

# NAVS NEWSLETTER

FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY

NEW DELHI

OCTOBER, 2013



## 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".

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NATIONAL ACADEMY OF VETERINARY SCIENCES (INDIA)  
(Registered with the Registrar of Societies vide Regn. certificate No.S-2/4471 of 1993 dated 7<sup>th</sup> July 1993)

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1. First NAVS Convocation: 18<sup>th</sup> December 1996 at Vigyan Bhawan, **New Delhi**
2. Second NAVS Convocation: 30<sup>th</sup> January 2000 at Pragati Maidan, **New Delhi**
3. Third NAVS Convocation: 16<sup>th</sup> April 2002 at IVRI, **Izatnagar**, U.P.
4. Fourth NAVS Convocation: 7<sup>th</sup> May 2005 at GBPUAT, **Pantnagar**, Uttrakhand
5. Fifth NAVS Convocation: 5<sup>th</sup> May 2006 at JNKVV, **Jabalpur**, M.P.
6. Sixth NAVS Convocation: 28<sup>th</sup> June 2007 at KVAFSU, **Bangalore**, Karnataka
7. Seventh NAVS Convocation: 16 May 2008 at SKUAST, **Jammu**, J & K
8. Eighth NAVS Convocation: 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2009 at SVVU, **Tirupati**, Andhra Pradesh
9. Ninth NAVS Convocation: 30<sup>th</sup> October 2010 at NDRI, **Karnal**, Haryana.
10. Tenth NAVS Convocation: 12<sup>th</sup> November 2011 at RAJUVAS, **Bikaner**, Rajasthan.
11. Eleventh NAVS Convocation: 2<sup>nd</sup> November 2012 at DUVASU, **Mathura**, U.P.
12. Twelfth NAVS Convocation: to be held on 1<sup>st</sup> December 2013 at LLRUVAS, **Hisar**, Haryana

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## 2. EDITOR'S NOTE

### 2.1: INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY EDUCATION

*(This informatory note on international veterinary education was compiled for our readers before the "NAVS Workshop on Veterinary Education for Human Resource Needs in Animal Husbandry Sector" organized at Jaipur by the Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences and the National Academy of Veterinary Sciences on 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> September 2013. A detailed report and recommendations on the aforesaid Workshop will be published in the next issue of the NAVS Newsletter - Ed.)*

#### **Veterinary School:**

Wikipedia defines a veterinary school as a "tertiary educational institution, or part of such an institution, which is involved in the education of veterinarians" and explains that to become a veterinarian one must first complete a veterinary degree (i.e.: DVM, VMD, BVS, BVSc, BVMS, BVM, BVS, Cand.Med.Vet, etc.). It adds that veterinary school should not be confused with a department of animal science. A department of animal science usually offers a pre-veterinary school curriculum, teaches the biomedical sciences (usually resulting in a Bachelor of Science degree or the equivalent), and provides graduate veterinary education in disciplines such as microbiology, virology, and molecular biology. The terminology can be confusing, as many veterinary schools outside North America use the title "Faculty of Veterinary Science" rather than "college of veterinary medicine" or "school of veterinary medicine," and some veterinary schools (particularly those in China, Japan and South Korea) use the term "department" rather than college or school.

**Degrees:** There are several types of degrees that aspiring vets can earn; these differ according to country and may involve undergraduate or graduate education. For example, in the United States, schools award the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree (DVM), and the same degree is awarded in Bangladesh, Canada, Ethiopia, Hungary, Iran, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, South Korea, Thailand, Tobago and Trinidad. Many countries offer a degree equivalent to the North American DVM. In the United Kingdom, and in many countries which have adopted the undergraduate system of higher education in which a bachelor's degree is equivalent to a DVM (albeit after five or six years of study, not four), an appropriate degree is conferred (Bachelor of Veterinary Science, Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine, Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery etc.). In Ireland, the Veterinary Medicine Programme at the University College Dublin awards the Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine (MVB) At the University of Edinburgh, the degree is the Bachelor's of Veterinary Medicine & Surgery (BVM&S). Some veterinary schools, however, offer a degree which enables the recipient to practice veterinary medicine in the home country but which does not permit the individual to even sit for a licensure exam in another nation. For example, veterinary schools in Afghanistan only offer the Bachelor of Science (BS) degree. Ethiopia awards the Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree, but the degree is not recognized in the US or Western Europe due to the low quality of education provided by Ethiopian veterinary schools.

**Degree Holding Veterinarian:** Wikipedia further states that about 50% of Veterinarians own their own business as soon as they graduate from school. Nearly every country in the world requires an individual with a veterinary degree to be licensed prior to practicing in the profession. Most countries require a non-national who holds a veterinary degree to pass a separate licensure exam for foreign graduates prior to practicing veterinary medicine. In the US,

for example, the Educational Commission for Foreign Veterinary Graduates (ECFVG) administers a four-step examination which is accepted by all American state and territorial veterinary licensing boards, the US federal government, and the District of Columbia. In Europe, the European Parliament, which has some jurisdiction over the member states of the European Union (EU), issued a directive on September 30, 2005, which provides for EU-wide standards for veterinary medical education and mutual recognition of veterinary degrees between member states meeting these standards. Licensure requirements are diverse, however. In South Africa, the *Veterinary and Para-Veterinary Professions Act, Act 19 of 1982* provides for automatic licensure if an individual has graduated from one of several universities in South Africa, New Zealand, or the United Kingdom (as of 2008, these include the University of Pretoria, Medical University of South Africa, Massey University, University of Bristol, University of Cambridge, University of Edinburgh, University of Glasgow, University of Liverpool, and the University of London) or has passed the veterinary licensure examination administered by the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. All other persons are required to pass an examination and register with the South African Veterinary Council. **India** has a similar system in which degrees awarded by certain schools are "deemed" to automatically qualify an individual to practice veterinary medicine, but has forgone an exam in favor of state tribunals which investigate credentials and can add a veterinarian to the register of licensed practitioners.

**Accreditation:** Not all nations accredit veterinary schools, but all developed countries and most newly industrialized and developing countries do. Few failed states have any accreditation system, however. In the United States, the American Veterinary Medical Association (AVMA) Council on Education (COE) accredits veterinary schools. Accreditation systems and standards vary widely, however, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom all have vet programs that hold similar standards as those in the United States and Canada. The European Union is developing a common accreditation standard, but as of 2008 accreditation was most often provided by the European Association of Establishments for Veterinary Education (EAEVE). Accreditation systems vary widely in developing nations. In Mexico, El Consejo Nacional de Educación de la Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia (CONEVET) accredits veterinary medical colleges, although few schools are accredited. The accreditation system is poor or nonexistent in other developing nations. Ethiopia, for example, has focused on building veterinary medical colleges rather than accrediting existing schools to ensure quality. Subsequently, there is almost no accreditation system and the quality of veterinary education in the country is poor.

**Curriculum:** Veterinary medical school curricula are not standardized. Programs may last anywhere from three to six years. In the United States and Canada, for example, the program is generally four years long. In the first three years, students are taught basic science (such as anatomy, physiology, histology, neuroanatomy, pharmacology, immunology, bacteriology, virology, pathology, parasitology, toxicology) in the classroom, as well as other basic courses such as herd health (also called population health), nutrition, radiography, and epidemiology. During the third year, students are exposed to clinical topics like anesthesiology, diagnostics, surgery, ophthalmology, orthopedics, and dentistry. The fourth year is often 12 (not nine) months long, during which students work in a clinical setting delivering care to a wide range of animals. A focus on clinical education is an aspect of most veterinary school curricula worldwide. In 2005, for the first time in its 104-year-history, the Veterinary Medicine Programme at the University College Dublin instituted a lecture-free final year focusing on clinical training. The Institute of Veterinary Pathology at the University of Zurich recently developed and

implemented a new curriculum for teaching pathology which includes an extensive clinical component. Veterinary schools in Israel, Spain, the Czech Republic, and Slovakia also focus heavily on clinical training.

The level of participation in clinical training can be quite limited in some schools and countries, however. In Japan, students are not permitted to engage in clinical education until they have studied for six years. For example, in Sri Lanka, until recently the public owned relatively few companion animals, and veterinary medical education focused on herd health—with the result that veterinary schools focused little attention on clinical skills. As recently as 2004, this had not changed. In Ethiopia, few schools have clinical training facilities, and the government has placed a priority on opening more schools rather than improving the existing colleges. Even in the United States, there is some concern that clinical training may suffer because many veterinary teaching hospitals are in deep financial trouble.

Most veterinary schools do not permit students to engage in "species specialization"; that is, students must be expert in veterinary medicine covering a wide range of species rather than just one or two (such as dogs, cows, or reptiles). Most veterinary programs do, however, allow students to take electives which will permit them to specialize upon graduation. Many veterinary schools in Australia, Canada, the United Kingdom and the United States do engage in "tracking," whereby students are asked which branch of veterinary medicine they intend to practice (companion animal, bovine, equine, food supply, avian, wildlife, public health, etc.). Although tracking has proven to be contentious among some educators, about 60 percent of US and Canadian veterinary schools engage in full or partial tracking of students—and there are increased calls for full tracking by some North American veterinary medical education organizations. Some scholars and thinkers have argued that enhanced tracking should be linked to "limited licensure," or granting veterinarians to practice veterinary medicine only in the species or specialty in which they were trained.

Unlike human medicine, almost no veterinary medical education regimes require students to enroll in an internship and/or residency upon graduation. However, internships and residencies are often required for veterinarians seeking board certification in Canada, Europe and the US. Lecture and rote learning are two of the most common teaching methods used in veterinary medical education. To a lesser degree, outcome-based education and discovery learning are also common pedagogical approaches. Inquiry-based learning is also sometimes used. In the last two decades, problem-based learning has been adopted in most veterinary schools in developed countries, especially those in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United States, and Western Europe.

According to Malinda Larkin (Posted on May 3, 2013 in advance of the June 15, 2013, issue of JAVMA), the [AVMA Council on Education](#) has been accrediting veterinary schools outside the United States and Canada for more than 40 years, yet foreign veterinary school accreditation didn't really become a hot topic of conversation until three foreign schools were recognized in 2011. These institutions—National Autonomous University of Mexico School of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry, known as UNAM, in Mexico City; Ross University School of Veterinary Medicine in St. Kitts, West Indies; and St. George's University School of Veterinary Medicine in Grenada, West Indies—had been petitioning for AVMA COE accreditation for years. But once they were approved, some practitioners became concerned about the potential for increased job competition by immigrating professionals, potential effects on wages in this country, and the possibility that accreditation standards might be diminished.

Current statistics from the National Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners, which proctors the North American Veterinary Licensing Examination, and the AVMA database, which includes all veterinarians known to the AVMA, show that foreign accreditation recognizes existing, well-performing international programs. They also reveal that many of the graduates from some of the biggest foreign institutions are already U.S. citizens.

Not every foreign veterinary school operates the same way. Some attract a fair percentage of U.S. students, while others do not. For example, UNAM has no U.S. citizens in its program, and most of the Australian schools do not attract many Americans.

On the other hand are the Caribbean schools. Ross has a mean annual class size of 320 to 375, and St. George's classes range from 130 to 150 every year. Each student body is typically composed of 85 to 97 percent U.S. citizens. However, these two schools have been in existence since 1982 and 1999, respectively, and have always sent most of their graduates back stateside. This is evident when comparing the number of veterinary students who took the NAVLE during the 2009-2010 academic year with the number who took it during the 2011-2012 academic year. Successful completion of the NAVLE is one requirement for licensure, as established by all state veterinary regulatory boards, and taking the exam is generally considered to indicate a desire to practice in the United States.

