

NAVS NEWSLETTER

NEW DELHI

FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY

October, 2011

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF VETERINARY SCIENCES (INDIA)

(Registered with the Registrar of Societies vide Regn. certificate No.S-2/4471 of 1993 dated 7th July 1993)



GOVERNING COUNCIL

OFFICEBEARERS

President:

Prof. Dr. M.P. Yadav

Vice-President:

Col. Dr. V.K. Bhatnagar

Secretary:

Dr. Gaya Prasad

Treasurer:

Dr. Lal Krishna

ELECTED MEMBERS

Dr. Arvind Kumar Srivastava

Dr. Nem Singh

Prof. Dr. Harpal Singh

Prof. Dr. N. N. Pathak

Prof. Dr. D. N. Garg

Prof. Dr. P.N. Khanna

Dr. J.M. Kataria

Maj. Gen. Dr. S.K. Sharma

Prof. Dr. P.P. Gupta

Prof. Dr. Allaudin Ahmed

Dr. R.K. Singh

Prof. Dr. T.S. Chandrashekhar Rao

Brig. Dr. Jagvinder Singh

Prof. Dr. S.S. Honnappagol

Col. Dr. R.P. Garg

EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS

Lt. Gen. Dr. J.K. Srivastava, DG RVS

Prof. Dr. K.M.L. Pathak, DDG (A.Sc.), ICAR

Lt. Gen. Dr. N. Mohanty, President VCI

Prof. Dr. A.S. Nanda, AHC, MoA, GOI

Prof. Dr. R.R. Shukla, Immediate Past President

Prof. Dr. R.N. Kohli, Editor; Immediate Past Secretary

OUR MISSION

“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”.

CONTACT US

PRESIDENT: Prof. Dr. M.P. Yadav: Email: yadav_mp@hotmail.com
VICE-PRESIDENT: Dr. V.K. Bhatnagar: Tel: 011-23412445; 09810291559
SECRETARY: Dr. Gaya Prasad: Email: gprasad1986@gmail.com
TREASURER: Dr. Lal Krishna: Email: lalkrishna1948@hotmail.com
EDITOR: Prof. Dr. R.N. Kohli: Email: mnkohli@gmail.com

NAVS (I) Website: www.navsindia.org

NAVS NEWSLETTER

NEW DELHI

FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY

October, 2011

CONTENTS

1. NAVS Governing Council 2010 - 2013	1	
2. Our Message	2	
3. Contents	3	
4. Editor's Note	5	
5. Letters to the Editor	5	
6. From the President's Desk	7	
7. Obituaries	10	
Prof. Dr. G.C. Srivastava		
Prof. Dr. B.K. Bose		
Kenya's Nobel Laureate Prof. Wangari Maathai		
8. NAVS NEWS	12	
8.1 Decisions of the Governing Council		
8.1.1 Annual NAVS Convocation -cum - Convention		
8.1.2 Not to start publication of a Journal		
8.1.3 NAVS Directory be published once in three years		
8.1.4 To award NAVS Honorary Fellowship to Dr. N.R. Bhasin		
8.1.5 Five applicants recommended for Fellowship and two for Membership		
8.2 NAVS Receives Rs. 4, 73,503/- as Donations		
9. NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY NEWS	13 - 22	
9.1 Veterinary Council of India News		13
9.1.1 List of new members VCI (w.e.f 1.3.2011)		
9.1.2 Twenty Priorities for VCI (as projected by a candidate)		
9.2 Global Eradication of Rinderpest News		15
9.2.1 F.A.O. Honours Dr. M. Rajasekhar		

9.2.2 Celebration of Global Eradication of Rinderpest	
9.3 Honours bestowed upon Prof. (Dr.) A.K. Gahlot, Vice-Chancellor, RAJUVAS	17
9.3.1 Honorary rank of Colonel bestowed	
9.3.2 Awarded IAAVR Fellowship	
9.3.3 Appointed Member of Committee of ICAR	
9.4 World Rabies Day.....	17
9.4.1 OIE’s Commitment to Fight Rabies Worldwide	
9.4.1 Anti-Rabies Camps in NCR	
9.5 World Animal Day	19
9.6 LLRUVAS News from Hisar, Haryana	20
9.7 Calendar: Conferences, Conventions and Symposia	20
9.7.1 NAVS Convocation -cum - Convention (12-13 Nov. 2011)	
9.7.2 XXXV- Annual Congress of ISVS and International Symposium on Veterinary Surgery (11-13 Nov. 2011)	
9.7.3 National Seminar: Vet for Health, Vet for Food, Vet for the Planet (18-20 Nov. 2011)	
9.7.4 International Conference on Functional Dairy Foods (16-19 Nov. 2011)	
9.7.5 XL-Dairy Industry Conference in New Delhi (2-5 February, 2012)	
9.7.6 International Congress on “Modern Concepts in Canine Health and Diseases of Human Concern” in Bikaner, Rajasthan (9-11 February, 2012)	
9.8 KVAFSU and IAVMI Hold Microbiology Conference	21
9.9 Collaboration of KVAFSU and Indian Knowledge Corporation.....	22
9.10 Free full text of Veterinary World (Online First)	22
10. SCIENTIFIC SNIPPETS & INTERNET INFOTAINMENT.....	23 - 26
10.1 Lemon is effective against cancer	
10.2 Is Bio-piracy of Ongole Bulls helping Brazil?	
10.3 Why Indian Students are attacked abroad.....?	
10.4 Meet the Dog that Cornered Bin Laden	
10.5 Cows bred to produce “human’ milk	

<p>All correspondence regarding the Newsletter, including news items and other contributions for publication, kindly be sent to the editor, preferably by email. Editor’s Contact: Prof. Dr. R.N. Kohli: 922, Sector -A, Pocket - B& C, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi - 110070</p>

4. EDITOR'S NOTE



The recommencement of the publication of NAVS Newsletter with the issue published in May 2011 has generally been welcomed. Initially, it was disseminated electronically and was sent by email to

individual Fellows and Members of the Academy whose email IDs were available in the editorial office. Since a large number of Fellows and Members of the Academy did not have an email ID, a printed version was sent by post to all the known addresses by the office of the Secretary. We hope that attempts would be made for a wider and quicker distribution of this issue to all the fellows/members of the Academy and to the institutions.

Some of the fellows, while commenting on the previous issue, orally suggested that the contents should include more scientific information (rather than that about the scientists). **We would, however, appreciate if critical comments and suggestions for improvement of the Newsletter are sent to us in writing.** A few of the written comments received via email are reproduced under the column "Letters to the Editor".

It is also requested that members and fellows of the Academy as well as other professionals and institutions may send items for inclusion in the next issue of the Newsletter to the editor preferably via Email.

Prof. Dr. R.N. Kohli

5. LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

I am delighted to receive NAVS News Letter of May 2011, and particularly to notice that it has been prepared under your able editorship. You have done a marvelous job. I am so impressed. Do allow me to extend my congratulations. I hold you in high respects.

Prof. Dr. J. L. Vegad [vegadjl@yahoo.com]

Many congratulations on the publication of the first volume of NAVS news letter.

I hope and wish that the publication will grow to greater heights. Once again, all the best.

Dr R.S.Sharma, LMIVA, President Indian Veterinary Association; drsharmars@gmail.com

Thank you Dr. Kohli, excellent presentation. Will it be quarterly/monthly or biannual?

Dr. S.P.Gautam [mailto:sp_gautam2000@yahoo.com]

CONGRATS on bringing the first edition of Newsletter. I only hope and pray that this gigantic effort of yours is sustained and the tempo is maintained. Thanks for updating us on the activities of the Profession. KEEP IT UP. **Brig .V P Manchanda** [brigvpmanchanda@gmail.com]

Thank you for sending me the Newsletter. May I congratulate you on the excellent get up and coverage of various activities? Thank you for publishing my election as President of CVA.
Dr. Abdul Rahman, Commonwealth Veterinary Association [shireen@blr.vsnl.net.in]

The untiring effort made by you in releasing NAVS news letter even after relinquishing the office of Secretary, NAVS, speaks of your attachment and dedication to profession and quest for revival of NAVS in active mode. **Dr. Shailendra Dwivedi**, [shailendra147@live.com]

Thank you very much for sending the May-2011 issue of NAVS NEWSLETTER. It is good that you have revived the Newsletter as it will keep the members informed about the activities of the Academy and the good work it intends to do keeping in view the overall image of the Academy. Hope you will keep it up. **Dr. S. K. Ranjhan**, sk_ranjhan19@yahoo.in

