd) congratulated the students- Kanisth Batra, Garima Kansal, Ritu, Naveen and Manisha and presented them cash prizes. Kanisth Batra, a Ph.D. scholar and Garima Kansal, student of BVSc&AH were facilitated with appreciation certificates recently in Delhi. Both the students were also invited in the Republic Day function and witnessed the event from VVIP seats in the Prime Minister's Box. They were selected for this honour on the basis of their excellent academic record. 100 meritorious students were selected for the honour across the country. Kanisth Batra is a consecutive topper of the UG and PG programmes of LUVAS and holded various scholarships and he is a top rank holder in the NET. Ritu won the Gold Medal in HACKS; Naveen got 4th position in HACKS in RVC republic day parade.

8.15: RURAL ANIMAL HEALTHCARE CAMPS

Dr. O.S, Verma, the retired Principal Scientist of IVRI-Izatnagar, who used to organize Animal Healthcare Camps in the villages under IVRI Outreach program, writes to inform that he intends to replicate the same idea under "SVAD-Project For Continuous Enhancement in Rural Livelihoods" as regular program under the aegis of the Professional NGO called "Indian Society of Extension Education", which will be funded by Corporate Houses under their CSR regime. Dr. Verma is the Chairman of the "Think-Tank" of this NGO and is looking for Veterinarians and supporting technical persons for organizing animal healthcare camps and has requested us to pass on the following information to the readers of our Newsletter. We are extending the coutesy.

In order to provide clinical treatment to sick animals in Rural Village Settings, a team of the following type of Veterinarians (one each) is being searched: Scientist Veterinary Medicine; Scientist Animal Reproduction; and Scientist Veterinary Surgery to be paid @ Rs.5000/-per Camp. Technical Assistants (one each) for these veterinarians are also required and shall be paid@ Rs.2000/- per Camp. In addition to the above Honorarium, each person in the Team shall be provided free lodging and boarding, free foods & catering services, and 2 AC rail travel (Scientist) and 3 AC (TA) both ways subject to a maximum of 1000 kms both ways. Each Camp shall be of 2 days stay in the village and 2 days journeys. Interested persons may contact: jes_verma@yahoo.com

9. SCIENCE, HEALTH & SOCIETY

9.1: How to keep your money safe while travelling

Imagine you are in a foreign country where you hardly know anyone. Perhaps, you are on your dream vacation and have saved boatloads of money for this much-awaited trip. But, god forbid, your ATM card gets stuck in a money-vending machine. Or you are being mugged and robbed off your possessions. Everything, your cash, credit and ATM cards, is gone. This could be your worst nightmare, right?! So finding ways to ensure the safety of your money at all times and having backup plans in case of such untoward happenings is something you shouldn't overlook. Here are a few tips to consider how to keep your money safe while travelling.

Store your money in different places

When it comes to travelling, the golden rule is never to keep your money in one place. Just carry enough cash to meet the day's expense and leave the rest in your room, preferably in your hotel's safety locker. Secret pant pockets, bra stashes, and underwear pockets are also a few of the options to consider. This way, you will be able to fall back on these resources in case of emergency situations. And remember not to reveal these secret spots in public places. That will certainly call for trouble.

Take advantage of online money transfer

Online money transfer is a secure, hassle-free and cost-effective option to move your money abroad. You can either opt for direct cash or bank account transfers. However, for the latter, you should have a bank account in the country you are travelling to. Online financial companies like Azimo provide convenient ways to transfer money to most countries. Be it Europe, America, Africa or Asia, you can easily get more cash as you travel. This will certainly reduce the burden of carrying a large sum of money while you journey around the world. And even if something unlikely happens and you get stranded, online money transfer could be your saviour.

Carry a fake wallet

If you are travelling to places with higher risks of theft and robbery, keeping a dummy wallet is something you should consider seriously. Just fill a wallet with local currencies and sample credit cards and make it look genuine. This fake wallet will help you buy some time as you can throw it away (of course, after some initial resistance!) while you get mugged.

Use debit & credit cards with care

From making a reservation to shopping something expensive, these plastics are absolutely helpful for money-free travelling. However, always have access to emergency phone numbers and financial information to immediately block your cards and notify your bank and local police if they are lost. And never leave your credit and ATM cards lying in the open even in your hotel rooms. Also, avoid using those secluded ATMs whenever possible. (http://www.globalgrasshopper.com/travel/money-safe-

 $travelling/?utm_source=feedburner\&utm_medium=email\&utm_campaign=Feed\%3A+GlobalGrasshopper+\%28GlobalGrasshopper.com\%29)$

9.2: Drink Water on Empty Stomach

It is popular in Japan today to drink water immediately after waking up every morning. Furthermore, scientific tests have proven its value. We publish below a description of use of water for our readers. For old and serious diseases as well as modern illnesses the water treatment had been found successful by a Japanese medical society as a 100% cure for the following diseases:

Headache, body ache, heart system, arthritis, fast heart beat, epilepsy, excess fatness, bronchitis asthma, TB, meningitis, kidney and urine diseases, vomiting, gastritis, diarrhea, piles, diabetes, constipation, all eye diseases, womb, cancer and menstrual disorders, ear nose and throat diseases.