After the two Caribbean schools were accredited, the number of fourth-year students from non-accredited foreign schools who took the NAVLE dropped by 322, while the number of fourth-year students from accredited foreign schools jumped by 356, representing a re-classification of students from Ross and St. George's. Overall, there has been just a 1 percent increase in the number of students taking the NAVLE for the first time and passing the test from 2009-2011 to 2011-2012. Furthermore, the pass rate for fourth-year students from non-accredited foreign schools decreased by 23.1 percent in that time frame, whereas the pass rate decreased only 2.5 percent for fourth-year students from foreign accredited schools, attesting to the fact that Ross and St. George's students performed well on the licensing examination both before and after accreditation. The number of non-accredited foreign school students who failed the examination bottomed out at 39 percent in 2010-2011 and climbed rapidly to 63 percent the next year. Ironically, the accreditation of UNAM brought about the most concern that its graduates would flood the U.S. market (*see JAVMA, May 15, 2010, page 1031*) as it has one of the largest veterinary classes, with the most recent graduate class totaling 335. Yet, "maybe one or two" UNAM students have taken the NAVLE since the institution became accredited in October 2011, according to Dr. John Boyce, executive director of the NBVME.

### **On Veterinarians in USA**

Looking at the bigger picture, AVMA data suggest that international graduates, including American citizens, represent about 10 percent the U.S. veterinary workforce. The AVMA maintains a database that includes all veterinarians known to the Association—whether living inside or outside the U.S. The current total as of the end of 2012 was 117,048 veterinarians, and of that number, 99,019 were of working age (70 or younger) and living in the United States. Of the latter figure, 88.4 percent (87,567) are graduates of the 28 U.S. veterinary schools, 3.6 percent (3,579) are from foreign veterinary schools with high proportions of U.S. citizens (ie, Ross, St. George's, or St. Matthew's University School of Veterinary Medicine on Grand Cayman, British West Indies), and 6.9 percent (6,855) are from other foreign veterinary schools. The AVMA database does not have school information for the remaining 1 percent of individuals. Furthermore, of the 6,855 foreign school graduates, 1,900 had graduated from COE-



accredited schools and 4,955 had graduated from other programs. What's more, the AVMA only tracks graduation school of individuals in its database. The Association does not track citizenship or nationality, nor does it track all graduates from foreign veterinary schools.

Future impact: The COE currently accredits 46 veterinary schools—28 in the United States, five in Canada, and 13 in other foreign countries. The council can conduct a maximum of 12 site visits annually, though it typically conducts only seven per year, including one or two site visits to foreign veterinary schools. Site visits are required once every seven years for schools to maintain accreditation. The University of Copenhagen Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences in Denmark is one of two foreign institutions actively pursuing accreditation by the AVMA Council on Education. According to the AVMA Task Force on Foreign Veterinary School Accreditation report: “For the future, if all foreign colleges that have expressed interest and appear to have a realistic expectation of meeting the standards were accredited, the total number of accredited programs would increase to 51 (including two domestic schools that have expressed interest).” The most likely candidates among the foreign schools would be the National Veterinary School of Lyon in France, which will have a comprehensive site visit Sept. 22-26, 2013, and the University of Copenhagen Faculty of Health and Medical Sciences in Denmark. Their annual class sizes are 125 and 150, respectively, and neither currently has any U.S. citizens enrolled.

#### **Role of OIE:**

Activities of Veterinary Services (VS) of quality (comprising their public and private components) are recognised as ‘global public goods’. Quality veterinary education together with effective regulatory VSBs are the cornerstones of good governance of VS. There is an urgent need, particularly in the developing world, to strengthen VS and VSB competence in line with the international standards of the OIE, especially those dealing with quality and good governance.

In many countries, however, the quality of veterinary education falls short, and this problem is worsened by inadequate functioning or even absence of the VSB. In such countries, the veterinary profession has serious difficulty in meeting societal expectations on the public good component of their activities, particularly with respect to veterinary public health, animal welfare and food safety. Recognising these difficulties OIE Members have mandated the organisation to take a global leadership role in establishing the minimum veterinary education requirements for effective national VS.

The OIE’s work on good governance and veterinary education is included under the umbrella of the OIE PVS Pathway, established in 2006 to support Member Countries wishing to strengthen their national VS and to comply with OIE quality standards. At the request of Members, the OIE carries out missions to evaluate the performance of Veterinary Services, including veterinary education and VSB performance. As at October 2012 more than 200 national missions had been carried out under the PVS Pathway.

As a follow-up to a PVS evaluation and at the request of Member Countries, the OIE may provide more specific support to improve veterinary education and VSB performance. Amongst the support options available the OIE expects twinning projects between Veterinary Education Establishments (VEEs), and between VSBs to lead to a sustainable improvement in national VS compliance with OIE standards.

In order to meet OIE standards VS and VSBs must be adequately resourced and supported by effective legislation. Specific missions and agreements to modernise national veterinary

legislation may also be requested by Member Countries as part of their engagement in the OIE PVS Pathway.

In recognition of the challenges facing the veterinary profession and veterinary services globally, the OIE has taken several key steps:

The first OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education (Paris, 2009) identified the need for the development of minimum competencies which a graduate veterinarian in any country should be capable of performing in both private and public components of VS.

To this end, the OIE convened an ad hoc Group on Veterinary Education in 2010.

A 2nd OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education (Lyon, 2011) endorsed the work on a core (minimum) curriculum to address day 1 competencies, emphasized the role of VSBs and encouraged the OIE to develop the concept of twinning in the field of veterinary education.

Noting the need to raise awareness of the important role of VSBs, the OIE Regional Representation for Africa held a conference on ‘The role of Veterinary Statutory Bodies’ in Mali in April 2011. Inter alia, the conference recommended that the OIE augment its standards on VSBs and the associated critical competencies in the OIE *PVS Tool*. The conference also called for the establishment of a twinning mechanism to provide for transfer of expertise and experience between VSBs in developed and developing countries.

At the 80<sup>th</sup> General Session in May 2012, the OIE World Assembly of Delegates adopted a new chapter on veterinary legislation in the OIE Terrestrial Animal Health Code ( Terrestrial Code ) , providing among others legislative guidance for the description of veterinary educational requirements and for the work of VSBs.

At the same time the OIE published Recommendations on the Competencies of graduating veterinarians (‘Day 1 graduates’) to assure the quality of national Veterinary Services at the entry-level. These recommendations are relevant to all Member Countries, regardless of the prevailing societal, economic and political circumstances.

The OIE Recommendations on Day 1 competencies have been supplemented by Guidelines for a Model Core Veterinary Curriculum which were published in May 2013. It is recommended that the Guidelines serve as a tool for Veterinary Education Establishments (VEE) in OIE Member Countries to use when developing curricula to educate veterinary students to the expected level of competence.

In October 2012 the OIE published a Guide to Veterinary Education Twinning Projects to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience between VEE’s. Such projects basically consist of creating and supporting the partnership between one or more recognised and preferably accredited VEE and a Candidate

**CONCLUDING REMARKS:** The veterinary profession, which celebrated its 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 2011, has a key role in society now and in the future. Fulfilling this role requires that veterinarians are highly competent and that they respect ethical rules and practices. The principles for professional conduct are the subject of international standards published in the OIE *Terrestrial and Aquatic Animal Health Codes*, with consensual adoption by all OIE Members.

Society expects that veterinarians demonstrate professional ethics and competence – and this depends on high quality initial and continuing veterinary education to give each veterinarian at least a minimum knowledge on key topics relevant to societal demands (e.g. on animal health, food safety and animal welfare). Unfortunately, the quality of veterinary education is not acceptable in many countries today. Veterinary education needs to be strengthened globally, notably with respect to:

- the establishment of minimum competencies, as it relates to the delivery of national veterinary services;
- the harmonisation of key curriculum elements, to facilitate international mobility of veterinarians;
- the harmonisation of approaches to the recognition of veterinary education establishments globally; and
- the administration by the Veterinary Statutory Body (VSB) at national regulatory framework for the veterinary profession.

With the support of its Members, the OIE has become the leading global organisation addressing these and related issues. **The 3<sup>rd</sup> OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education, including the role of Veterinary Statutory Bodies (VSBs), will be held in Foz do Iguazu (Brazil) on 4–6 December 2013. The Conference will address the need for better global harmonisation of veterinary education worldwide, based on OIE guidelines. It will also focus on strengthening the role of VSBs in regulating veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals, ensuring their quality and ethics.**

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"You can never hire someone to provide a service for you cheaper than you can do it yourself"

### 3. LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thank you very much Dr. Kohli for the excellent job done in bringing out the July, 2013 Newsletter exactly on 1st July. I feel if there is a deity or controlling authority on Punctuality, it has to learn from Dr Kohli. The matter included in about 45 pages is very useful and of high quality, which I believe our learned readers in India and abroad will like and appreciate. It should be borne in mind also that this quality and work performance is when unfortunately NAVS has no office space or full time staff. If our Fellows/Members/Vice Chancellors of Veterinary universities/Professionals, NRIs make a determination to help NAVS financially to be strong so that the Academy is able to perform its mandated responsibilities to give unbiased opinion on Policy matters as a "Think Tank", the NAVs will be able to bring back the pride to veterinary profession, richly deserved by it. We should also remember that in spite of the historical accomplishment of eradication of Rinderpest from India with out resorting to slaughter, the government could not bring out a postal stamp, simply because our voice is not heard. It is better if we rise to the occasion.

**Prof. (Dr.) M. P. Yadav, President, National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India),**  
**email: [yadav\\_mp@hotmail.com](mailto:yadav_mp@hotmail.com)**

Congratulations again for the wonderful July issue of Newsletter. I thought of having a cursory look at it but could not stop myself till I finished reading it up to the last line with volumes of information. I would like to add that Dr. A. K. Gahlot got another term as Vice Chancellor of RAJUVAS, Bikaner. While discussing the Utrakhand tragedy, we should also mourn the death of thousands of mules and horses who died along with human beings.

**T.K. Gahlot, Director Clinic, RAJUVAS, Bikaner. [mail to: [tkcamelvet@yahoo.com](mailto:tkcamelvet@yahoo.com)]**

Dr Kohli, by publishing the Newsletter, you are really doing an admirable service to the profession and we are really proud of you. Please keep it up.

**Capt. Dr. Jagdish Bhutani** [[mailto:jagdish\\_bhutani@hotmail.com](mailto:jagdish_bhutani@hotmail.com)]

It was a pleasure to go through the very informative NAVS Newsletter. At present I am in USA on a family visit with my children. It was sad to know of the sad demise of some of my colleagues with whom I had worked, such as Dr. Bharadwaj; May his soul rest in peace.

**Dr. Surendra K. Ranjhan**, Former President, NAVS (I); [[mailto:sk\\_ranjhan19@yahoo.in](mailto:sk_ranjhan19@yahoo.in)]

I really enjoy reading the Newsletter. Thank you for keeping us abreast with the current news about veterinary profession in India. **Dr. Hari Om Goyal**, Professor Department of Biomedical Sciences, College of Veterinary Medicine, Tuskegee University, Tuskegee, AL 36088 [<mailto:goyalho@mytu.tuskegee.edu>]

Congratulations. NAVS Newsletter July 2013 issue is such a great work.

**Dr. Anjum Sherasiya**, Editor, Veterinary World; E-mail: [editorveterinaryworld@gmail.com](mailto:editorveterinaryworld@gmail.com)

I appreciate the efforts you put in to compile such a useful and very informative Newsletter. May I highlight my views regarding a quote in NAVS newsletter - July 2013. "Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I remember. Involve me and I learn" Benjamin Franklin. I remember seeing this very inspiring quote in a circular in Sri Venkateswara Veterinary and where it was attributed to Confucius in China. I verified in web now and found an almost similar quote: <http://www.quotationspage.com/quotes/Confucius/>. I feel that the best philosophical thoughts have logically come from older eastern civilizations (India, China, Tibet, Arabia, Iran etc.). We should recognize our great men and their findings on their merit.