Thank you for the newsletter and other information that you were kind enough to send me from time to time. I will be back in Jaipur from July 1st and will call and discuss with you regarding some new ways we can generate some funds as well as a renewed interest in our national organization. **Dr. Srinivasan Ramanathan** [animaldr1@gmail.com]

I thank you for having sent NAVS NEWS LETTER MAY 2011 as E-mail attachment. It is well prepared and furnished the achievements of our past and present fellows of NAVS. Please accept my hearty congratulations. **Col (Dr) G.S.C.Ranga Rao** (Retd) rangaraogainadi@yahoo.com

Thanks for sending the News Letter. It is to inform you that I have joined as Joint Director (Research) IVRI Izatnagar on 18th Jan. 2011. **Dr. J M Kataria** jmkataria@rediffmail.com

I have received the NAVS NEWS LETTER May-2011. It has come out nicely. My email now seems working all right. **Prof. Dr. D.N. Garg, Hisar**, dng2660@yahoo.in

Thanks for your mail there by sending May 2011 Newsletter of The Academy. It seems to be in perfect order. **M.P. Yadav, President, N.A.V.S. (I)**

It's a great effort. I recall my editing capacity for *The Blue Cross Book* from Intervet days. Great and very good. Please change my e-mail ID as dranup2848@gmail.com. Best Regards.
Dr. Anup K Datta Ph.D. (NBU), DMLT (JU) Deboshree Park Wing 'A' Flat 601 A, Kolshet Road, Thane (W)-400607; +91 9920901022; dranup2848@gmail.com

Excellent Presentations and informative documentations. I congratulate the entire team. Our academy is getting vibrancy. Full support is assured to the NAVS. A Fellow Member: **Jitendra Singh Bhatia, ACVM, Jaipur**; bhatiajs05@rediffmail.com

Thank you for mailing NAVS newsletter. It is a very good attempt to keep all the members informed about the progress made in the veterinary professions and also about the welfare of its members. **Amresh Kumar,** dr_amresh@rediffmail.com

6.	FROM	PRESIDENT'S	DESK
----	------	-------------	------



Veterinary education in India is at cross-roads due to internal constraints and contradictions as well as new challenges faced as a result of globalization, liberalization, WTO, climate change, and concerns for biodiversity conservation, environmental sustainability, and food and nutritional security. There is a need for its revamping. Already a debate has started about the feasibility and modus operandi for imparting veterinary education in PPP mode vis-à-vis the conventional public sector mode.

The role of veterinary and animal scientists and field functionaries in reducing global hunger, controlling disease in animals and man, monitoring food quality, and promoting animal welfare is now well recognized all over world. Besides, practicing in the field to provide services to the farmers and other stakeholders, the veterinarians play diverse roles, such as production of food of animal origin for human consumption, food safety, food and nutritional security, public health (medical and veterinary), animal and human welfare, international trade in livestock and livestock products, veterinary and medical scientific researches, and to preserve and conserve the environment for sustainable development.

The veterinary profession plays key role in maintaining the strong bond that exists between humans and animals. Wherever animals are influenced by humans, whether on farms, in research institutions, in zoos or in people's homes, veterinarians ensure that animals remain healthy and happy and concern for their good welfare are addressed adequately. They are also competent to provide desired knowledge to the community to improve environmental and health education awareness. Shortage of veterinarians in various fields, such as food animal veterinarian, could have a devastating impact on food safety.

As per the recommendation of the National Commission on Agriculture (NCA) made in 1976, the requirement of veterinary professionals in India is estimated to be approximately 79,000 for providing one veterinary officer to look after 5000 cattle unit equivalent livestock. At present with the existing strength of about 27,000 veterinarians, one veterinary officer has to look after about 14,000 cattle units equivalent livestock population. Thus, even to meet the recommendation made by NCA far back in 1976, we have to increase the number of practicing veterinarians at least three fold. The annual churn out of fresh veterinary graduates is about

3000. Fortunately, the younger generation is coming forward for opting veterinary education and more and more students are joining higher professional and vocational studies/courses.

Veterinary education orientation has variations in India and developed countries. The developed countries mostly follow “crop agriculture” and “animal agriculture” models. In animal agriculture, the students get specialization in two broad fields, i.e. animal health and animal production. The pass out graduates become specialized veterinarian, such as practicing clinician / veterinarian, food animal veterinarians, equine veterinarians, canine veterinarians, feline veterinarian, etc. In developing countries, there is no concept of animal agriculture, though the animals contribute enormously for providing food (milk and milk products, meat and meat products, eggs and egg products), wool and fiber, skin and hides, draught power; pet animals, sports animals like horses, organic manure, besides their role in human welfare as companion animal.

In US, while the food-animal veterinarians guard the nation's food supply by protecting people from disease, such as food-borne diseases due to *Salmonella*, *E. coli*, *listeria* etc. The course curricula in countries abroad are specific to their own requirements. The Indian scenario is different as we produce graduates to work mainly as practicing clinicians in the field. However, the basic training provided to veterinary graduates is very exhaustive and covers all the related subjects.

India has a strong base in veterinary and animal science education with more than 50 veterinary animal science / animal husbandry constituent colleges of veterinary universities, agricultural universities or general universities. In India, the expenditure on veterinary and animal science education is by and large public funded except a few private veterinary colleges which have been opened in last one decade. The veterinarians in India help in disease diagnosis, surveillance, monitoring, treatment, and prophylaxis; breeding, feeding and management of livestock on scientific lines. The field veterinarians are assisted by two lower cadres, namely compounders and stockmen. There is apprehension among public that the animal keepers do not get veterinary services to their satisfaction. This is happening because we have overloaded our veterinarians with other works related to developmental activities which involves huge paper work and mobility. There is urgent need for harmonization in veterinary services, as a part of national, regional and global efforts for safeguarding health, animal welfare and food safety. Further, the developed countries have now geared up and started looking for changing the course curricula in such a way that both veterinary and medical education is empowered to produce graduates which can fill the vacuum in view of the requirement of specialist professionals for helping the “One Health” agenda.

Redefining “veterinary science” and “animal science” in Indian context is necessary as we cannot adopt the system of veterinary education in overseas countries, as our needs are different. The veterinarians in India take care of both the animal health and production and, therefore, the course curricula have to be addressed accordingly keeping in view the roles to be played by veterinarians in the country where 75-80% of animals are with small farmers. Thus, the course curricula revision should consider the role of animal husbandry in economic and social context of farmers and also the country. The course curriculum in veterinary education, regulated by Veterinary Council of India, is common for all the colleges and universities. The passing out veterinary and animal science graduates have a very wide exposure, making them “generalist veterinarians”. However, the changing requirements of livestock and poultry sector and consequently the enhanced role of veterinarians warrant their training in one or more

specialized areas. This will require major changes in the existing course curricula. To fulfill the immediate requirements of veterinary graduates and post graduate, the uptake of the students may be enhanced without diluting the quality of the education in the existing veterinary and animal science colleges/universities. Linking research with teaching, enhancing the amount of scholarship substantially for higher studies in veterinary and animal science streams on the lines of 'Resident scheme' in medical colleges, will go a long way to improve the quality of veterinary education. Considering meritorious B.V.Sc.&A.H. students for engaging in teaching/research, are some of the ways by which the brilliant brains can be retained in the teaching / research institutions. Opening of new private veterinary colleges can be permitted wherein some of these colleges should have only specialty courses.

The teaching pattern also requires reforms as the current teaching practice is very exhaustive which is simply overloading the students with teaching of theory in great detail. Such pass out graduates are not very comfortable in addressing industry requirements as they do not have any specialization. Such a system cannot sustain for long. In India we have to address two questions simultaneously i) to improve animal health and ii) to improve animal production, reproduction and productivity. The revised curricula may have a common set of courses up to second year for teaching of core courses of veterinary and animal science, after which there could be bifurcation into two subject groups, namely (i) animal health stream and (ii) animal production stream. This will help in creating several specialization areas available to the students so that they can choose one of the many specialty areas as per their own choice. These graduates will be more confident and productive as they can find jobs or take up their own enterprise. This will also help the employers from industry as these graduates will be more productive because of their training in the area related to their job. This will also help in creating specialist cadre of veterinarians in disease diagnosis and surveillance, treatment and vaccination and production related activities, like AI, animal production, animal conservation. Every field veterinarian should be provided in service training every 5 years to update their knowledge in the form of "Continuing Veterinary Education".