Method of Treatment

- 1. As you wake up in the morning before brushing teeth, drink 4 x 160ml glasses of water
- 2. Brush and clean the mouth but do not eat or drink anything for 45 minute
- 3.. After 45 minutes you may eat and drink as normal.
- 4. After 15 minutes of breakfast, lunch and dinner do not eat or drink anything for 2 hours
- 5. Those who are old or sick and are unable to drink 4 glasses of water at the beginning may commence by taking little water and gradually increase it to 4 glasses per day.
- 6. The above method of treatment will cure diseases of the sick and others can enjoy a healthy life.

The following list gives the number of days of treatment required to cure/control/reduce main diseases:

- 1. High Blood Pressure (30 days)
- 2. Gastric (10 days)
- 3. Diabetes (30 days)
- 4. Constipation (10 days)
- 5. Cancer (180 days)
- 6. TB (90 days)
- 7. Arthritis patients should follow the above treatment only for 3 days in the 1st week, and from 2nd week onwards daily..

This treatment method has no side effects, however at the commencement of treatment you may have to urinate a few times.

It is better if we continue this and make this procedure as a routine work in our life. Drink Water and Stay healthy and Active.

This makes sense. The Chinese and Japanese drink hot tea with their meals not cold water. Maybe it is time we adopt their drinking habit while eating!!! Nothing to lose, everything to gain...

For those who like to drink cold water, this article is applicable to you.

It is nice to have a cup of cold drink after a meal. However, the cold water will solidify the oily stuff that you have just consumed. It will slow down the digestion.

Once this 'sludge' reacts with the acid, it will break down and be absorbed by the intestine faster than the solid food. It will line the intestine.

Very soon, this will turn into fats and lead to cancer. It is best to drink hot soup or warm water after a meal.

A serious note about heart attacks:

- Women should know that not every heart attack symptom is going to be the left arm hurting,
- Be aware of intense pain in the jaw line.
- You may never have the first chest pain during the course of a heart attack.
- Nausea and intense sweating are also common symptoms.
- 60% of people who have a heart attack while they are asleep do not wake up.
- Pain in the jaw can wake you from a sound sleep. Let's be careful and be aware. The more we know, the better chance we could survive...(<u>Pinoy Rap Radio</u>) (www.SocialMeems.com)

9.3: Acid Reflux – 7 Foods That Cause It

If you frequently suffer acid reflux/heartburn, you probably know of many foods that trigger it.

Spicy foods are on the top of the list for many people. Tomato sauce and pizza late at night might be in there, too.

But there are some foods that most of us think are completely safe that sneakily cause acid reflux without being noticed.

The next time you get acid reflux, just check if you've had any of these foods that day. It's not spicy food that's always the culprit.

- **1. Fried foods:** You might love your French Fries, but your stomach doesn't. They are high in fat content and are the foods most often associated with heartburn and acid reflux.
- **2. Soda:** This doesn't come as a surprise, considering that soda is packed full of carbonated bubbles that expand inside the stomach and increase pressure inside the stomach walls inducing acid reflux. The worst kind of sodas are the ones that are caffeinated or acidic, which most of them are anyway. So, try to avoid them completely.
- **3. Chocolate:** Chocolate is often seen as a calorie bomb or a tooth decay expert. Believe it or not, it's also on this list of foods that can induce acid reflux. In fact, it packs a triple whammy there are stimulants (caffeine and theobromine), cocoa, and fat and all these ingredients can cause reflux. If you still insist on having your dose of chocolate, at least go for the dark chocolate. It is a slightly better than milk chocolate.
- **4. Alcohol:** Even though alcohol is not as acidic as soda, it can cause the muscle flap connecting the stomach and esophagus causing acid reflux. Minimize or avoid alcohol and don't mix in orange juice or soda in it when you drink it at all.
- **5. Dairy products with high fat content:** Use high fat dairy products like butter and cheese with caution. Too much of it can cause reflux, especially if you eat them regularly.
- **6. Fatty meat**: Certain meats like lamb and pork are rich in fats and tend to remain in the stomach for a longer time as it gets digested causing acid reflux. You can choose lean meat over fatty meat and keep it to once a week to avoid chances of getting acid reflux.
- **7.** Coffee and caffeinated drinks: you don't have to worry too much if you're happy with a cup of coffee a day. But if you drink coffee every couple of hours, you're definitely inviting trouble. Herbal tea or green tea are good options in place of coffee. Try them out instead!