**Dr. A. Sudhakar, Pondicherry** [<mailto:drsudhaakar@gmail.com>]

*(Hon. Editor, NAVS (India) responds: Thank you for appreciating the contents of the July issue of the NAVS Newsletter and for offering some suggestions. I am very happy to learn that our readers are taking interest even in the non-professional contents. Thoughts do overlap in different parts of the globe. I have not checked the website that you quoted but, like you, I too found the quotation somewhere and liked it, as you too did. We have no intention of not appreciating the eastern thoughts. If you like to contribute items for the Newsletter, please send them to me as self contained notes for their consideration for publication in the next issue.)*

I particularly find that the information towards the end of the Newsletter about foods of different kinds would be very useful for the common people. Congratulations for continuing to do a very good job. **Dr. Sartaj S. Mathur**, [<mailto:sartajmathur@yahoo.co.in>]

The efforts that you put in to develop the Newsletter are highly commendable. This is a great way to communicate with our fellow veterinarians and give them an update on various high priority issues. It was a great feeling to see Dr. Varshney's photograph after more than three decades. He was one year senior to me in Pantnagar. Keep up the good work! I look forward to receiving the next issue. **Dr. Vijay K. Juneja**, Ph.D., Lead Scientist, Predictive Microbiology for Food Safety Residue Chemistry and Predictive Microbiology, Eastern Regional Research Center, USDA-Agricultural Research Service, 600 E. Mermaid Lane, Wyndmoor, PA 19038. [<mailto:Vijay.Juneja@ARS.USDA.GOV>]

The meticulous coverage of news items and your dedicated service to the profession in bringing up the issues needs appreciation.

**Dr. S.K. Agarwal**, Director, CIRG, Makhdoom, U.P. [<mailto:skagarwal@cirg.res.in>].

I acknowledge receipt of July issue of NAVS newsletter with thanks. I do appreciate your brilliant efforts which you have been putting in so meticulously and sincerely in the publication of NAVS Newsletters. We are proud of you and wish for your long and healthy life!

**Maj Gen Shri Kant**, SM, VSM, Vice-Chancellor, LLRUVAS, Hisar  
[<mailto:shrikant28@hotmail.com>]

July 2013 issue of NAVS Newsletter is really very good, very informative and presented extremely well. **Dr. D.V.R Prakash Rao**, Prakash Foods and Feed Mills Pvt. Ltd  
[<mailto:contact@prakashfeeds.com>]

Dear Prof. Kohli, I thankfully acknowledge the receipt of excellent-looking, beautiful and informative document (July 2013 issue). I am to state that every issue of the NAVS Newsletter is an improved version of the earlier one. The very fascinating part of it is that it is a concentrated capsule containing very basic information to the vital developments taking place in diversified spectrum of this and allied sectors of national and global relevance. This single attempt of publishing and timely circulating this document has brought the fraternity of professionals together. Time has come to enrich liberties and scientific institutions with this document by supplying hard copies free of cost.

Editor's note covering diverse information is very informative. The note from the President Prof. M.P. Yadav on 'Raw milk advocacy' calls for open discussion. Through, the newsletter, I make an appeal to the fellows to make certain issues raised that are of vital relevance live by contributing their constructive thoughts/ criticisms free and frank.

**Dr Jitendra Singh Bhatia**, Former ADG (EDU), ICAR, New Delhi.

8, Khalsa College, GT Road, Amritsar, Punjab [<mailto:bhatiajs05@rediffmail.com>]

The NAVS Newsletter is a very informative journal. Sir, we all appreciate all the efforts that you and the whole team puts in to bring current matters and important scientific information to everyone. **Dr. (Ms.) Simin V. Bharucha**, Assistant Professor of Veterinary Physiology, Bombay Veterinary College, Parel, Mumbai 400 012; [<mailto:simin1972@gmail.com>]

Your newsletter is really very nice with wide range of information and updates. A little bit of formatting in its outlook and structure can make it more eye catching. Congratulations for creating a platform for us. Kindly add me to the mailing list. This enriching publication should be circulated widely. **Dr Ranjan Kumar Mohanta**, PhD Scholar, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Bareilly, U.P.-243122. E-mail: [mohanta.ranjan@gmail.com](mailto:mohanta.ranjan@gmail.com);

I found the July issue of NAVS Newsletter quite interesting, informative and easy to understand. I especially liked the articles on milk and protection against dog bites. It reminded me of my childhood when I saw the milk directly being consumed from the buffalo. Thanks also for remembering the armed forces. Please keep it up We wish you the best of health and luck.

**Col. (Retd.) Baldev Kohli** [<mailto:baldev.kohli@gmail.com>]

Thanks for your mail attaching two issues of NAVS Newsletter (April & July 2013). It is an excellent attempt to cover several topics on Veterinary, Animal Health Industry and general activities of NAVS and other associated Societies in India and abroad. Congratulations! As a founder editor of Intas Polivet, I know how tough job it is to collect and publish data within deadlines. Well done Dr. Kohli. For about 2 years I was at IIT Kharagpur, away from Baroda but I did receive the NAVS Directory 2010 sent by you. A copy of my recently updated bio-data is attached. Please do communicate if I can be of any service to you and the society from my side.

**Dr. Atma Prakash Mamtani** [<mailto:apmamtani@gmail.com>]

Each time I read the NAVS Newsletter, I find the coming issue superior than the previous one. The July 2013 issue provides a wealth of useful information. I am highly impressed by your dedication, resourcefulness and acumen. You are truly serving the cause of NAVS and the veterinary profession. **Dr. J. L. Vegad** [<mailto:vegadjl@yahoo.com>]

I congratulate you and your team for taking pains and making efforts to publish the NAVS Newsletter in such a nice way. **Dr. Ajoy Mandal** [<mailto:ajoymandal@rediffmail.com>]

NAVS Newsletter (July, 2013) is very informative for all kinds of Veterinary professionals. Your endeavour to make it more popular is appreciated. I'm eagerly waiting for the next one. **Dr. A.K. Mandal**, Bhubaneswar (Odisha). E-mail: [arunmandal\\_2005@yahoo.com](mailto:arunmandal_2005@yahoo.com)

The July 2013 issue of NAVS Newsletter was nicely edited. I am sending a news item for inclusion in the next issue of the Newsletter.

**Dr. Prem Gupta**, Member, NAVS Governing Council [<mailto:drpgupta41@gmail.com>]

Read the July-2013 issue of NAVS e-Newsletter with interest as ever. It is elaborative, nicely compiled and informative. The Newsletter of NAVS is a composite capsule of information on veterinary science and animal husbandry of India and Abroad. I look forward for future Newsletters. **Dr. Anil Kumar Singh**, Dairy Cattle Physiology Division, National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal 132001 (Haryana), INDIA [<mailto:dranil02@gmail.com>]

I am highly delighted to receive National Academy of Veterinary Science Newsletter of July, 2013 which contains a lot of pertinent information on many topics. The contents covered in this issue are very interesting and useful to every reader. The timely publication and regular distribution of Academy's Newsletter is indeed a great task which is worth praising. I warmly congratulate the Chief Editor - Prof. Dr. R.N. Kohli, and his dedicated team for doing a wonderful job for the Academy. **Prof. Dr. Mahendra Pal** [<mailto:palmahendra2@gmail.com>].

Respected Sir, I wish to convey my profound regards to you on Teacher's Day. You taught us Surgery in 1963 at Pantnagar. Shortly thereafter you left Pantnagar. Now, I could get your Email ID through NAVS Newsletter. I feel that you are still a teacher and are imparting valuable knowledge through meticulously edited Newsletters containing voluminous information on different aspects of Veterinary Profession.

**Prof. V.D. Sharma**, Dehradun [<mailto:vdsharmadoon@gmail.com>]

## 4. FROM PRESIDENT'S DESK

### Food and Nutritional Security

Food and Nutritional Security has become worldwide concern of policy planners and Governments as about 800 million people go to bed hungry globally, most of which remain under- and mal- nourished. There are serious concerns of malnutrition as on one hand, inadequate and unbalanced nutrition leads to under development of children, over feeding on the other hand is responsible for obesity and related health concerns like diabetes, hypertension and other ailments. As per FAO, one third of total food produced is wasted globally which is a major concern for food security as well as green house gas emissions, climate change, global warming and conservation of natural resources. The food security includes all aspects of holistic nutrition, namely energy and protein deficiency, hidden hunger due to micro nutrient deficiency, under nourishment, malnourishment, over eating, wastage of food during production to consumption, and portable drinking water.

The Food Security Act (FSA) recently enacted, provides Right to Food as legal entitlement to about 80 crore people in India. It has provision for providing subsidised food grains and other dietary items to about 67% of the population covering approximately 75% of rural population and 50% urban population in BPL and APL categories. This social scheme of the government, while ensuring food security (nutritional security inclusive), puts extra responsibility on the farmers to produce more food grains, fruits, milk, meat, eggs and fish on sustainable basis. The current requirement of food grains for the scheme will need about 62 million tons of buffer stocks of wheat, rice and coarse grains. This requirement will increase to about 75% by 2030. India will be required to further boost food production as it is expected to have largest human population in the world surpassing China by 2050. In order to successfully implement the FSA, we have to step up our food production to meet this requirement as India cannot afford to import food grains on massive scale which will lead to escalation of food prices globally.



The Food Security Act can be implemented only by taking farmers on board for having their whole hearted co-operation. It is also necessary to prepare our farmers for adopting climate resilient agriculture, given the challenge of climate change and its impact on agriculture. The uncertainty of monsoon leading to drought and floods resulting in late sowing and several other harm to crop production in a bad year will be chaotic as the Government can neither roll back from its guarantee on food, nor it can import food grains from the international markets. The huge demand by India in such an eventuality will divert entire global trade of food grains to India. The legal entitlement for food under FSA will compel the government to think about long term implications and the sustainability of our agriculture to produce that much extra food. We have yet to adopt the pricing policy for agricultural produce as recommended by the National Commission on Farmers. Since Haryana, Punjab, and Western U.P are the main contributors to the food grain basket of the country through Public Distribution System (PDS), farmers of these States will have to bear extra burden and responsibility to meet this requirement. It is expected that the farmers will rise to the occasion to produce the required food.

The Food Security Act poses two main challenges i.e., production and procurement of adequate food and effective delivery system to the entitled people, which need to be addressed

for effective implementation of the program. We also need to produce more food using less land. The Act while providing entitlement for food grains, it will have a direct impact on the demand scenario of various food items. While the demand for food cereals is expected to decrease, there will be higher demand for quality food items such as milk, eggs, meat, fish, edible oil, fruits, vegetables etc., because the money saved on the purchase of food grains, will be utilized on these items as a better source of protein, minerals, micronutrient and energy.

The present average size of land holding at national level (about 1.16 hectares) has made crop agriculture less remunerative, necessitating need for diversification to low volume high value cash crops, vegetables, flowers, fruits for exports besides poultry, dairying, piggyery, goatry, fishery, etc. It is estimated that the contribution from horticulture, poultry keeping, animal husbandry and dairying is likely to increase to 40 to 45% from the present 35% in near future. The livestock origin food is a good source of high quality protein and other essential nutrients for human diet. For boosting livestock production, new innovations, best practices and technologies, comprising of scientific methods of breeding, feeding, health management, value addition, market intelligence and linkages will need higher focus and funding support for education, research and extension. Adoption of latest knowledge by the farmers is must for ensuring enhanced production and profitability with sustainability of the environment and natural resources, and reduction in green houses gases from agriculture, particularly from rice fields and ruminant livestock will go a long way in addressing the food security and related issues. The farmers will be benefitted from enhanced production and value addition of their produce in the market leading to higher profits. For holistic food security we need to address the energy, protein, fatty acids and micronutrients requirement of people. In desert, hills and coastal areas, even potable water need to be included in food security scheme as these areas are lacking in the availability of wholesome water. Contaminated and impure water may also upset the benefits of adequate diet due to inadequate absorption of nutrients from intestines on account of diarrhoea and parasitic infestations from contaminated water or indigestion.