Veterinary education require huge and expensive infrastructure in terms of class rooms, practical demonstration laboratories, seminar halls, experimental dairy demonstration farm(s), research laboratories, experimental dairy farm, dairy technology laboratories, dairy plant, experimental poultry farm including hatchery, fodder production demonstration farm, auditorium, play grounds, sports and athletics facilities, gymnasias, departmental museums and registries, etc. Creating such facilities requires large capital expenditure. The recurring cost in maintaining such facilities is still more critical. Till now, only public-funded veterinary educational institutions have been imparting veterinary education. Of late, there had been emergence of a number of private veterinary colleges in a few states like Rajasthan, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. However, these colleges do not have all the facilities listed as above. Since private institutions are coming up as commercial ventures and, hence, definitely with the intent of earning profit. Such institutions have no other source of earning revenue except fee charged and hence there is limited scope for earning huge profit on a regular basis throughout the year. In order to ensure quality education in PPP mode, it would be imperative that the land is provided free or on concessional rates to private veterinary colleges by the concerned state government along with research grants. Rest of the expenditure on faculty, library, vehicles, laboratory and other infrastructure facilities should be borne by the private party owing the college.

Prof. Dr. M.P. Yadav

LET US ALL PLEDGE SUPPORT to BIODIVERSITY THROUGH
A CONVENTIONAL LIFE STYLE DEVOID OF POLLUTION,
CORRUPTION AND CONCENTRATION OF POWER.

7. OBITUARY

**Prof. Dr. G.C. Srivastava,
Lucknow, U.P.**



The National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India) announces with grief the recent demise of **Dr. Girish Chandra Srivastava**, the former Professor of Veterinary Parasitology at University of Maiduguri, Nigeria, and an eminent Fellow of the Academy, who passed away on 11th October, 2011. He suffered a massive heart attack at about 4 P.M. and expired at about 8 P.M. during treatment at Lucknow's Sanjay Gandhi Medical Institute Hospital. He is survived by a son and a daughter, and the grand children. His wife had died a couple of years back. The National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India) offers sincere heartfelt condolences to the members of his family and prays God to let the departed soul rest in peace.

Dr. Srivastava was born on 23rd February 1935 in Lucknow, U.P., where he grew up and had his initial education. He obtained his B.V. Sc. degree of Agra

University in 1957 from Mathura Veterinary College. After his graduation, he joined the Uttar Pradesh Directorate of Animal Husbandry as V.A.S. and served the Department from June 1957 to December 1963. During this period, he did his M.V.Sc. degree of Agra University in 1962 (in Veterinary Parasitology) from Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar / Mukteswar (under the guidance of Prof. Dr. K.S. Singh). From December 1963 to August 1965 he was a CSRI Senior Research Fellow at CDRI, Lucknow and then served as Assistant / Associate Professor of Veterinary Parasitology at H.A.U., Hisar, from September 1965 to May 1978. During this period, he won a Bulgarian Scholarship under Indo - Bulgarian Cultural Exchange Programme for doctorate studies in Bulgaria from 1969 to 1973. He did his D.Sc. (senior PhD.) in Veterinary Parasitology (Helminthology) with flying colours from the Higher Institute of Veterinary Medicine, Sofia, Bulgaria.

In May 1978 Dr. Srivastava shifted to Punjab as Helminthologist (Associate Professor) in P.A.U.'s newly started College of Veterinary Science in Ludhiana. In 1981, he was selected for a teaching assignment as a Reader at the University of Maiduguri in the Borno State of Nigeria when that university added a new Veterinary College. After serving there as Reader from October 1981 to September 1985, he became a full Professor of the University in October 1985 and continued to build, serve and strengthen this institution

for more than 15 years. He acted as Dean of the Faculty from January 1995 to September 1995. He was indeed a charming, great person whom friends and colleagues can not forget easily. He was highly respected as an excellent teacher and was loved both by the settled in Lucknow, U.P. He suffered from Stress Angina in 2001 and was treated in Delhi. Later, he had to undergo angiography and angioplasty in Delhi's Escorts Hospital in 2002, after which he almost fully recovered and, in his own words, 'got a second life'.

Dr. Girish Chandra Srivastava, in his 40 years of professional career (almost half of which was spent abroad), made significant contributions in the field of Veterinary Helminthology. Apart from being an excellent international teacher, he published 37 high quality research papers out of which 8 from his D.Sc. thesis were published abroad. He also published two monographs and 15 popular articles. He was a Life Member of many professional associations including U.P. Veterinary Association, Laboratory Animal Science Association of India, Nigerian Veterinary Association (Borno Chapter), and Nigerian Society for Parasitology. He was elected as a Fellow of the National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India) in 2007-8.

Faculty and Students of all the institutions where he worked. His interests included reading and writing and watching medical videos.

Upon retirement from Nigeria in 1996 he returned to India and ultimately

DR. B.K. SAHU, BHUBANESWAR, ORISSA

The National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India) is aggrieved to learn the demise of **Dr. B.K. Sahu**, an eminent Fellow of the Academy and the former Dean of the College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry (2002 - 2009) and Professor and Head, Animal Nutrition, Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), Bhubaneswar, who passed away in December 2010. NAVS offers sincere heartfelt condolences to the members of his family and prays god to let the departed soul rest in peace.

Born in a farmer's family of Orissa on 2nd September 1949, **Dr. Bijoy Kumar Sahu** was a gold medalist M.V.Sc. and had his PhD. (1991) in Animal Nutrition from OUAT. During his 35 years of teaching experience he guided 22 postgraduate students and published 73 research papers, two books and several manuals & bulletins. He won several awards and was elected as Fellow of NAVS (I) in 2006-07 and Fellow of Animal Nutrition Association in 2009.

Kenya's Nobel laureate Prof. Wangari Maathai

The Green Belt Movement announced the passing away of Kenya's Nobel laureate **Professor Wangari Maathai, 71**, on 25 September, 2011, at the Nairobi Hospital, after a prolonged and bravely borne struggle with cancer. She won the Nobel Peace Prize in 2004 for promoting conservation, women's rights and transparent government - the first African woman to get the award. **Ms Maathai was a professor of veterinary anatomy** and the founder of the Green Belt Movement, which planted 20-30 million trees in Africa. She rose to international fame for her campaigns against government-backed forest clearances in Kenya in the late 1980s-90s. She was elected as an MP in 2002 and served as a minister in the Kenyan government for a time. Africa, particularly the African women, have lost a champion, a leader, and an activist who was often considered a 'Role model and heroine'.

Tears do happen: Endure, grieve, and move on. The only person who is with us our entire life, is ourselves. LIVE while you are alive

NAVS(I) Website: www.navsindia.org

8. NAVS NEWS

8.1 Decisions of the NAVS Governing Council

The second meeting of the present Governing Council was held on 12th August 2011 at 10 A.M. in the conference room of VCI, August Kranti Bhawan, New Delhi, under the chairmanship of Prof. Dr. M.P. Yadav. It was attended by 12 members of the Governing Council and Dr. D.V.R. Prakash Rao, as a Special invitee. Some of the important decisions taken are:

8.1.1 Annual NAVS Convocation -cum - Convention to be held at Bikaner on 12th and 13th November 2011 in Collaboration with Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Bikaner,. The theme of the Seminar is: “Veterinary Profession: Challenges and Opportunities under WEO Regime”. It was decided ‘that the organizers may charge Registration Fee of Rs. 2500/- from those who wish to attend the convention except NAVS Fellows & Members’.

8.1.2 Not to start publication of a Journal under the banner of NAVS ‘in view of financial constraints as well as availability of several Indian Journals on Veterinary, Animal and Poultry Sciences.’

8.1.3 NAVS Directory be published once in three years, if possible with photographs.

8.1.4 To award NAVS Honorary Fellowship to Dr. N.R. Bhasin, President Indian Dairy Association.

8.1.5 Five applicants recommended for Fellowship and two for Membership of the Academy for the year 2010-11.

8. 2 NAVS Receives Rs. 4, 73,503/- as Donations

A sum of Rs. 4, 73,503/- has so far been received as donations to NAVS from 28 donors listed below:

S. No.	Name & Address	Amount
1	Dr. M. P. Yadav, President NAVS	10000
2	Maj. Gen. S. K. Sharma, Meerut	11000
3	Col. R. P. Garg	5000
4	Dr. Gaya Prasad, Secretary, NAVS	10001
5	Dr. A. K. Srivastava, Lucknow	5001
6	Col. V. K. Bhatnagar	5001
7	Dr. S. C. Dubey, HSADL, Bhopal	10000
8	Dr. N. N. Pathak, Bareilly	5000
9	Dr. S. K. Dwivedi (1st Installment)	10000