9.4: Can Dogs Be Allergic to Humans?

Answer is: Yes. A dog can definitely have a allergy to human dander. In fact, it's probably more common that you think. All kinds of allergies in dogs are very common and usually

manifest as skin problems. Owners don't always find out what their dogs are allergic to. Vets often treat dogs symptomatically when it's a not yet a chronic skin problem (or when owners cannot afford allergy testing). Some dogs respond to treatment, so we don't need to find out what they are allergic to. It's fair to assume that there are many dogs out there with human allergies, they just don't get diagnosed. In reality, many dogs with skin issues are allergic to multiple substances.

When humans are allergic to dogs, they may sneeze and sniffle. Others may break out in hives. When dogs are allergic to human dander (and many other things), they tend to have gradually progressive skin issues. The reaction does not usually happen all at once (the way people start sneezing or breaking out). Instead, it usually starts with mild skin irritation and itching. Over time, the skin irritation gets worse, the itching gets worse and the scratching further irritates the skin. Irritation may cause the skin to become infected (bacterial or fungal/yeast). It's kind of a vicious cycle.

9.5: Method to 'unboil eggs' could slash food production costs

A team of chemists that have figured out a way to 'unboil' egg whites say that their development could dramatically reduce food production costs.

 $\underline{http://www.foodnavigator.com/Science/Method-to-unboil-eggs-could-slash-food-production-costs}$

10. FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Calendar of Conferences, Conventions and Symposia in India and abroad

Get your event listed in this section by mailing complete details to the Editor: rnkohli@gmail.com

10.1: <u>Ultrasonography and Embryo Transfer Workshops</u>, May. 4-9, 2015 - Saskatoon, Canada

Ultrasonography and Embryo Transfer Workshops are being conducted in tandem at the Western College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Saskatchewan with the intention of providing essential knowledge and hands-on experience for veterinary practitioners, research scientists and graduate students. The Ultrasound Workshop is a two and a half-day course covering principles of ultrasonography and equipment operation and imaging, imaging of the reproductive tract in large animals and OPU. The Embryo Transfer Workshop is a four-day course covering all aspects of embryo transfer technology in cattle. Both workshops will involve lectures and hands-on lab sessions. Participants may register for one or both of the workshops. For those interested in ultrasound-guided ovum pick-up (OPU), hands-on training will be held in the afternoon of May 6 or the morning of May 10 at an extra cost. For more information, contact: Reuben (306)Mapletoft, tel: (306)966-7149. 966-7159. fax: or Gregg Adams, tel: (306) 966-7411, fax: (306) 966-7405.

(SOURCE: IVIS Newsletter:

http://www.ivis.org/newsletter/archives/mar15/mar1115map.htm)

10.2: XII Annual Convention of Indian Society for Advancement of Canine Practice and the National Congress on Canine Practice; Allahabad (U.P.) India on 17th June 2015-19th June 2015; For details contact: Publisher ISACP News Letter:
<isacp.newsletter@gmail.com>

10.3: IJTA 1ST INNTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE & HORTICULTURE SCIENCES. New Delhi 6th To 7th June 2015

We would like to inform you that we are organizing the above enference at HOTEL HANS, BARAKHAMBA ROAD, NEW DELHI. I shall be very grateful to you if you participate in this conference. All Accepted Papers will be published in international blind peer review journals. Contact: Mr. Vijay Jha e-mail: vijaykumarjha2015@gmail.com for details.

10.4: National Seminar on Prospects of Fermentation in Dairy Industry, Mannuthy, Thrissur 22.4.2015. IDA (Kerala chapter) and AFST (I) Thrissur chapter are jointly organizing this a one day programme from 9.30 am to 4 pm. The programme is hosted by the College of Dairy Science and Technology and the venue is the Seminar Hall of the College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences. The programme includes technical presentations on the technology of Cheese, Yoghurt, Curd and other functional foods. Interested participants can send the details

to shyamsura@gmail.com or idakeralachapter@gmail.com.

10.5: Dairytech Italy 2015, 19 - 23 May 2015, Fieramilano, Italy

A show specializing in cutting edge-technology and solutions for the Dairy Industry. Contact: www.dairytech.it

10.6: Dairy Tech India 2015, 21 - 23 August 2015, BIEC, Bangalore Contact: dairytechindiamtpl@gmail.com; www.dairytechindia.in

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