**Prof. Dr. M.P. Yadav:** [yadav\\_mp@hotmail.com](mailto:yadav_mp@hotmail.com)

**Never be too proud of who you are & what position you hold because after a game of chess the king & the pawns are tossed into the same box**

### **Guide to Animal Rights**

“Just last week, I had a truly bizarre argument with someone who works for an environmental group, when he said that veganism is a "diet" and is not conservation. He claimed that if the world went vegan, we would need more land to grow vegetables to feed to vegans. He was forgetting that it takes 10-16 pounds of grain to produce a single pound of beef. Few environmental groups talk about the impact of animal agriculture. For some, I'm sure they haven't put much thought into it because they don't want to think about their own role in the system. Some groups don't talk about it because they don't want to appear radical and want to present easy steps, like using more efficient light bulbs.” - Doris Lin - About.com Animal Rights Guide [[animalrights@aboutguide.com](mailto:animalrights@aboutguide.com)] - July 11, 2013.



## 5: VET TRACKS

### 5-A: OBITUARY

#### 5-A.1: Dr. C.S. Mathur Passes Away:

The National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India) regrets to announce the sad demise of **Dr. C.S. Mathur**, a distinguished veterinarian, on 18th July 2013 at Jaipur due to cardiac arrest, and joins in prayers to the Almighty to bless eternal peace to the departed soul and to give courage to the members of his extended family to bear the tragic loss. The NAVS Editor remembers his association with him in the 1950s first as a student and then as a colleague at the then newly started Veterinary College in Bikaner. **Dr. Charan Swarup Mathur** was a very humble decent person and was liked by one and all. Apart from being a very good family man, he was a great teacher and a good mentor. We offer our heartfelt condolences to his son, Mr. Rakesh Mathur, and to other members of the bereaved family.

#### 5-A.2: Dr. Anil Rastogi Passes Away:

The National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India) regrets to announce the recent sad demise of **Dr. Anil K. Rastogi, an NAVS fellow from USA**. His body was found on **29<sup>th</sup> July 2013** by his land lord and was sent for autopsy to Coroner, Bucks County. Due to delay in autopsy result, the cremation ceremony was held on July 31st, 2013 at Goldstein Rosenberg Raphael Sacks Funeral home in South Hampton PA.

**Dr. Rastogi**, has three children, two girls and a boy. The Editor, NAVS, sent a condolence message to his daughter ([Swati.Rastogi@gmail.com](mailto:Swati.Rastogi@gmail.com)) who is the eldest. While conveying the news of Dr. Rastogi's demise to us, Dr. Raj Khare ([dr.rajkhare@yahoo.com](mailto:dr.rajkhare@yahoo.com)) paid his homage to Dr. Rastogi, his friend, in these words: "So long dear friend!! You did every thing your way. You were a courageous & honest man who lived all his life with dignity. God is always with you dear Anil. We pray for your soul to rest in peace"

## 5-B: APPOINTMENTS, TRANSFERS, PROMOTIONS AND FELICITATIONS

#### 5-B.1: Dr. A.K Gahlot Gets Second term as Vice-Chancellor RAJUVAS



Prof. A.K. Gahlot

The government of Rajasthan has appointed Prof. A.K. Gahlot as Vice-Chancellor of

Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (RAJUVAS) for a second term of three years. The Academy heartily congratulates **Prof. A.K. Gahlot** at his well deserved extended appointment as Vice-Chancellor of RAJUVAS, Bikaner, and wishes him more achievements and laurels in future. Prof. Dr. A.K. Gahlot has not only won the cooperation and support of all his colleagues but has also earned goodwill and admiration of all the members of the Veterinary fraternity by his sheer energy, hard work and professional competence.

### 5-B.2: Dr. Suresh Honnappagol joins ICAR's Education Division



**Prof. Dr. Suresh S Honnappagol**, former Vice-Chancellor, Director of Research, Registrar, Dean, Director of Instructions, and Head of Division (VCSc), Professor & Head (ARGO), KVAFSU, Bidar, and a distinguished Fellow and Member of the Governing Council of NAVS (I), has taken over as ADG(EQR), Education Division, ICAR, New Delhi, on 13th May 2013 after having completed his tenure as Vice-Chancellor, KVAFSU, Bidar. [<mailto:sskvafsu@yahoo.co.in>]

### 5-B.3: Prof. P.K. Uppal Joins as Advisor to Punjab Government



**Prof. P. K. Uppal**, one of the Founder Fellows of NAVS, has taken over as Advisor to Punjab government department of Animal Husbandry Dairying and Fisheries in August 2013. The State of Punjab is already a

leader in livestock productivity and per capita milk availability in the country. Earlier he was Advisor to Livestock Development Board of Punjab. It is expected that the State will make rapid progress in all spheres of animal husbandry, livestock, dairying, poultry and fisheries under his dynamic leadership, valued guidance and vast knowledge. Prof. Uppal, having Doctoral Degree from Cambridge University, UK and Agra University, India has received several National and International Awards/recognitions including President of Iran International Award, ICAR Special Award, UdyogRatan Award and many more. He was Managing Director of BIBCOL, DST, GOI, National FAO Consultant, Founder Director, National Research Centre on Equines, Technical Director, RWITC, Mumbai, consultant UP government Animal Husbandry department. He was instrumental in getting African Horse Sickness negative self-declaration status for India, and export of horses from India to several countries.

### 5-B.4: New Edition of Dr. J.L. Vegad's Monograph



In July 2013, **Dr. J. L. Vegad** came out with the

second edition of his Monograph "**Drift Variants of Low Pathogenic Avian Influenza Virus**"- a serious challenge currently facing the poultry industry of our country. The 32 page monograph, published by Varsha Group, Bangalore, costs Rs. 32 only. The monograph contains 35 coloured photographs of the postmortem lesions (recorded under field conditions) that are of great diagnostic help. All aspects of the disease are covered, including treatment, prevention and control. The problem of drift variants is also discussed in the global context. Earlier, Dr. Vegad was invited to present a paper on the same subject in a technical conference of the **World Poultry Science Association** held in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on March 1, 2013.

**Dr. J. L. Vegad**, an eminent pathologist, and a distinguished Fellow and former member of the Governing Council of NAVS (I) had also presented a paper on "**The challenge of respiratory disease complex in poultry**" at another international conference held at **Chiang Mai, Thailand** on October 8, 2012.. This technical conference was organized by Pfizer, and over 400 delegates from 13 countries of Asia Pacific participated in it. Dr. Vegad's trip was sponsored by Pfizer. Dr. Vegad's email ID: [mailto:vegadjl@yahoo.com]

### **5-B.5: Dr. PP Gupta felicitated at National Conference on Zoonotic Mycotic Diseases**



**Prof. Dr. P. P. Gupta**, Former Additional Director Research, P.A.U. Ludhiana, and an eminent Fellow and member of the

Governing Council of NAVS(I), delivered a lecture on "Prevention of Zoonotic Mycotic Diseases" in the National Conference on Scientific Awareness on Zoonotic Disease Control in Metropolitan Cities, held in New Delhi on 6th July, 2013,. The Conference was jointly organised by ICAR, ICMR, Heart Care Foundation of India and Millinium India Education Foundation. **Prof. Gupta** was felicitated with the 'Distinguished Service Award', at the conference, where he also chaired three Scientific Sessions". Dr. Gupta's email ID: [mailto:drpqgupta41@gmail.com]

### **5-B.6: 2) Prof.Mahendra Pal Invited to Attend International Conference**

Dr.Mahendra Pal,presently working as Professor of Veterinary Public Health,College of Veterinary Medicine,Addis Ababa University, Debre Zeit,Ethiopia received an invitation to attend 6th International Climate Change Conference to be held from 25-29 th September,2013 at London,England.For further details contact Dr.James Hansen,Email Id : [dr.\\_jameshansen@aol.co.uk](mailto:dr._jameshansen@aol.co.uk)

### **5-B.7: Dr. N. M. Markandeya gets Vasant Rao Naik Award 2013:**

Dr. N. M Markandeya, Professor & Head, Department of Animal Reproduction, College of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Parbhani (Maharashtra) was awarded the Vasant Rao Naik Award 2013 on 1st July 2013 at the hands of Hon'ble Chief Minister, Maharashtra, in the presence of Hon'ble Agriculture Minister, Govt. of India, for his contributions to Veterinary Extension Services through technical write-ups.



The award consisted of a memento, a shawl by Agricultural Research and Rural Development Pratisthan, Mumbai and Rs 21000/- in cash. This is the second time that **Dr N M Markandeya** was honoured with this award, as he earlier won it in 1997. His email ID: [<mailto:swanitee@rediffmail.com>]

### **5-B.8: Priorities of LLRUVAS' New Vice Chancellor**

As reported in the July issue of the Newsletter, **Maj. Gen. Shri Kant Sharma, SM, VSM (Retd.)** joined as first regular Vice Chancellor of Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary & Animal Sciences (LLRUVAS), Hisar on 21st June, 2013. The College of Veterinary Sciences, earlier a constituent college of CCS HAU, Hisar, has been incorporated in this newly established independent University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, established on 1st December, 2010 in pursuance of Haryana Act No. 7 of 2010 notified on 7th April, 2010. With the creation of this university, the livestock sector will get needed impetus for improving the living standards of small holder livestock keepers in the state.



Vice-Chancellor and Officers of the University Interacting with Prof. K.M.L. Pathak, DDG (Animal Sciences), ICAR for Mobilizing Resources for Research and Development

### **The immediate priorities of Maj. Gen. Sharma:**

The immediate priorities of Maj. Gen. Sharma include construction of new campus of the university having world class facilities for education and learning; research and innovation; technology generation and dissemination; establishment of new colleges of Dairy Technology and Fishries, Institute of Animal Biotechnology and Paravets; creation of state-of-the-art super specialty diagnostic laboratory-cum-epidemiological centre with BSL-3 facilities to monitor emerging and re-emerging diseases and for quality testing of animal feed and livestock produce. The existing seven disease investigation laboratories, situated at strategic locations in the state to provide diagnostic services to livestock and poultry farmers, will be upgraded with latest equipments. The Regional Centre of Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex at Uchani (Karnal), providing referral clinical services to the livestock, will be upgraded with the state-of art facilities and equipments. The university is embarking on research and analysis based innovative extension education system to uplift the status of livestock keepers. Student Exchange programs will be initiated for learning latest clinical skills and diagnostic imaging technologies. The University envisages strengthening of its research potential through cutting edge technologies in the areas of animal health, production, reproduction, value addition and marketing of livestock produce. It will give top priority to develop linkages with International Universities and private sector institutions for strengthening educational, research and developmental programs.

Born in Narwana, Distt Jind on 28 March, 1952, Maj. Gen. Shri Kant completed BVSc in 1974 and MVSc (Vety Bacteriology and Hygiene) in 1976. He served RVC of Indian Army with distinction from 1976 till his retirement on 31 March 2011 and received coveted award of **Sena Medal (SM) and Vishishit Seva Medal (VSM) from President of India** for his dedication and rendering services of exceptionally high order. He attended International Courses of repute, including Federation Equestre Internationale (FEI), Event Veterinarian Course from Hong Kong, Equine Medical Director Course from Kentucky, USA and attended International Veterinary Seminar on invitation of **Sydney Organizing Committee for Olympic Games, Australia**. He served as President of Veterinary Commission at National and International Equestrian events, Chairman of the Study Team for reorganization of Military Farms of Indian Army, qualified prestigious Staff Defence Management Course (SDMC); served as **pioneer Instructor of Biological Warfare in the Faculty of NBC Protection, College of Military Engineering, Pune**. In his Sterling career, the General Officer held numerous Regimental, Staff and Instructional positions and attained the rank of Major General. He is credited for introduction of artificial insemination in equines.

The General Officer has the honor of commanding prestigious RVC Centre and College and Alma mater of RVC at Meerut. He played pivotal role for qualitative training of RVC, other Army Services including personnel from foreign countries in the field of Veterinary Sciences. Maj Gen Sharma has the distinction of organizing RVC Tableaux depicting "Canine Force" on Army Day/ Republic Day Parade 2012, and led Operation Cloud burst at Leh during August, 2010. In recognition of his seminal contributions, he was conferred with Fellowship of the National Academy of Veterinary Sciences, India and Indian Society for Advancement of Canine Practice.