10	Dr. V. A. Srinivasan & Staff of IIL, Hyderabad	32500
11	Dr. J. L. Vegad, Jabalpur	5000
12	Brig. Jagvinder Singh	10000
13	Dr. S. K. Dwivedi (2nd Installment)	10000
14	Dr. A. K. Karihaloo, USA	10000
15	Dr. D. D. Kulkarni, HSADL, Bhopal	5000
16	Dr. T. V. Anilkumar, Trivandrum	5000
17	Dr. Sandeep Bhatia, HSADL, Bhopal	10000
18	Dr. S. K. Dwivedi (3rd Installment)	10000
19	Dr. D. V. Prakash Rao,	150000

	Prakash Seed, Chennai		24	HSADL Staff	24000
20	Dr. N. M. Singhvi, Jodhpur	5000	25	Dr. Rishendra Verma, Bareilly	5000
21	Dr. B. T. Deshmukh, Mumbai	5000	26	Dr. P. N. Bhat	1000
22	Dr. Husam Ali C/o Dr. Rasool, UAE	100000	27	Lt. Gen. N. Mohanty, President, VCI	5000
23	Dr. C. Balachandran, TANVASU, Chennai	5000	28	Dr. R. S. Sharma	5000
				TOTAL	473503

9. NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY NEWS

9.1 VETERINARY COUNCIL OF INDIA NEWS

9.1.1 List of new members VCI (w.e.f 1.3.2011)

- 1. PRESIDENT:** Lt. General (Dr.) Narayan Mohanty, PVSM, AVSM, VSM (Retd), Plot No. 1970, Ratna Niwas, Bhaktamadhu Nagar, Khandagiri, Bhubaneswar, Orissa – 751030.
- 2 VICE-PRESIDENT:** Dr. K.S. Dangi, Director General, Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of Haryana, Pashudhan Bhawan, Sector – 2, Panchkula - 134109, Haryana.
- 3.** Dr. M.V. Reddy, Director, Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of Andhra Pradesh, Flat No. 504, Doyen Hermitage, H.No. 10-2-289/80, 81, Shantinagar, Hyderabad – 500028, Andhra Pradesh **(Member)**
- 4** Dr. Kamalakanta Saha, Director, Department of Animal Resource Development, Government of West Bengal, New Secretariat Building (3rd Floor), 1, Kiran Shankar Roy Road, Kolkata - 700001, West Bengal **(Member)**
- 5** Dr. Rudra Pratap Singh, Director, Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Badshabagh, Gokaran Nath Road, Lucknow – 226007, Uttar Pradesh. **(Member)**
- 6** Dr. Rajesh Sharma, Director, Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of Rajasthan, Pashudhan Bhawan, Tonk Road, Jaipur - 302015, Rajasthan. **(Member)**
- 7** Dr. B. Ashok, Vice Chancellor, Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Directorate of Dairy Development, Pattom, Thiruvananthapuram – 695004. **(Member)**
- 8** Dr. Rabindra Nath Goswami, Dean, Faculty of Veterinary Science, Assam Agricultural University, Khanapara, Guwahati – 781022, Assam **(Member)**
- 9** Dr. J.V. Solanki, Dean, College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Anand Agricultural University, Anand - 388001, Gujarat **(Member)**
- 10** Dr. Gajraj Singh, Dean, College of Veterinary Sciences & Animal Husbandry, Selesih, Central Agricultural University, Aizawl - 796014, Mizoram. **(Member)**
- 11** Dr. K.M.L. Pathak, Deputy Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Room No. 113, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi – 110001. **(Member)**
- 12** Dr. A.S. Nanda, Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi – 110001. **(Member)**
- 13** Dr. A.B. Negi, Joint Commissioner (LHS), Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, Room No. 234, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi – 110001. **(Member)**
- 14** Dr. R.S. Sharma, President, Indian Veterinary Association, 27, Gayatri Nagar 'B', Maharani Farm, Durgapura, Jaipur, Rajasthan. **(Member)**
- 15** Dr. B. Saravanan, 107, Vallalar Nagar, IVth Street, Medical College Road, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu – 613004. **(Member)**

- 16** Dr. Ashok Sharma, Salwahan Nursing Home, Ward No. 2, Samrala - 141114, Ludhiana, Punjab. **(Member)**
- 17** Dr. Akhilesh Kamal, B-56, Krishna Enclave, West Model Town, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh – 201009. **(Member)**
- 18** Dr. Ravinder Kumar, H.No. 2102, Housing Board, Sector – I, Rohtak, Haryana. **(Member)**
- 19** Dr. Ingale Sandeep Vinayakrao, “Narmada Niketan” , Near SSD Apartment, Shankar Nagar Road, Suraj Nagar, Amaravati, Maharashtra – 444607. **(Member)**
- 20** Dr. Bhagwan Ashok Satale, Satale Medical & General Stores, Shivaji Chowk, Gangapur, Dist – Aurangabad, Maharashtra – 431110. **(Member)**
- 21** Dr. Bhawani Singh Rathore, Near Rajput Hostel, Civil Lines, Sikar, Rajasthan – 332001. **(Member)**
- 22** Dr. Pradeep Lamba, H. No. 448, Defence Colony, Hisar, Haryana – 125001. **(Member)**
- 23** Dr. Ravinder Chaudhary, 42/140, H. Krishna Kunj, Halwai Ki Bagichi, Mathura Road, Civil Lines, Agra, Uttar Pradesh. **(Member)**
- 24** Dr. Amarjit Singh Makkar, Deputy Director, Punjab Veterinary Vaccine Institute, P.A.U. Campus, Ludhiana – 141004, Punjab. **(Member)**
- 25** Dr. Islamuddin, 227 – Devpuri, Behind Eidgah, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh – 250002. **(Member)**
- 26** Dr. R. Ramesh, 22/15, K.K.V. Mudhali Street, Kumarasamy Pet, Dharmapuri, Tamil Nadu – 636703. **(Member)**
- 27 Member / Secretary:** Dr. Anup Bhaumik, Veterinary Council of India, A-Wing, 2nd Floor,
27 SECRETARY: Dr. Anup Bhaumik, Veterinary Council of India, A-Wing, 2nd Floor, August Kranti Bhawan, Bhikaji Cama Place, New Delhi (Member - Secretary)

9.1.2 Twenty Priorities for VCI (as projected by a candidate)

1. To work for up-gradation and improvement of Quality Veterinary Education both at U.G. and P.G. Levels to suit future needs, particularly in the changing scenario of Global Warming and Climate change.
2. Streamlining of Research in frontier areas having relevance to Veterinary and Animal Sciences.
3. Effective and Efficient Veterinary Extension Services at farmer’s door.
4. Creation of Indian Council of Veterinary Research and Education (ICVRE).
5. Creation of separate Drug Controller for Veterinary Drugs, Pharmaceuticals and Biological products.
6. Activation of the working of National Academy of Veterinary Sciences to the level of other National Academies.
7. Strengthening of Veterinary Council of India.
8. Strengthening of continuing Veterinary Education for Field Veterinarians for up-gradation of their Knowledge and skills.
9. Making B.V.Sc. as the basic qualification for the post of Director, Indian Veterinary Research Institute.
10. Revision of Curriculum for B.V.Sc. & A.H. and M.V.Sc. courses in all the disciplines so as to prepare students for present and future requirements.
11. Strengthening and Facilitating the Functioning of State Veterinary Councils.
12. Implementation of N.P.A. in all the States.
13. Inclusion of M.B.A. in Veterinary and Animal Sciences in Veterinary & Animal Science Universities to develop Entrepreneurship in the Veterinary Graduates.

14. Setting up of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Vigyan Kendras in select Districts of the Country.
15. Introduction of Personality Development Courses comprising of Soft skills, Computer Applications and spoken English in B.V.Sc. & A.H.
16. Encouraging Veterinary Graduates to opt for Diversified Jobs including Administrative Services, R.V.C., Pharmacy, Banking, Media and Journalism, etc.
17. Ensuring Quality Veterinary Services and their improved delivery through HRD and Infrastructure Development.
18. Strengthening International Linkages with counterpart agencies working for Veterinary Profession.
19. Strengthening of manpower in Animal Husbandry Sector both in the field, Veterinary Colleges and Institutions.
20. Efforts should be made for ensuring respectable place to the Veterinarians in the Society through dedicated Veterinary Services.

9.2 Global Eradication of Rinderpest

9.2.1 F.A.O. Honours Dr. M. Rajasekhar

The National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India) heartily congratulates **Dr. M. Rajasekhar** who has been honored with a Medallion and Certificate by FAO of United Nations for his significant role in Rinderpest eradication as one among the 60 such individuals identified globally. We send our hearty congratulations also his entire team of scientists and other staff of PD_ADMAS.