### **ABOUT MY DOCTOR**

Let me tell you about my doctor. He's very good! If you tell him you want a second opinion, He'll go out and come in again.

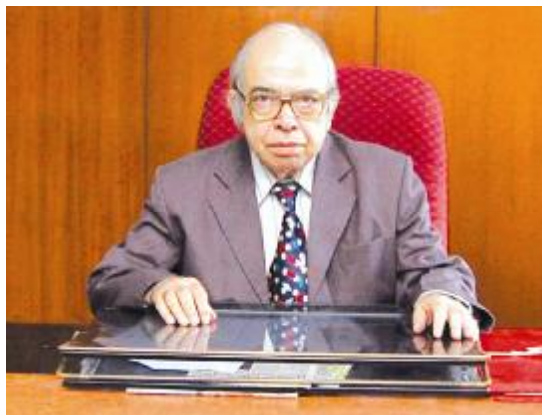
He treated one woman for yellow jaundice for three years.  
Before he realized she was Chinese.

Another time, he gave a patient six months to live.  
At the end of the six months, the patient hadn't paid his bill,  
So, the doctor gave him another six months.

While he was talking to me, his nurse came in and said,  
*"Doctor, there is a man here who thinks he's invisible."*  
The doctor said,  
*"Tell him I can't see him."*

## 6. VIEW POINT

### 6.1: India: Highest Milk Producing Nation - Dr. N.R. Bhasin



*Dr. N.R. Bhasin*

India has achieved the distinction of becoming the highest milk producing nation in the world, moving from a state of dependency to that of self sufficiency. It is hard to believe that milk production, which was 17 million tones in 1950, has increased to 133.79 million tones in 2013. This was possible due to the implementation of a number of successful initiatives by Government of India, both at the Central and State level, as it realized the importance of self sufficiency. In the current year, milk products has become an important item in the export kitty of India. The country exported 87,824.18 mt of dairy products (including milk, ghee, whey, butter, butter oil, cheese, yoghurt etc) worth Rs. 1,412.10 crores in 2012-13. Skimmed milk powder was our biggest export (69,633.55 mt of SMP worth Rs. 1,085.55 crores in 2012-13). Latest reports indicate that skimmed milk powder exports from India are likely to touch Rs. 2,500 crore mark this financial year. It is important to mention here that Indian dairy exports have always met stringent quality standards. The same cannot be said for New Zealand, one of the world's largest dairy exporters, where Fonterra had to recently recall contaminated milk from

China as it contained bacteria that could cause botulism!

The earliest systematic attempt to increase milk production was “Operation Flood” project implemented in the 1960s by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). Financial allocations for dairy development were never adequate. The Operation Flood project could become possible due to assistance of commodities viz. Skimmed Milk Powder and butter oil by the European Community. These commodities were utilized to reconstitute milk and the funds so generated were used for milk production enhancement programmes in the milk sheds of the four metros i.e. Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata. The success of Operation Flood established India’s ability to implement the programme, helping it gain the confidence of the international community regarding its capability to implement milk production enhancement programmes. Sir John Hammond, Professor in Cambridge University had observed that India was an unsuitable country for milk production and Indian scientists ought not to waste their efforts in increasing milk production. The remark was based on the fact of India having a large population of non-descript cattle, lack of feed and fodder resources and inability to produce milk on a commercial scale.

In 1972, Rajasthan prepared a project for dairy development in the state which was submitted to the World Bank for assistance. Negotiations for the project were held in 1973 at Washington D.C. The negotiating team included Secretary, Department of Agriculture, Government of India, Shri T.P.Singh; Development Commissioner,

Rajasthan, Shri B.N. Malhan; Chairman, Agriculture, Refinance Corporation, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India and myself. On return to India, Shri Malhan was transferred as Chairman, Board of Revenue, Ajmer and I got posted as Collector and District Magistrate, Jhalawar. Nobody bothered about the fate of the project. After about three months a team from World Bank visited Rajasthan and was surprised to find new faces. They met the Chief Secretary to remind him that the negotiating team had given a commitment to World Bank to set up Rajasthan Dairy Development Corporation and appoint me as its first Managing Director.

They also clarified that if this was not done the World Bank would be at liberty to scrap the project. I was called by the Chief Secretary to verify the commitment. After a discussion with the Chief Minister, the Chief Secretary informed me that I was to be posted as Managing Director, Rajasthan Dairy Development Corporation. I pleaded with him that I was quite happy with my then assignment.

While working as a District Collector, I was amazed to see the powers which his official position enjoyed. I had a four-storey bungalow with some 20 rooms, sprawling lawns and a battery of servants. This had been the official residence of former Prime Minister of the State of Jhalawar. I found that the district was backward and offered immense possibilities for development. The common people were cordial and treated the District Collector as demi-God.

The Chief Secretary told me that as this was the decision of the Government I would have to comply immediately. I agreed but made the submission that the powers of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies be bestowed on me. I was certain that without this it was impossible to set up Cooperative Societies in the Dairy Sector. The Chief Secretary replied that as a number of officers had been designated Registrar this would not be a problem. However, I further requested him to ensure that I would be the only Registrar of Cooperative Societies for Dairy Project and also that the normal Department of cooperatives should not interfere in the dairy cooperatives. This came as a surprise to him. He remarked that such powers had never been asked for by any official, much less by an IAS officer. I convinced him that unless this was done it would not be possible to implement the project successfully.

The three World Bank assisted projects for Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Karnataka were monitored by Government of India with great sincerity. Mrs. Anna George Malhotra, then Additional Secretary (Agriculture), held a meeting every month with the state officials to review the progress and helped in release of funds. It was largely due to interest taken by her that the World Bank Project became a great success, paving the way for future World Bank assistance to India for dairy development.

One of the reasons for the success of dairy project in Rajasthan was the arrangements for marketing of the milk. Our natural outlet for the milk was Delhi — sale of milk to Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS). At that time DMS used to collect milk from Bikaner area through its agents who were exploiting the farmers by not paying the appropriate price. We approached Government of India and it was agreed that instead of buying milk from the agents, DMS would procure it through Dairy Cooperative Societies. This led to agents organizing themselves before the then Union Minister for Agriculture, Shri Jagjeevan Ram. Shri G.K. Bhanot who had become Development Commissioner and I were summoned by the Union Agriculture Minister for a discussion. When we reached Krishi Bhawan at the scheduled time, we found to our dismay, the General Manager, DMS and other officials of Agriculture Ministry coming out of the Minister's office. They informed us that the meeting had been postponed and was now over. When the

Minister saw us he said that he had taken the meeting and had decided to continue the present arrangement for one more year in order to give us time to organize ourselves. Shri Bhanot told me there was no option except to leave the room of the Minister. A sudden realization came to me and I stood at the door, blocking the way of Shri Bhanot, and reminded him “Sir, you told me that you had worked with Shri Jagjeevan Ram.” I held his hand and took him to the Minister saying boldly, “Sir, this is Mr. Bhanot, your former Financial Advisor, in the Ministry of Defence.” The Minister raised his head and said, “Oh Mr. Bhanot, what brings you here?” Shri Bhanot replied, “Sir we had come for a meeting regarding supply of milk to DMS, but upon arrival were told that the meeting had been preponed. Nobody informed us.” Immediately the Minister called his Private Secretary, and asked him to call back the other officials. As there were no mobiles in those days, it took more than half an hour for the group to reassemble. That gave us opportunity to explain to the Minister our initiatives for organizing milk collection in Bikaner area. We also explained that the so called agitators were middlemen and not milk producers. When the General Manager of DMS and other officials came, the Minister asked them “why you did not inform me that Mr. Bhanot from Rajasthan was waiting for the meeting?” He immediately saw through their ploy and ordered DMS to wind up its operations in Bikaner. I intervened to submit that we would pay for the facilities created by DMS. Thus began a new chapter in the history of Dairy Development in Rajasthan. The milk collected from farmers in Bikaner was chilled and brought through rail tankers to Delhi. A similar exercise was done in Jodhpur area. We invited Shri Jagjeevan Ram to inaugurate the Jodhpur Dairy Plant which he did with great pleasure.

Babu Jagjeevan Ram headed the Union Ministry of Agriculture during two very critical phases; first, from 1967 to 1970 and second, from 1974 to 1977. In between he served as the Defence Minister providing outstanding leadership during the struggle for liberation of Bangladesh. A born leader, Babu Jagjeevan Ram achieved national admiration and appreciation rather young in life. He remained a simple person throughout and was committed to Gandhian values of non-violence and secularism. He was a true son of the soil for whom agriculture was the noblest of professions. Those were difficult days in our agricultural history. We were described as a nation leading a “Ship to mouth existence” since the public distribution system depended on the arrival of wheat from the United States under the PL 480 , which was terminated suddenly by the US. The world was doubtful of India’s ability to feed itself. Indian farmers were described as lazy and fatalistic. It is in this dismal atmosphere that the Green Revolution was born and successfully implemented by the then Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi and her colleagues.

From the “ship to mouth existence” of 1960 we have now graduated to a state where access to food is a legal right. Such has been the overreaching change in our agriculture and our destiny that took place during the period. The credit for this should go to Shri Jagjeevan Ram and his predecessor Bharat Ratna Shri C. Subramaniam. The great leadership provided by Mrs. Gandhi made it possible to achieve this herculean task, unheard of in history.

Babu Jagjeevan Ram was clear that unless farmers got a remunerative price, they would not be interested in yield enhancing technologies. The foundation seeds of high yielding Mexican varieties were imported and given to Agriculture Universities at Punjab, Pantnagar and IARI, PUSA, New Delhi. The arrival and assistance of Dr. Norman Borlaug helped in accelerating the Dwarf breeding programme and launching a Yield Revolution. India could achieve this only because of the synergy amongst technology, services and public policies — a symbiotic



approach facilitated by the Agriculture Minister. This development has made it possible for us to confer the legal right to food on about 70 per cent of our population through the National Food Security Bill, under consideration of the Parliament. The National Food Security Bill will be the largest social protection measure against hunger in the world.

We have to now replicate in dairy development what we have achieved in agriculture; a revolution in milk production by the small and marginal farmers. These sections of the society have exhibited that though illiterate; they have the capacity to successfully undertake daunting challenges. We have to organize milk production in every state, every union and every village of the country. Dairy will provide not only a remunerative outlet but a source of employment to millions of the small and marginal farmers in the country. The distinction achieved by India as the highest milk producing nation needs to be maintained, its economics improved and every farmer provided with the required inputs for milk production. We are required to prepare a blue print for dairy development for the next decade. Indian Dairy Association pledges itself to work in this direction. In our endeavour, unfortunately, we shall not have the privilege of guidance from great icons, like Dr. V. Kurien, who was the architect of the successfully implemented “Operation Flood”. (Reprinted with permission: Indian Dairyman, Vol. 65, No.8, August 2013). (Dr. N.R. Bhasin, IAS (Retd.), is an eminent Veterinary Scientist (animal geneticist), renowned technocrat/administrator and President of the Indian Dairy Association. He was awarded an Honorary Fellowship by the National Academy of Veterinary Sciences (India) in 2011- Ed.)

## **6.2: Anatomy of Food Security in India - Dr. Rama Kumar V.**

In the early five year plans of India Agriculture got the top billing as the desire of the country was to mitigate hunger (not malnutrition). Normally focus was on food grain production, with priority on cereals as the urgency appeared to be belly filling. The focus was on production of grains in large quantity. Using central govt. support a few states were able to meet 70-80% cereal needs of the country. Today we reckon that our real priorities were misplaced ie. food grain production instead of nutrition. National Food Security (NFS) has to ensure sufficiency of nutrient materials, logistics and their social and cultural acceptability in 85 regions and sub-regions and localities within them. Though diversification of agriculture is being discussed since 9<sup>th</sup> plan a strategy to reconsider the past planning is not apparent.

### **1.1. Nutrition Security**

‘Nutrition Security’, can be defined as adequate protein, energy, vitamins and minerals for all household members at all times (Quisumbing 1995). It was realized that the ability of the human body to ‘Utilize/Absorb’ food, requires not mere diet, but also a healthy physical environment, including safe drinking water and adequate sanitary facilities (to avoid disease) and an understanding of proper health care, food preparation and storage processes [Gulati, 2006]. Malnutrition may erode the efficacy and attitude of human resource which India is richly endowed with.



### **1.2. Food and Nutrition Security (FNS)**

FAO expanded the definition in 2002 as: “Food security [is] a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life”. FNS includes 4 components (‘four pillars’) with their linkages

say experts. They include,-

- a) **Food Availability:** in sufficient quantities, appropriate quality, ensured either through domestic production or import (on payment or as aid).
- b) **Food Access:** Entitlements of (opportunity for) individuals to earn resources adequate to buy foods appropriate to form a nutritious diet. [It is not free grain] Entitlements mean the legal, political, economic and social arrangements so that a person can make a claim from the community. [ideally, this access has to be equitable (universal) or linked with an opportunity to earn resources adequate to buy nutrients, as a reward for some useful work for community]
- c) **Utilization or Absorption:** Proper utilization of food makes adequate diet, clean water, sanitation and health care to reach a state whereby all physiological needs are met. Protein and non-food inputs are important for food security.
- d) **Stability:** To be food secure, a population, household or individual must have access to adequate nutrients at all times. The stability refers to availability and access of acceptable nutrients without losing access due to (economic/ climatic/ political crisis).

### 1.3 PRESENT SITUATION:

- a) There are sufficient cereals: nearly 251MT. (Million Tons) food grains produced are sufficient to give 200 Kgs/ person yearly to 1250 Mn people (ie. 0.6 kg daily). But **staple food**, nutrition, bio-diversity and opportunity to work for a dignified living is missing.
- b) “70% of rice procurement is done from Punjab, AP, Chhattisgarh and UP, while 80% of wheat procurement is done from Punjab, Haryana and MP alone”. Huge infrastructure like go downs, roads, vehicles, man power for loading, energy for transport was required from public funds.
- c) Place of production being far away from end users an 40.4 % of the production cost, was caused by leakage. Rs 2,07,000 crore is alleged to be siphoned off by middlemen and 35% food devoured by rats. The loss is to be borne by end users or govt.s.
- d) Government’s purchase of cereals assuming a legal/ political obligation, leads to imbalance in the support for animal products, fish, oil seeds and pulses.
- e) Priority had not been on animal products (fish, milk, egg) and less on pulses, fruits, vegetable. Food stuffs from animas being perishable are unsafe for long transport without preservation. Unsold metrials get wasted, sold in distress or get adulterated, causing national loss & earning loss to the poor who are the major stake holders of animal sector. Apart from loss, this impedes their power to access to food [an entitlement under “Food security policy”].
- f) Access that needs a good collection, delivery system and energy to cook is not considered in the Agriculture policy (it revolves around food grain production). Inflation rate of animal products being far less than plant products has enhanced their consumer preference. But it is often (wrongly) claimed to be a result of better buying power, poverty reduction or better education on good nutrition.
- g) Acceptability and distribution within a household (self imposed/ conventional low priority of house-wife?) is often not discussed but for some eminent economists or sociologists.
- h) Distance, transport/ loading delay, social unrest etc. have neither been discussed nor the alternatives, if any, suggested. Encouraging local production, especially the staple food production relevant to the locality and encouraging animal products (animals are equitably distributed) is not seen considered. [In India distribution of animals is similar to population distribution]

i) Social status, cultural imprinting, emotional outlook etc. do influence health. The role of animal rearing is to provide self worth and equitable opportunity. Earning opportunity all through the year (as against seasonal earning opportunity of food grain production) and the emotional security, must be appreciated.

j) **Drinking water:** A study conducted in Delhi in “slum children” showed that free **supply** of diet supplements (iron & folic acid) failed to correct anemia because fluorine in drinking water flattened the intestinal villi (minute folds that assimilate & absorb food), impeding the absorption of tonics. Supply of water low in fluoride reversed the condition in 15-21 days. Parasites (worms) in the intestine of children also can hinder absorption of nutrients. Threat of fluorosis is not limited to the poor. A number of packed snacks, churans, Pickles, garam masala, salad dressings, soups, juices etc. contains rock salt (black salt) which is a good source of fluoride. Some tooth pastes, mouth washes, dental products, canned fish, fruit juices also use fluoride as preservative. Long term treatment with anti-depressants or anti-cholesterol drugs can also end up in fluorosis. (Dr. Rama Kumar is an eminent former Professor of Veterinary Surgery and Secretary of the Veterinary Council of India).

### 6.3: Need for Law to Protect the Public from Pet Waste - Dr. M.C. Agrawal



This is the notice I have photographed while touring from Boston to Philadelphia in United

States of America. It is true that about 80% population of Europe as well as North America is keeping dogs or cats as Pet Animals but how much the country *cares for its general public* is very clear from above notice. They do *not allow pet owners to act as per their will* but have formulated strong rules ,even for pet owners ; as in this case , they can not get free of leaving pet waste or feces on the public place . Rather they have to clean the premises or have to face a fine. On face of it, this law is against 80% population who are holding pet animals but I have witnessed behavior of Americans who welcome such law and are against those who try to break such law.

Contrary to the American law, it is routine site of observing our pet owners walking in the morning and evening with their dogs for allowing them to defecate in public places, including children parks. *Either they are ignorant* about the diseases

transmitted by these wastes or ignore the health problems of their neighbors as well as their children who come to play in these places and accidentally swallow parasitic eggs and micro-organisms, spread in the environment from the scattered fecal material of these animals. This is also a *main source of contaminating* our water bodies with important pathogens. I think time has come to give a serious thought of containing the diseases spread by these pet wastes as well as by street dogs.

Though almost all, in America, are keeping pet animals, *no house will be seen giving warning to the visitors about the dogs . Why?*

On the other hand, keeping of pet animals in India is generally not emotional but rather a "*status symbol*" and hardly 1% population or elite group is keeping pet animals or dogs in their premises. And every passer by observes a big hoarding in such houses: BEWARE OF DOGS. Why such warnings in these houses? This is *to exclude pet owners from any responsibility if a dog attacks* the stranger; even if it bites the stranger with all the possibility of transmitting rabies, there is no law which can penalize the pet owner. And it is happening every where in India. This may be due to two reasons. First, usually the stranger has a lower social status than pet owner hence no way of protesting, no one is found on his side ; *neither there is any law* ( if any, not highlighted even in Veterinary Hospitals !) that can penalize the pet owner and may help our poor stranger . Secondly, if the coming person is either a relative or acquaintance, the matter is settled amicably with mutual adjustments.

So , the question is why the pet owners are left loose from their responsibilities? Certainly they should be held responsible if their pet animal harms general public, in any way .Why the ordinary public should suffer on the cost of pet owners?

If you are roaming in any city of America, Boston, New York, Washington, you will hardly see any person on the road with her dog and if you cross the animal, it will not bark on you or any public; rather it moves non-significantly. On the other hand, there are day to day scenes *how pet dogs bark on our children scaring them*. Some are frightened to such an extent that it affects their psychology.

Is there any penalty by law for such furious acts of pet animals to the public?

And the most important question is what about the chances of transmitting the most treated disease Rabies by these animals.

There is no law for compulsory vaccination of pet dogs against rabies and it has left on the will of the pet owners .Neither there is any law holding pet owner responsible if his dog bites a stranger?

This is the time when our Veterinarians should come forward so that *new laws should be framed* for the pet owners, for welfare of the two, for which pet owners are responsible. First, what a pet owner has to do with his animals so that animals should be protected from their cruelty, making vaccination a compulsion for pet owners, and not disposing pet waste at public places; second, state/center government law is required to protect public against pet animal for barking, frightening or biting.

OUR VETERINARIANS SHOULD COME FORWARD AND ASK THE GOVERNMENTS TO FRAME LAWS TO PROTECT BOTH PET ANIMALS AND THE PUBLIC FROM THE PET OWNERS' IRRESPONSIBLE BEHAVIOUR

(<http://www.jvcalumniassociation.blogspot.in/> JVC Alumni Association: Posted by Dr MC Agrawal on Monday, 9 September 2013)

**A cockroach's last words to a man who is about to kill him:**

"Go ahead & kill me, you coward! You are jealous of me because your wife is afraid of me, but is not afraid of you."

## 7. NAVS NEWS

### **7.1: 12th NAVS(I) Convocation-cum-National Convention on "Role of Veterinarians in Quality Assurance of Livestock Products & International Trade " to be held on 1-2 December 2013 at Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (LLRUVAS), Hisar-125004, Haryana**

The 12<sup>th</sup> Convocation and National Convention of the National Academy of Veterinary Science (NAVS), India is to be organized by Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (LLRUVAS), Hisar-125004, Haryana from 1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2013, in collaboration with the National Academy of Veterinary Science. The Theme of the National Seminar being organized along with the Convocation is on the "Role of Veterinarians in Quality Assurance of Livestock Products and International Trade". Fellowships and Memberships of NAVS for the year 2012-13 will be awarded at the Convocation Ceremony on 1<sup>st</sup> December in the forenoon. The National Seminar on the aforesaid theme will consist of the following Technical Sessions spread over two days on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2013.

- (1) National Challenges and Research Goals in Livestock Production and Trade.
- (2) Processing and Value Addition in Livestock Products.
- (3) Public-Private-Partnership in Livestock Production, Processing, Marketing, and Human Resource. (To include discussion on: Development and production of new implements / equipments, gadgets and modern housing etc. for reduction of women drudgery and production of safe products).
- (4) Policy Issues in Livestock Production Value Chain.

The meeting of the Governing Council of NAVS will be held at Hisar on 31<sup>st</sup> November at 6.00 PM. The general Body meeting will be organized on 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2013 at 3.00 PM at the venue of the Convention.

All the Honorary Fellows, Fellows and Members of NAVS are cordially invited to attend the Convocation and National Convention/Seminar. Scientists, Faculty Members, Researchers willing to present their paper in the Seminar are requested to submit Abstracts in the form of soft copy through email to Dr. Gurdial Singh, Prof. cum Associate Dean, College of Veterinary Sciences, LLRUVAS, Hisar-125004, Haryana, India latest by 28-10-2013. The Abstracts not exceeding 200-250 words should be typed in single space using MS Word with font Arial size 12. The format should include the title, followed by the authors and the name of presenting author should be bold and underlined. For Accommodation, Registration, etc. kindly contact Dr Gurdial Singh on his email: [gurdivya@hotmail.com](mailto:gurdivya@hotmail.com); Phones: 09416640250(M) 01662-289079; 01662-289316(O)

This advance information is being circulated to all the Fellows/Members of the Academy and to others in the profession so that those interested to attend the Convocation and Seminar can block these dates. All readers of the Newsletter are cordially invited to participate. More details of the event can be obtained from the Organizing Secretary.

**Note: In the July 2013 issue of the Newsletter, the dates of the event were announced as 28-29 November 2013. Readers may kindly note the change of dates of the event to 1-2 December 2013.**

### **7.2: Governing Council Elections of NAVS (I)**

Since the term of the current 2010-2013 Governing Council expires this year, the Academy is holding elections to elect a new Governing Council. A notification inviting nomination of candidates for the positions of the Office Bearers (President, Vice-President, Secretary General and Treasurer) and 15

members of the Governing Council was issued by the Returning Officer (Dr. R.K. Singh, Director, National Research Institute on Equines, Sirsa Road Hisar - 125001, Haryana. email: [navselection@gmail.com](mailto:navselection@gmail.com)) and the last date of receipt of nominations was 30<sup>th</sup> September 2013. The list of eligible candidate and the ballot papers would now be issued by the returning officer to the voters and after counting of the valid votes received, the results will be announced during the NAVS convocation-cum-Convention to be held at Hisar on 1-2 December 2013.