In a message from Rome to colleagues in P D A D M A S , Dr. M. Rajasekhar wrote: “FAO of United Nations, Rome took me by pleasant surprise in recognition of my contribution in rinderpest eradication. For me and my colleagues at PD_ADMAS, this is another great recognition after the OIE meritorious award in 2002 at Paris and I share this prestigious FAO award with all of you who worked hard with me. We have done proud to the Veterinary Profession in India. Also, I dedicate this award to you all and to the mother institution we founded - The PD_ADMAS”.

In his congratulatory message, Dr. M.P. Yadav appreciated the spirit and humility with which Dr. M. Rajasekhar has acknowledged the contributions of other members of the team. Veterinarians world over can feel proud of this accomplishment achieved during the WORLD VETERINARY YEAR.

Dr. R. Ramachandran has detailed the status of Rinderpest in India in an article in Frontline Magazine, Volume 28 - Issue 15: Jul. 16-29, 2011. The disease was endemic throughout India until the mid-1950s, with about 8,000 outbreaks a year that affected on an average about 400,000 bovines, killing about 50 per cent of them. The mortality rate per 100,000 animals was 100 to 200.

9.2.2 Celebration of Global Eradication of Rinderpest

As a consequence of **declaration of eradication of Rinderpest from the globe by FAO, on June 28, 2011 at Rome**, a National Ceremony was held on 23rd August 2011 at NASC Complex, Pusa in New Delhi, which was attended by dignitaries and senior officials from ICAR, DAHD&F, GoI; FAO, State AH departments, and eminent veterinarians including scientists who worked on Rinderpest and made significant contributions towards the eradication of this dreaded disease from India leading to global eradication. This unique accomplishment became possible as a result of technical support and guidance from FAO to

various countries, confronted with Rinderpest problem, mainly in Asia and Africa; support of the national governments, European Union and other funding agencies; National Institutions/Laboratories and political will, and thus being the first animal disease to be eradicated globally and the second disease eradicated from the Planet, subsequent to the small pox eradication in humans about 25 years ago. It is in this background that the FAO of United Nations considered it appropriate to appoint Prof. P.K. Uppal and Prof. M.P. Yadav as National Consultants for documenting the National Testimonies and National Laboratory History and contributions under the Global Rinderpest Eradication Program (GREP). These documentations provide in depth information and analysis on the fight against rinderpest lasting over a century.

Rinderpest, earlier known as Cattle Plague, has been a disease of cattle, buffalo, sheep, goats, pigs and other wild ruminant species since time immemorial resulting into devastation and negative socio-economic effects in Asian, African, Latin American and European countries. It is believed that this disease originated from Asia. Considering the high morbidity / mortality and enormous economic losses due to Rinderpest, the Govt. of India in 1868 appointed The Cattle Plague Commission to study the problem and suggest remedial measures. The Commission headed by Hallen submitted its report in 1871. Occurrence of Rinderpest was confirmed by the Commission. Ever since the establishment of Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory (IBL) at Pune in 1889 on the recommendation of this Commission, priority was given for conducting research on Rinderpest. Sustained research work started after shifting of the IBL (forerunner of Indian Veterinary Research Institute) to Mukteshwar in 1893. The research work laid emphasis on diagnosis and vaccine development to control / prevent the disease in domestic livestock. Though the efforts to effectively control Rinderpest were initiated very early in 20th Century, major thrust came after 1950s as a result of mass vaccination program and launch of National Rinderpest Eradication Programme with the support of FAO of the United Nations. Studies conducted by Prof. Robert Koch and his colleagues at Mukteshwar in 1897 concluded that the disease in India was similar to that of Rinderpest prevalent in South Africa. Bile from infected animals was attempted as vaccine, but the results were not encouraging. It was followed by the development of anti- rinderpest serum at IVRI, Mukteshwar in 1899 and used as a method of passive immunization which conferred short lived immunity for about two weeks. Subsequently, serum simultaneous method of vaccination, standardized at Mukteshwar was found to be superior to the anti-rinderpest serum.

In 1927, Dr. J.T. Edward, while working at Mukteshwar, made a break through discovery by developing an attenuated immunogenic vaccine by serially passaging the virus in goats which provided lifelong immunity. In 1931, serum simultaneous method of vaccination was replaced by goat tissue virus (GTV) vaccine. Rinderpest Tissue culture virus vaccine was introduced in India in 1966-67. The National Rinderpest eradication programme (NREP) was launched by Govt. of India in 1955-56. About 1600 million vaccinations against Rinderpest were carried out during 1956-1998. As a result of mass scale focussed and strategic vaccinations in the susceptible population, coupled with zoo sanitary and policy measures, the disease could be brought under control without following stamping out (slaughter) policy. The last outbreak of the disease occurred in the North Arcot district of Tamil Nadu in 1995. In 1998, the first stage of "Provisional freedom from Rinderpest disease" for the whole country was achieved. All vaccinations against Rinderpest were stopped by October, 2000 in the country. India achieved "Freedom from Rinderpest infection" status from OIE in

2004. Based on the dossier submitted by India to OIE in 2005 for obtaining freedom from Rinderpest, the international committee of World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) recognized India as free from Rinderpest infection in 2006. (This note was specially prepared for NAVS Newsletter by the President, NAVS, Prof. Dr. M.P. Yadav)

9.3 Honours bestowed upon Prof. (Dr.) A.K. Gahlot, Vice-Chancellor, RAJUVAS

9.3.1 Honorary rank of Colonel bestowed

The Honorary rank of Colonel Commandant was bestowed upon Prof. (Dr.) A.K. Gahlot, Vice-Chancellor of Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Bikaner. The honour granted by the Govt. of India was communicated by an order of the Lt Gen. P.S.Bhalla, Director General of National Cadet Corps and, was bestowed in the Inauguration Ceremony organized at the University auditorium on 3rd June 2011. Group Commander Col. D.S. Lohamard and parents of Prof. Gahlot put the rank of Colonel on the uniform of NCC worn by the Vice-Chancellor. Group Commander mentioned that the selection procedure for honorary rank is very tough and this year out of 200 Universities only twelve Vice-chancellor were granted the honorary rank of Colonel. It is commendable that the first Vice-Chancellor of the Veterinary University in Rajasthan has been granted the rank. Prof. A.K. Gahlot dedicated this rank to the staff & students of this University. He urged the students to join the NCC activities enthusiastically. He praised the NCC organization and told that it is the best organization of the youth where there are ample chances of confidence building, personality development, and adventure activities. NCC cadets learn new things very fast, therefore, now the private employers prefer NCC cadets apart from which preference is also given in Military and paramilitary forces to NCC cadets.

9.3.2 Awarded IAAVR Fellowship

Prof. A.K. Gahlot, Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, RAJUVAS, Bikaner was honoured with the coveted fellow of Indian Association for the Advancement of Veterinary Research (IAAVR) for his outstanding research contributions in the field of Veterinary and Animal Science. This honour was bestowed by Lt. Gen. J.K. Srivastava, AVSM, DG Remount & Veterinary Corps, New Delhi during the 11th Indian Veterinary Congress and XVIII Annual Conference of IAAVR and National Symposium on "Veterinary Science and Education on Move: Critical Gaps and Needs" held at Apollo College of Veterinary Medicine, Jaipur on 11th February, 2011.

9.3.3 Appointed Member of Committee of ICAR

As a follow up of the decision taken in the meeting of Vice-Chancellors of agricultural universities held at NASC Campus, New Delhi on 22-23rd February, 2011, Prof. A.K. Gahlot, Vice-Chancellor RAJUVAS was appointed as member of a committee constituted by Director General, ICAR to review issues related to designing a faculty and staff capacity building model for academic excellence. This committee will have to identify key issues surrounding the problems associated with regular and active capacity development plan for the NARS faculty and staff and the possible measures including modalities, infrastructure and budget estimates.

9.4 WORLD RABIES DAY

9.4.1 OIE's Commitment to Fight Rabies Worldwide

Every ten minutes someone dies of rabies somewhere in the world. Rabies is reported to claim nearly 55 000 lives a year, though the true figure is certainly far higher. Ninety-nine percent of human cases are due to bites by infected dogs. Rabies causes more deaths in the world than any other infectious disease and especially affects children in developing countries.

In countries where people are still dying from rabies, dogs are the main vector. Controlling the disease in dogs, and especially stray dogs, must therefore be the first priority to prevent lethal cases in humans.

Analysts have estimated that just 10% of the financial resources currently used to treat people bitten by potentially rabid dogs would be sufficient to enable national Veterinary Services throughout the world to eradicate rabies at source in domestic animals and so prevent almost all human cases. Vaccination of animals is the preferred method of controlling and eliminating rabies. Indeed, for ethical, ecological and economic reasons, the culling of animals that are potential vectors cannot be considered as the priority method for control and eradication. All successful rabies eradication programmes have included measures combining stray dog population control and vaccination of all dogs kept under their owner's control.