### **7.3: NAVS Workshop on Veterinary Education for Human Resource Needs in Animal Husbandry Sector Organized by RAJUVAS at JAIPUR**

The Rajasthan University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences and the National Academy of Veterinary Sciences jointly organized the “NAVS Workshop on Veterinary Education for Human Resource Needs in Animal Husbandry Sector” at IHITC, Durgapura, Jaipur on 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> September 2013. The workshop was attended by a large number of eminent veterinary professionals including a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellors / Deans of veterinary universities / colleges, DDG(Education) and DDG (AnimalSciences) of ICAR, Presidents of VCI and NAVS, and several other Veterinary Veterans and Educationists etc., apart from members of the Governing Council of NAVS (I) and the Organising team of RAJUVAS headed by Dr. A.K. Gahlot. The latter is bound to be the author of one of the greatest Veterinary success stories of India by his sheer hard work and unflinching commitment to the profession.

The workshop provided a forum for lively exchange of ideas on the chosen subject and the participants made maximum use of the occasion with their frank and bold presentations and reactions. God bless the organizers. A report on the event including the recommendation of the Workshop will be published in the next issue of the Newsletter. Meanwhile, the NAVS thanks Prof. Dr. Col. A.K. Gahlot by giving his personal attention to everything. All the participants were full of praise for the efforts of the dedicated team headed him for organizing a great workshop so well.



Release of Workshop Souvenir



Prof. Dr. Col. A.K. Gahlot at the Valedictory Function

### **7.4: General Body Meeting of NAVS to be held on 2<sup>nd</sup> December 2013 at Hisar**

As stated in item No. 7.1 above, the next General Body Meeting of the Academy will be held on 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2013 at 3.00 PM at the venue of the Convention. The detailed notification and agenda will be issued by the Secretary General of NAVS (I) in due course of time.

## **8. NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL VETERINARY NEWS**

### **8.1: Veterinary Council of India in the News**

#### **8.1.1: 'Give animal husbandry, veterinary sciences their due'**

For the first time in the country, all the state veterinary councils have come together under the banner of the Veterinary Council of India (VCI) to demand a separate ministry of animal husbandry, breaking away from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and creating a separate Indian Council for Veterinary Research (ICVR).

The bold decision to demand a ministry and a council at the Centre came from VCI president retired Lt Gen Dr Narayan Mohanty at the national seminar of state veterinary councils in the city. Talking to TOI, Dr Mohanty categorically stated though livestock contributes about 35% of the total agricultural GDP, animal husbandry and veterinary sciences have never been given their due under the ICAR. This, he said, was funny since the overall agriculture growth rate was just 2% while it is 6% for the animal husbandry sector.

As per the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984, VCI is supposed to be working mainly in three areas -regulating veterinary education and research, improving delivery of services to livestock at every village home and registering every veterinarian as s/he cannot practice without it. Citing animal husbandry being a state subject, the Centre has never adequately supported the states either through infrastructure development or funding for education and research. Mohanty, who is the first veterinarian in the world to have reached such a high post in defence services, said he knows the scenario will not change as there is no political will. "But I have already started convincing the persons who are not averse to change. We will not be improving our infrastructure, both for education and research, unless we have ICVR," he said.

Having worked as the director general of Army's Remount Veterinary Services, Mohanty is aware that unless there is separate animal husbandry policy and department in place at Centre, states alone cannot bring about any change. He says all rural hospitals are in such a bad shape that the doctor prefers to work outside the hospital than trying his hands on an operation table which can break anytime. "There is acute shortage of field and technical staff," he said. Mohanty feels with ICVR, funds for education, research and infrastructure will automatically come. At least it will be able to support universities with some big one time grants until the required health care delivery system is not in place. "It may be too premature to commit anything but I do see a ray of hope and I will pursue the matter," said Mohanty. The national meeting will finalize its recommendations and demands on Sunday and submit them to the Union Government.

The Maharashtra Veterinary Council (MVC) President Dr DD Ghorpade from city said that it was a matter of pride that the IVC Act was designed and developed by Maharashtra and now all the state veterinary councils were meeting for the first time, that too in Nagpur, to plan the way ahead. "There is strong need to improve the veterinary profession as whole as well the national veterinary service delivery system. This time 15 states are participating. Next time, all the states might be here," he said. (*Snehlata Shrivastav, TNN | Jun 30, 2013, 01.41 AM IST*)

#### **8.1.2: BHU holds entrance test against norms of Veterinary Council of India**

Breaking the norms of Veterinary Council of India, the Banaras Hindu University (BHU) had conducted the entrance examination for admission to bachelors in veterinary sciences and animal husbandry this year without receiving the VCI approval to open the faculty. Director of Institute of Agricultural Sciences of BHU (IAS-BHU) R P Singh said that a proposal

is being sent to the council for the second time. "The process takes some time. Since we have conducted the examination, we would request the council to approve opening of veterinary sciences faculty," he added.

Singh failed to specify why the entrance test was conducted in the recently held undergraduate entrance examination of the university without the VCI approval.

VCI is a statutory body established under the Union ministry of agriculture. It lays down minimum standards of veterinary education for the colleges. The council has framed minimum standards of veterinary studies under the Indian Veterinary Council Act, 1984. The VCI has strict regulations that no admission should be made to the proposed college till the council gets the facilities inspected for fulfillment of the minimum requirements as per regulations of qualification given by Central government.

As many as 396 students appeared for the entrance tests for bachelor's degree in veterinary sciences and animal husbandry this year. The entrance test was conducted on May 25. The university had launched the course for the academic session 2013-2014. The proposed course is of five years duration, including nine semesters and six months internship. The university had allotted maximum 30 seats in the course, which is said to run at Rajiv Gandhi South Campus, Barkachha under the special courses of studies with the fee structure of Rs 50,000 per semester. The course is also referred as BVSc and AHB. Singh said that the faculty of veterinary sciences and animal husbandry would have 16 departments. (TNN | Jul 14, 2013, 01.27 AM IST, VARANASI)

### **8.1.3: Need for livestock extension councils: Experts**

During a national meeting of all the state veterinary councils (SVCs) in city, many chiefs of councils from different states called for setting up of extension councils for improving the knowledge among field vets, academicians and farmers.

Dr V Chandrashekara Reddy, president of Karnataka Veterinary Council, said that these councils should be tailor-made for specific locations and target groups for development of animal husbandry. Extension programmes should focus on value chain development. He also called for reforming the linkages between various institutions engaged in improving livestock efficiency and productivity.

Reddy said that these councils should promote producers organisations to facilitate a platform for various stakeholders as this would improve both productivity and profitability. Effective livestock extension for field vets should include strengthening of their skills and knowledge, and establishing strong linkages with farmers as well as research units.

The extension policy should include synchronized extension services and a decentralised participatory approach. It should also promote innovative platforms and creating small producer hubs in rural areas. (Source: Times of India, July 1, 2013).

## **8.2: National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology (NIANP) gets Outstanding ICAR Institution Award for 2012**

The National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology, Bengaluru, was bestowed with the most coveted Sardar Patel Outstanding Institution Award on 16<sup>th</sup> July 2013, by **Shri Pranab Mukherjee**, Hon'ble President of India. **Dr. C.S.Prasad**, Director received the award on behalf of the institute.

The National Institute of Animal Nutrition and Physiology was established on 24th November, 1995 at Bangalore under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, to conduct basic and fundamental research in Animal nutrition and physiology. The Institute in its





journey of 18 years has developed farmer-friendly technologies like area specific mineral mixture for improving the reproduction in livestock, areca sheath as a source of dry roughage, use of red light for enhancing poultry production, nutraceuticals from agriculture waste for improving gut health, herbal compounds for improving feed and fodder quality, value addition feeds and fodder for enhancing nutrient use efficiency and molecular markers for assessing semen quality. The Institute

has excellent infrastructural facilities and state of art equipments for conducting genomic and molecular research. The Institute provides training in skill development for scientists, extension workers, field officers and livestock farmers and has become a role model of scientific success of the country. The award carries a plaque, citation and cash prize of Rs 10 lakhs. This achievement has been possible due to the teamwork of all the staff of the Institute and the support of various stake holders. [<mailto:ragha0209@yahoo.com>]

### **8.3: Prized buffalo cloned by NDRI, Karnal**

National Dairy Research Institute, Karnal earned another feather in its cap by cloning the elite buffalo 'Karan Kirti'. The cloned daughter of Karan Kirti has been named as 'Purnima'. 'Karan Kirti' has been in the lime light as she recorded the highest peak yield 25.1 Kg milk in a single day (24 h) and lactation yield 3812 kg. in 305 days. The clone is expected to carry her genes for higher productivity. This feat has been achieved by further refining the Hand guided cloning technique developed by NDRI. (Source: ICAR)

### **8.4: TTD's dairy farm to become a research centre for indigenous cows**

According to a news report in The Hindu, August 30, 2013, the TTD's dairy farm is to become a research centre for indigenous cows. (TTD is an abbreviation for Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanams Goshala). The National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI) Karnal, has reportedly agreed to provide Sahiwal breed of cows from Punjab and Gir cows of Gujarat to the Tirupati Centre. The TTD's Sri Venkateswara Gosamrakshanashala is all set to become a hub for native cows, as it will be used as a one-stop-point to share the rare breeds among similar organisations, besides disseminating information on the need to protect indigenous varieties. It may be recalled that the ICAR Director-General had recently called on the TTD officials in this regard. The farm already has a large stable of animals of distinctive high-worth breed, including a 400-strong contingent of Ongole breed of cows. Dr K. Haranath Reddy, is the director of the dairy farm and his email ID is: <[ttdgoshala@gmail.com](mailto:ttdgoshala@gmail.com)>

### **8.5: Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences Regional Research Centre on Foot and Mouth Disease Stands First continuously for the Fourth Time**

The Regional Research Centre on Foot and Mouth Disease (RRC on FMD), 'Lala Lajpat Rai Univ. of Veterinary and Animal Sciences' proved its excellence by bagging first position amongst the 23 Centres of Project Directorate on FMD (ICAR) throughout the country. Stating

this, Major Gen. (Dr.) Shri Kant, SM, VSM (Retd.), Vice-Chancellor informed the press that this is continuously for the fourth time that our Scientists have brought this honour for the University. He congratulated the Scientists Dr. Ravindra Sharma and Dr. Naresh Kumar Kakker, both Senior Scientists of the Deptt. of Vety. Microbiology of this university. The award was given to the Scientists on the occasion of the Annual Scientist's Meet of Project Directorate on FMD (ICAR) in Pudducherry (UT) on 22.09.2013 during the evaluation of the work done by different Centres during 2012-2013. FMD is a contagious viral disease affecting livestock which causes economic losses of more than 2000 crores of rupees annually. Haryana has implemented FMD-Control Programme with the financial and technical assistance from Govt. of India since 2004. Under this programme, all the susceptible animals are vaccinated twice a year as in Pulse Polio campaign. The pre- and post-vaccination serum (blood) samples of the animals are tested by the Scientists of Regional Centre, Hisar to determine the immunity before and after the vaccination. The Regional Centre Hisar has demonstrated its excellence by meeting all the targets in time.

Dr. Shri Kant further added that ICAR has sanctioned a new project to LLRUVAS entitled "Assessment of Socio-economic Impact of FMD Control in Haryana" with Dr. Ravindra Sharma as Principal Investigator and Dr. Naresh Kumar Kakker as Co-Principal Investigator. During first year of the project three districts namely Hisar, Kurukshetra and Mahendergarh have been chosen for studying the impact of FMD Control. The university officers Dr. Suresh Chander, Dean College Of Veterinary Sciences, Dr. Nita Khanna, Director of Research and Dr. P.K. Kapoor, PRO also congratulated both the scientists on these proud moments for the university and hoped that the scientists working in other research projects of the university will work with the same zeal and bring more laurels to the university. The editorial board of NAVS Newsletter also congratulates the Scientists of LLRUVAS namely Dr. Naresh Kumar Kakker and Dr. Ravindra Sharma for bringing laurels to their university.