We know that a rabies control strategy cannot be effective without the support of many different partners coordinated by the authorities, including the animal health services, environmental officers and the police force, and without the support of local and municipal authorities, NGOs and dog owners.

At the international level, the OIE, FAO and WHO are developing recommendations, in particular to ensure good inter-sectoral collaboration. Since 2010, the OIE's standards relating to rabies have been undergoing revision, the aim being to develop an approach that will allow the disease to be controlled in stages, with the emphasis on the epidemiological importance of the animal species most frequently linked to human cases (generally dogs). A new chapter being prepared for the OIE International Terrestrial Animal Health Code will make new provisions for "canine rabies free status" for countries.

The OIE's aim is not only to encourage transparency in notifying the disease but to encourage governments to invest in priority control programmes, such as rabies prevention in dogs, especially in those countries not managing in the short term to meet the requirements to make a self-declaration of rabies free status for all susceptible domestic and wild animal species.

Rabies control programmes are a major financial challenge for many countries as the costs, especially vaccination costs, are very high: it is therefore important to encourage research and industry to develop vaccines that will confer long-term immunity, thereby eliminating the need for booster vaccinations. In this context, the quality standards relating to the production of diagnostic tests and vaccines for rabies contained in the OIE Manual of Diagnostic Tests and Vaccines for Terrestrial Animals are currently being updated to take into account the very latest scientific developments.

The possibility of developing vaccine banks – at both regional and worldwide level – is also being studied by the OIE and the main international organisations involved in rabies control. Among its benefits, this project would help to ensure that, at times of crisis, high quality vaccines produced in accordance with OIE international standards are available and that in an emergency they can be delivered to developing countries to meet their actual requirements in the field. A vaccine bank for Asia is already being set up by the OIE in 2011.

It should be emphasised that veterinarians and the national Veterinary Services have a primary responsibility to apply their knowledge and skills to help control zoonoses, including rabies, and so break the link between the source of the disease in animals and human infection. Rabies control programmes should always take into account the need to improve the effectiveness of the public and private components of the national Veterinary Services, especially with regard to compliance with the international standards of quality issued by the OIE. To this end, the active

participation of all countries in the OIE's PVS (Performance, Vision and Strategy) initiative to determine the Veterinary Services' level of needs in terms of investment and training is highly recommended.

A global conference on rabies control, organised by the OIE in collaboration with FAO and WHO, is due to be held in Seoul, Republic of Korea, from 7 to 9 September 2011. The conference will give priority to good governance regarding the distribution of public and private, local, national and international resources targeted at priority prevention actions, to be taken initially in animals, in collaboration with public health services.

Many potential donors are invited to attend in order to support programmes in developing countries. (From a note received from Dr Ramakumar V., Former Secretary, V.C.I. on 5th July 2011; (For Details *Contact : media@oie.int*)

9.4.2 Anti-Rabies Camps Organised in NCR

The Animal Welfare Society Doctor's Forum, Gurgaon, celebrated World Rabies Day on September 28, 2011. On the occasion three anti rabies camps were organized in Gurgaon city, Gurgaon village and Garhi Harsaru. In all these camps about 300 dogs were given anti rabies vaccine. These camps were organized with the help of Animal Husbandry Department, Municipal Corporation, Gurgaon and M/S Indian Immunologicals Ltd. About twenty Vets and Para-vet staff took part in the activity. During the camps, interaction with public and dog owners proved to be fruitful. People were told about post bite care, especially the children who are more prone to dog bite due to their nature. Immediately after dog bite washing of wound with soap is more important than going to doctor, of course vaccination schedule must be followed as per directions of the manufacturer. In case of bite by rabid dog rabies immunoglobulin must be administered at the site of bite. This facility is available only at a few selected hospitals. In market also the product is available but it is costly. In case of severe bite the wound should never be sutured / stitched and it should be allowed to heal as an open wound. (Received from Dr.S.P. Gautam, Secretary)

9.5 World Animal Day

World Animal Day is celebrated each year on 4 October. On this day, animal life in all its forms is celebrated, and special events are planned on locations all over the globe. 4 October was originally chosen for World Animal Day because it is the feast day of Francis of Assisi, a nature lover and patron saint of animals and the environment. Numerous churches throughout the world observe the Sunday closest to 4 October with a Blessing for the Animals.

However, World Animal Day has now gone beyond being the celebration of a Christian saint and is today observed by animal-lovers of all beliefs, nationalities and backgrounds. Animal rescue shelters hold fundraising events and open days, wildlife groups organize information displays, schools undertake animal-related project work and individuals and groups of friends or co-workers donate to animal charities or pledge to sponsor a shelter animal.

(Contributed By: Prof. (Dr.) Rama Kumar V., Nominee Animal Welfare Board of India and former Secretary, VCI)

9.6 LLRUVAS NEWS from Hisar, Haryana

The recently established Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences have started a Business Planning and Development Unit (BPD Unit) in consortium mode with CCS HAU, Hisar. Dr. Naresh Kumar Kakker has been designated as Principal Investigator and Dr. (Mrs.) Maloshrie Bora has joined him as Senior Business Fellow. To their knowledge, none of the Veterinary Universities established so far has such a BPD Unit.

This LLRUVAS BPD Unit has started a **Technology Business Incubator (TBI)** in consortium mode with BPD Unit, CCSHAU and funding from NAIP (ICAR). The incubator will

be having office and laboratory facilities for entrepreneurs and start-up companies. The TBI shall operate under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. K. Pruthi, Dean, College of Veterinary Sciences and Dr. N. K. Kakker, Principal Investigator, BPD Unit. Dr. Hardeep Kumar, IAS, Vice-Chancellor, dedicated the TBI to the entrepreneurs.

The LLRUVAS BPD Unit got its second commercial success by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) for their flagship technology namely “**Milk Urea Detection Technology**” to a private entrepreneur (M/S Vanshika Milk Agro and Plastics Pvt. Ltd., Hisar) through BPD Unit, CCSHAU for commercial production on non-exclusive basis) for a sum of Rs. 8.5 lakhs. The technology was demonstrated to the dignitaries of NIABI-2011 hosted recently by ICRISAT, Hyderabad. The scientists of the Department of VPHE have evolved this very simple technology wherein a drop of Milk Urea Detection Reagent (pink colour), when mixed with a drop of milk on filter paper, changes the colour of the reagent to yellow if the milk contains urea; otherwise, it remains pink. This test can be done by a household lady in her kitchen as well as large dairies at their milk collection points/ centres without the need of any sophisticated equipments. Dr. S. M. Chahal, Director of Research, LLRUVAS congratulated the scientists of BPD Unit for their second commercial success and hoped that more such technologies shall be commercialized in the times to come.

9.7 Calendar: Conferences, Conventions & Symposia

9.7.1 NAVS Convocation -cum - Convention (12-13 Nov. 2011)

The Annual NAVS Convocation -cum - Convention will be held this year at Bikaner on 12th and 13th November 2011 in Collaboration with Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Bikaner. The theme of the Seminar is: “Veterinary Profession: Challenges and Opportunities under WEO Regime”. NAVS Fellows & Members attending the Convocation-cum-convention are exempted from paying the Registration Fee of Rs. 2500/-. For further details please contact the Organising Secretary: Dr. R.K. Tanwar, Director of Clinics, RAJUVAS, Bikaner-334001 (Rajasthan); Email: rktanwardr@yahoo.com TEL: 0151-2201183, 22549348, 2544243, (M) 09414136821; Fax: 0151-2545359.

9.7.2 XXXV- Annual Congress of ISVS and International Symposium on Veterinary Surgery (11-13 Nov. 2011)

The Indian Society for Veterinary Surgery is organizing its XXXV- Annual Congress -Cum-International Symposium on Nano-Biomaterials in Biomedical Research: Their Application in Veterinary Surgery from 11th to 13th November 2011 at Kolkata. For more information please contact: Prof Dipak Kumar De, Organising Secretary and Dean, Faculty of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, WBUAFS, Kolkata-37; isvskolkata.2011@gmail.com

9.7.3 National Seminar: Vet for Health, Vet for Food, Vet for the Planet (18-20 Nov. 2011)

Delhi Veterinary Association & Indian Veterinary Association are jointly organizing a Seminar on Vet for Health, Vet for Food, Vet for the Planet at NASC, PUSA, New Delhi, on the 18th, 19th and 20th of November 2011. The organizers, while inviting the professionals to the Seminar have stated: “Friends our profession is at cross roads, let us not spare a single moment or opportunity to see that we find the right path to move forward, to be appreciated and followed by the younger generation of veterinarians, Come join hands with other professionals to pay back to the profession. All are invited to attend the seminar”. For further details please contact the Organizing Secretary: Dr. Rakesh Singh, email: rakeshsinghak@yahoo.com; Tel: 09818577469

9.7.4 International Conference on Functional Dairy Foods (16-19 Nov. 2011)

The Dairy Technology Society of India and National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal, are organising this conference at N.D.R.I., Karnal, Haryana. For details contact: Dairy Technology Division of NDRI, Karnal 132001; Email: singh.rrb@gmail.com; dairysociety@gmail.com

9.7.5 XL-Dairy Industry Conference in New Delhi (2-5 February, 2012)

The Indian Dairy Association (North Zone) is organizing the XL-Dairy Industry Conference (DIC) in New Delhi from 2nd to 5th February 2012. The theme of the conference would be: "Indian Dairying: Perspective 2020". The inauguration would take place on February 2, 2012 at Siri Fort Auditorium and would follow at the Manekshaw Convention Centre, Dhaula Kuan, New Delhi, during 3-5, 2011 along with the exhibition. For more information Contact: Conference Secretariat, XL DIC; Email: secretariat@xldic.org; Web: www.xldic.org



IDA House, New Delhi

Indian Dairy Association (IDA) is the apex body of the dairy industry in India and functions very closely with dairy producers, professionals & planners, scientists & educationists, institutions and organizations associated with the development of dairying in India.

IDA has been providing a common forum to knit the dairy fraternity together and has emerged as the reigning czarina of information. It acts as a platform for assimilation and dissemination of knowledge and as an important tool for policy making in the dairy sector in India. In this context IDA organizes conferences / seminars, symposia and exhibitions on a wide range of topics catering to various segments of professionals, scientists, institutions and organizations associated with the development of dairying in India.

9.7.6 International Congress on "Modern Concepts in Canine Health and Diseases of Human Concern" in Bikaner, Rajasthan (9-11 February, 2012)

The College of Veterinary & Animal Science, Rajasthan University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Bikaner and Indian Society for Advancement of Canine Practice will organize International Congress on "Modern Concepts in Canine Health and Diseases of Human Concern" and IXth Annual Convention of Indian Society for Advancement of Canine Practice during 9th - 11th February, 2012 at Lalgarh Palace Hotel (a heritage hotel) in Bikaner, Rajasthan, India. The Congress will bring all the professionals; the scientists, researchers, academicians, practitioners, veterinarians, students, technologists and industry at the forum.

9.8 KVAFSU and IAVMI hold Microbiology Conference

The Department of Veterinary Microbiology, Veterinary College, KVAFSU, Hebbal, Bangalore organized the 25th Annual Convention of Indian Association of Veterinary Microbiologists, Immunologists and specialists in Infectious Diseases (IAVMI) and International Conference on "Energizing Animal Health for Better Livestock Production under WTO Regime" from 9th to 11th June 2011. This was the maiden joint venture of KVAFSU and IAVMI. The Conference was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services, Govt. of Karnataka Shri Revunaik Belamagi at a function presided by Prof. Suresh S. Honnappagol, Vice-Chancellor of the University.

A total of 238 registered delegates (230 from different regions of India and 8 from abroad (USA, France, Malaysia, Iraq and Nepal) participated in the Conference. Among others, several eminent fellows of the Academy including Prof. P.K. Uppal, Patron, IAVMI, Prof. M.P. Yadav, President, IAVMI, Prof. K. C. P. Singh, Dean, Veterinary College, Raipur Chattisgarh and Vice-President, IAVMI and Dr. R.K. Singh, Director, National Research Centre on Equines, Hisar and Dr. M.S. Oberoi, FAO expert in Nepal, attended the Conference. Several Veterinary

scientists were awarded at the occasion. The views of the various committees of the scientific sessions were discussed at the plenary session and the following recommendations were made:

1. Role of various microbial agents including virus, bacteria, fungus has to be taken into account and accordingly interventions using immuno-reactive or immuno-modulating molecules is to be taken up to boost the immunity.
2. Various serogroups/serotypes in developing vaccines against various livestock diseases like foot rot, Bluetongue need consideration. Multivalent broad-based vaccines including recent strategies like DNA vaccines and other novel modalities for infections would be useful.
3. The practical situations of various diseases in different livestock species in separate geographical regions across the country needs to be taken into account for developing and implementing vaccination programmes.
4. Use of newer sensitive and specific molecular techniques for diagnosis of various diseases like PPR is recommended.
5. Involvement of microbes in subclinical infections like that of CONS in mastitis needs special attention. Focus on understanding molecular mechanisms of diseases (pathogenesis) should be given.
6. A national policy on brucella vaccination in India needs to be developed
7. Establishment of exclusive research centre and super-specialty hospitals for canine species as well as guidelines for vaccination of companion animals.
8. Need for surveillance, epidemiology and preparedness for emerging infections like Nipah virus infection, HPAI, LPAI in all affected and in-contact susceptible animal populations.
9. Need for energizing young researchers through guidance for adopting sound methodologies to give logical conclusions to their research for better and fruitful outcome.
10. Establish a mechanism to study the impact of climate change on livestock diseases.

The 3 day successful mega event was concluded with a valedictory function presided by Prof. M.P. Yadav, NAVS (I) President (& President IAVMI). Lt. Gen. (Retd) N. Mohanthy, President, Veterinary Council of India was the Chief Guest, and Dr. K.S. Shivakumar, Director, Dept. of A.H. and V.S., Govt. of Karnataka, was the guest of honour.

9.9 Collaboration of KVAFSU and Indian Knowledge Corporation

The Karnataka Veterinary, Animal and Fisheries Sciences University located in Bidar and the Indian Knowledge Corporation have signed a MoU to promote distance education throughout Karnataka state. Dr. Suresh S. Honnappagol, Vice Chancellor of KVAFSU believes that such collaboration is a must to develop future generation of employable candidates to overcome unemployment amongst the youth.

9.10 Free full text of Veterinary World (Online First)

Dr. Anjum Sherasiya, Editor-Veterinary World, informs that they have published the free Full text of August 2011 issue (Online First) of Veterinary World at www.veterinaryworld.org And requested us to forward this link to our friends / colleagues who are interested in Open Access, Online First journal. Editor's Contacts: Website: www.veterinaryworld.org, www.scopemed.org; E-mail: editorveterinaryworld@gmail.com; veterinary_world@yahoo.com

<p>Dr. Ralph Steinman, 68, a Professor of the Rockefeller University in New York and a senior physician at the University's hospital, who on 1st October 2011 won the Nobel</p>

prize for medicine for work on fighting cancer died of the disease himself just three days before he could be told of his award, and after using his own discoveries to extend his life.

10. SCIENTIFIC SNIPPETS & INTERNET INFOTAINMENT

10.1 Lemon is effective against cancer

According to a report released by the Institute of Health Sciences, 819 N. L.L.C. Cause Street, Baltimore, MD1201, Lemon (**Citrus**) is a miraculous product to kill cancer cells. It is 10,000 times stronger than chemotherapy.

But why do we not know about that? Because, there are laboratories interested in making a synthetic version that will bring them huge profits. You can now help a friend in need by letting him/her know that lemon juice is beneficial in preventing the disease. Its taste is pleasant and it does not produce the horrific effects of chemotherapy. How many people will die while this closely guarded secret is kept, so as not to jeopardize the beneficial multimillionaires large corporations? As you know, the lemon tree is known for its varieties of lemons and limes. You can eat the fruit in different ways: you can eat the pulp, juice press, prepare drinks, sorbets, pastries, etc... It is credited with many virtues, but the most interesting is the effect it produces on cysts and tumors. This plant is a proven remedy against cancers of all types. Some say it is very useful in all variants of cancer. It is considered also as an anti microbial spectrum against bacterial infections and fungi, effective against internal parasites and worms; it regulates blood pressure, is an antidepressant, and combats stress and nervous disorders.

The source of this information is fascinating: it comes from one of the largest drug manufacturers in the world, says that after more than 20 laboratory tests since 1970, the extracts revealed that: It destroys the malignant cells in 12 cancers, including colon, breast, prostate, lung and pancreas ... The compounds of this tree showed 10,000 times better than the product Adriamycin, a drug normally used chemotherapeutic in the world, slowing the growth of cancer cells. And what is even more astonishing: this type of therapy with lemon extract only destroys malignant cancer cells and it does not affect healthy cells.

*While on lemon, let us know a bit about the new uses for lemon in our daily life. "Lemon juice is the strongest food acid in our kitchens, strong enough to make life unbearable for most bacteria," says Robert Wolke, Professor Emeritus of Chemistry at the University of Pittsburgh. **We can use lemon to:***

1. Sanitize a chopping block. Run a slice of lemon over the surface to disinfect.
2. Eliminate the browning that occurs when food sits out too long. Sprinkle apple or pear slices with lemon juice before serving, or squeeze a bit into guacamole and give it a stir.
3. Remove tough food stains from plastic and light-colored wooden cutting boards. Slice a lemon in halves, squeeze the juice onto the soiled surface, rub, and let sit for 20 minutes. Rinse with water.
4. Fade tea stains on cloth. Dilute lemon juice with an equal amount of water. Use an eyedropper or a Q-tip to make sure the juice targets the stain. Thoroughly flush with cool water.
5. Decorate on the cheap. Fill a glass bowl with lemons for a sunny centerpiece. Or display a row of them along a windowsill.
6. Relieve a sore throat. Cut a lemon in half. Skewer one half over a medium flame on a gas

stove or an electric burner set on high and roast until the peel turns golden brown. Let cool slightly, and then mix the juice with 1 teaspoon of honey. Swallow the mixture.

7. Whiten fingernails. Rub a wedge on the surface of your nails.
8. Shine the interior of copper cookware. Sprinkle a lemon wedge with salt, then scrub.
9. Brighten laundry whites. Add 1/2 cup lemon juice to the wash cycle of a normal-size load.
10. Remove soft cheese or other sticky foods from a grater rub both sides of the grater with the pulp side of a cut lemon.

10.2 Is Bio-piracy of Ongole Bulls helping Brazil?

Andhra Pradesh Biodiversity Board has launched an investigation into a case where a cattle breeder recently sold a bull of famous Ongole breed to an Indian middleman - working for the Brazilians - for a reported sum of Rs. 35 Lakh and without sanction from the authorities needed under the Biodiversity Act of 2002. The value of healthy Ongole bull, apparently, is in crores in Brazil; and the country has in the past imported live cattle, embryos and semen samples from India to improve local breeds or even replicate Indian breeds there. The results have been extremely positive, allowing it to create a flourishing dairy and meat industry worth millions of Dollars, at least in part due to genetic material from Indian cattle. Unfortunately, however, acquisition of prized genetic material hasn't always happened through legal channels.

(From a report in an Indian Newsmagazine)

10.3 Why Indian Students are attacked abroad.....?

It was the first day of a school in USA and a new Indian student named Chandrasekhar Subramanian entered the fourth grade.

The teacher said, "Let's begin by reviewing some American History. Who said '**Give me Liberty, or give me Death?**'"

She saw a sea of blank faces, except for Chandrasekhar, who had his hand up: '**Patrick Henry, 1775**' he said.

'Very good', who said '**Government of the People, by the People, for the People, shall not perish from the Earth?**'"

Again, there was no response except from Chandrasekhar. '**Abraham Lincoln, 1863**' said Chandrasekhar.

The teacher snapped at the class, 'Class, you should be ashamed. Chandrasekhar, who is new to our country, knows more about our history than you do.'

She heard a loud whisper: '**F--- the Indians,**'

'Who said that?' she demanded. Chandrasekhar put his hand up. '**General Custer, 1862.**'

At that point, a student in the back said, '**I'm gonna puke.**'

The teacher glares around and asks 'All right! Now, who said that?' Again, Chandrasekhar says, '**George Bush to the Japanese Prime Minister, 1991.**'

Now furious, another student yells, '**Oh yeah? Suck this!**'

Chandrasekhar jumps out of his chair waving his hand and shouts to the teacher, '**Bill Clinton, to Monica Lewinsky, 1997**'

now with almost mob hysteria someone said '**You little shit. If you say anything else, I'll kill you.**' Chandrasekhar frantically yells at the top of his voice, '**Michael Jackson to the child witnesses testifying against him, 2004.**'

The teacher fainted. And as the class gathered around the teacher on the floor, someone said, '**Oh shit, we're screwed!**' And Chandrasekhar said quietly, '**I think it was Lehmann Brothers, September 4th, 2008.**'

10.4 Meet the Dog that Cornered Bin Laden

When U.S. President Barack Obama went to Fort Campbell, Kentucky for a highly publicized, but very private, meeting with the commando team that killed Osama bin Laden, only one of the 81 members of the super-secret SEAL DevGru unit was identified by name: Cairo, the war dog. Cairo, like most canine members of the elite U.S. Navy SEALs, is a Belgian Malinois. The Malinois breed is similar to German shepherds but smaller and more compact, with an adult male weighing in the 30-kilo range.

Shepherds are still used as war dogs by the American military but the lighter, stubbier Malinois is considered better for the tandem parachute jumping and rappelling operations often undertaken by SEAL teams. Labrador retrievers are also favored by various military organizations around the world.

Like their human counterparts, the dog SEALs are highly trained, highly skilled, highly motivated special ops experts, able to perform extraordinary military missions by Sea, Air and Land (thus the acronym). The dogs carry out a wide range of specialized duties for the military teams to which they are attached. With a sense of smell 40 times greater than a human's, the dogs are trained to detect and identify both explosive material and hostile or hiding humans. The dogs are twice as fast as a fit human, so anyone trying to escape is not likely to outrun Cairo or his buddies.

The dogs, equipped with video cameras, also enter certain danger zones first, allowing their handlers to see what's ahead before humans follow. SEAL dogs are even trained parachutists, jumping either in tandem with their handlers or solo, if the jump is into water. Last year canine parachute instructor Mike Forsythe and his dog Cara set the world record for highest man-dog parachute deployment, jumping from more than 30,100 feet up — the altitude transoceanic passenger jets fly at. Both Forsythe and Cara were wearing oxygen masks and skin protectors for the jump.

As well the dogs are faithful, fearless and ferocious — incredibly frightening and efficient attackers. When the SEAL DevGru team (usually known by its old designation, Team 6) hit bin Laden's Pakistan compound on May 2, Cairo's feet would have been four of the first on the ground. And like the human SEALs, Cairo was wearing super-strong, flexible body Armor and outfitted with high-tech equipment that included "doggles" — specially designed and fitted dog goggles with night-vision and infrared capability that would even allow Cairo to see human heat forms through concrete walls. Now where on earth would anyone get that kind of incredibly niche hi-tech doggie gear? From Winnipeg's Jim and Glori Slater's Manitoba hi-tech mom-and-pop business, K9 Storm Inc. The firm has earned a deserved worldwide reputation for designing and manufacturing probably the best body Armor available for police and military dogs. Working dogs in 15 countries around the world are currently protected by their K9 Storm body Armor.

Jim Slater was a canine handler on the Winnipeg Police Force when he crafted a Kevlar protective jacket for his own dog, Olaf, in the mid-1990s. Soon Slater was making body Armor for other cop dogs, then the Canadian military and soon the world. The standard K9 Storm vest also has a load-bearing harness system that makes it ideal for tandem rappelling and parachuting. And then there are the special hi-tech add-ons that made the K9 Storm especially appealing to the U.S. Navy SEALs, who bought four of K9 Storm Inc.'s top-end Intruder "canine tactical assault suits" last year for \$86,000. You can be sure Cairo was wearing one of those four suits

when he jumped into bin Laden's lair. Here's an explanation of all the K9 Storm Intruder special features:

Just as the Navy SEALs and other elite special forces are the sharp point of the American military machine, so too are their dogs at the top of a canine military hierarchy. In all, the U.S. military currently has about 2,800 active-duty dogs deployed around the world, with roughly 600 now in Afghanistan and Iraq.

As for the ethics of sending dogs to war, that's pretty much a moot point. If it's ethical to send humans into combat, then why not dogs?

10.5 Cows bred to produce "human" milk

Scientists have created genetically modified cows that produce milk akin to human breast milk; a breakthrough that they claim will boost the nutritional value of cow milk. The product could offer an alternative to cows' milk as the latter is much harder for a baby to digest and lacks protective antibodies against disease. (PTI; Daily Mail)

"The world suffers a lot. Not because of the violence of bad people, But because of the silence of good people" - **Napoleon**

"I am thankful to all those who said NO to me. Its Because of them I did it myself"- **Einstein**

"If friendship is your weakest point then you are the strongest person in the world" - **Abraham Lincoln**

"It is very easy to defeat someone, but it is very hard to win someone"- **John Keats**

'When someone shares something of value with you and you benefit from it, you have a moral obligation to share it with others.' - **Chinese Proverb:**

Compiled, Edited and Published by:

Prof. Dr. R.N. Kohli, for and on behalf of the National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India).

Editor's Contact: Email: mnkohli@gmail.com; Tel: 011-26896911; 011-46065021; (M) 09968920200

Postal address: 922, Sector - A (B&C), Vasant Kunj, New Delhi - 110070 (**India**)