## 8.6: Murrah Buffaloes: Investors Delight



According to media reports, a farmer Shri Kapoor Singh of Singhwa Khas village in Rohtak (Haryana) sold his Murrah buffalo 'Lakshmi' for Rs. 25 lakh. One of its male calves was sold for Rs. 3 lakh. Shri Kapoor purchased 'Lakshmi' for Rs. 2.5 lakh two years back, thus yielded a profit that is almost ten times to his investment. During the first lactation period, an average 22.5 litre milk production was obtained per day.

Its highest milk yield was 28 litres a day. 'Lakshmi' was the star attraction of the unique Murrah buffalo catwalk in Jind.

Murrah buffalo is one of the best breed for milk production in the world. It is originally from Punjab and Haryana and mainly found in Rohtak, Jind, Hisar districts of Haryana and in Nabha, Patiala districts of Punjab and around Delhi. According to estimates around 20 lakh Murrah Buffaloes are contributing to the milk vessel of India. Currently, India is the largest milk producer in the world. The elite Murrah buffalo produces on an average above 18 litre milk per day. Its dry period is about three months and gestation period is about 310 days. National Dairy Research

Institute (NDRI), Karnal and Central Institute for Research on Buffaloes (CIRB), Hisar are premier institutes of ICAR engaged in research on Murrah Buffaloes.

(Source: [Indian Council of Agricultural Research](#))

### **8.7: Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences bags prize for technology demonstration: Maj. Gen. (Dr.) Shri Kant (Retd.) SM, VSM**

According to a press note released by Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (LLRUVAS), Hisar, The Business Planning and Development (Veterinary Products) Unit, Lala Lajpat Rai University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (LLRUVAS), Hisar has bagged second position for demonstration of its unique ‘milk urea detection technology’. Stating this, Maj. Gen. (Dr.) Shri Kant (Retd.) SM, VSM, Vice Chancellor of LLRUVAS informed the press that Dr. Gulshan Narang (inventor of the technology), Dr. Naresh Kumar Kakker, Co-PI, BPD along with other Scientists from LLRUVAS had participated in third ‘Kisan v Krishi Nayi Takink Mela’ organized by Dera Saccha Sauda, Sirsa on Sept. 26 & 27, 2013. The milk urea detection technology was greatly appreciated by the farmers and other visitors from Haryana, Punjab, U.P., Delhi and Rajasthan. Dr. Naresh Kumar Kakker further informed the press that the Dera Sacha Sauda authorities showed interest in entering into Memorandum of Understanding with the university for ‘Transfer of Technology’ and inclusion of ‘milk urea detection kit’ in their marketing channel for the benefit of general public and Dera Saccha Sauda followers throughout the country. Dr. Suresh Chander, Dean, College of Veterinary Science, LLRUVAS and Chairman BPD (VPU), Dr. Ravindra Sharma, Director of Extension Education, Dr. Nita Khanna, Director of Research and Co-Chairperson BPD (VPU) had congratulated the Scientists for this achievement and hoped that the other Scientists of the University will also work with more zeal and enthusiasm for bringing out newer technologies for the benefit of end users.

(Naresh Kakker <nkmksk@rediffmail)

### **8.8: The whole new world of ‘One Health’**

The ‘One Health concept’ has a great significance in the modern world to combat the increasing incidents of zoonotic diseases, Anna Meredith, Professor of Zoological and Conservation Medicine, University of Edinburgh’s Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, has said.

In an interview with *The Hindu* on Tuesday, Prof. Meredith, who reached here to visit the Centre for Wildlife Studies of Kerala Veterinary and Animal Sciences University as part of a memorandum of understanding signed by both the universities, said the ‘One Health’ concept was an integral effort of multiple disciplines. It recognised the connection between human, animal, and ecological health.

The concept was aimed at developing communication, collaboration, and cooperation across a wide variety of disciplines including human medicine, veterinary medicine, public health, microbiology, and ecology, she said. “We now recognise that so many important and emerging diseases of people are zoonoses, diseases transmitted from animals to human beings and vice versa,” Prof. Meredith, also the programme director for a new postgraduate degree in Conservation medicine for veterinary surgeons at the University of Edinburgh said.

“In fact, 816 of the 1,407, nearly 58 per cent, recognised species of human pathogen are classified as zoonoses and these zoonotic diseases have been identified as representing 73 per cent of the 177 currently recognised emerging and reemerging diseases in humans,” she said.

This included rabies, Kyasannur Forest Disease (KFD), Nipah virus, West Nile virus, Hantavirus, Lyme disease, plague, and leptospirosis, she added.

Prof. Meredith said people often got these diseases from contact with wildlife, and opportunities for contact between wildlife and humans were increasing owing to expansion of human population and encroachment on wildlife habitat, changes in agricultural practices, wildlife trade and translocation, consumption of bush meat, and ecotourism. Regarding the role of conservation medicines in the 'One Health' concept, Prof. Meredith said Conservation Medicine was essentially the practice of One Health and shared the same philosophy. But it had a slightly different focus, being concerned with the conservation of biodiversity and particularly threatened or endangered species and ecosystems.

As part of the new approach, and in response to the growing health implications of environmental degradation, conservation medicine examined the relationships between wild and domestic animal health, human health, and ecosystem health, by studying changes in climate, habitat quality, land use, emergence and re-emergence of infectious agents, parasites, and environmental contaminants. It also studied maintenance of biodiversity and ecosystem functions as they sustained the health of plant and animal communities, including humans, she added. The KVSU and Edinburgh University also had submitted a joint funding bid under the United Kingdom –India Education Research Initiative (UKIERI) for a project in 'One Health' to be carried out here in Kerala. ***The concept recognises the connection between human, animal, and ecological health.*** (Source: The Hindu, July 18, 2013)

## **8.9: Ruminant Science is indexed in CAB**

**Dr. S Purohit**, Editor-Ruminant Science, Department of Surgery and Radiology, College of veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, DUVASU, Mathura (UP), INDIA, writes to inform that the International issue of Ruminant Science has been accepted via the review process for inclusion in the CAB Abstracts or Global Health databases. [<mailto:spurohit2000@gmail.com>].

## **8.10: 21<sup>st</sup> Annual Conference of the Ethiopian Society of Animal Production**

21 st Annual conference of The Ethiopian society of Animal Production was held on August 28 to 30 th 2013 at the Ethiopian Agricultural Research Institute, Addis Ababa. The theme of conference was "Livestock and Economic Growth in Ethiopia: Value Chains as a Pathway for Development. Contact on email : [esapeth@yahoo.com](mailto:esapeth@yahoo.com)

Communicated by Prof. Dr. Mahendra Pal, Addis Ababa University, Debre Zeit, Ethiopia. His email Id is: [palmahendra2@gmail.com](mailto:palmahendra2@gmail.com)

"Everyone has two Eyes ... But No one has the same View..."

The most important quality of successful people is their willingness to change.

"Human beings are very strange. They have ego of their knowledge but, they don't have knowledge of their ego".

## 9. 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](mailto:rnkohli@gmail.com)

**9.1: Ruminant Surgery: A very practical hands on course: Oct. 9, 2013 in Royal Veterinary College, U.K.** Key areas: Logical approach to abdominal surgery - patient assessment, surgical decision making; Medical considerations for surgical cases - practical fluid therapy, appropriate analgesia, rational antimicrobial usage; Techniques for local anaesthesia including intravenous regional anaesthesia and paravertebral blocks; Practical tips for sedation and anaesthesia of ruminants; Overview of surgical procedures of the head and limbs; Practical - local anaesthetic techniques, surgical procedures on the standing cow. **The course is suitable for any veterinary surgeon keen to build on their experience of performing routine farm animal surgical procedures.** Details on Phone +44 (0)1707 666865; or Website: [cpd.rvc.ac.uk/courses/ruminant-surgery](http://cpd.rvc.ac.uk/courses/ruminant-surgery)

**9.2: U3A Victoria and U3A Asia Pacific Alliance International Conference 2013 - "Ageless Learning Begins with U3A- "14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> October 2013 - Melbourne, Australia**

According to a news email from Dr T.M. Dak, Secretary General of the **Indian Society of Universities of the Third Age (ISU3A)**, the next U3A International Conference 2013 will be held at Melbourne, Australia on 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> October 2013. It may be recalled that the Third U3A International Conference was held at Chinmaya Vibhooti, Pune from October 12-14, 2010. At that occasion, an announcement was made to hold U3A International Conference 2013 at Melbourne, Australia. Dr. Dak has informed us that some details about the forthcoming event such as venue, dates themes and subthemes registration fee, registration form, mode of payment, hospitality, contact address etc have now appeared in world u3a newsletter SIGNPOST (Feb 1, 2013).

For details please email: [conference2013@u3avictoria.com.au](mailto:conference2013@u3avictoria.com.au) or for wider issues to [elsiem@bigpond.net.au](mailto:elsiem@bigpond.net.au) (Chair of Conference Committee). Participants from India can organize themselves on regional level Zonal Vice-Chairpersons as under: North-Zone Sh J.R.Gupta [guptajr2005@gmail.com](mailto:guptajr2005@gmail.com); West-Zone Sh Bhanwar Seth [bhanwarseth@yahoo.com](mailto:bhanwarseth@yahoo.com); South-Zone Sh M.R. Rangaswamy [rangaswamymr36@gmail.com](mailto:rangaswamymr36@gmail.com); Central-Zone Sh A.K.Malhotra [akmalhotra123@rediffmail.com](mailto:akmalhotra123@rediffmail.com). **Indian Society of U3As** T M Dak, Secretary General 49, Mahaveer Nagar, Sector-4 Udaipur (Raj.)313 002; Telfax.: (0294) 2461579; E-mail: [isdu2001@yahoo.co.in](mailto:isdu2001@yahoo.co.in)

**9.3: Indian Livestock Fair: 21-23 October 2013, Pune, Maharashtra**

For details contact: Kisan Forum Pvt. Ltd. email: [team@pashudhan.com](mailto:team@pashudhan.com); [www.pashudhan.com](http://www.pashudhan.com)

**9.4: IDF World Dairy Summit: 28 Oct. - 1 Nov. 2013 - Yakohama, Japan**

Considered to be the most important global event for all dairy subject matter specialists and others who matter in the dairy related fields. For information contact: [nvanbelzen@fil-idf.org](mailto:nvanbelzen@fil-idf.org); [www.wdf2013.com](http://www.wdf2013.com).

### **9.5: International Veterinary Congress in Uruguay: 21 Nov. - 23 Nov. 2013**

The Veterinary Medicine Society of Uruguay, together with SUVEPA and Veterinary Medical Center Maldonado, announce the 1st Veterinary Congress, the 4th National Veterinary Congress, the 9th National Congress SUVEPA the 22nd Maldonado Veterinary Conference, and 9th Technical Sessions of the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, which will develop between 21 and 23 November, in the convention center LATU.

### **9.6: 3<sup>rd</sup> OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education: 4–6 December 2013**

With the valuable collaboration and financial support of Brazilian Authorities and the Brazilian Federal Council of Veterinary Medicine, and the financial contribution of the European Union, the 3<sup>rd</sup> OIE Global Conference on Veterinary Education, including the role of Veterinary Statutory Bodies (VSBs), will be held in Foz do Iguazu (Brazil) on 4–6 December 2013. The Conference will address the need for better global harmonisation of veterinary education worldwide, based on OIE guidelines. It will also focus on strengthening the role of VSBs in regulating veterinarians and veterinary para-professionals, ensuring their quality and ethics.

### **9.7: 42<sup>nd</sup> Dairy Industry Conference: 12-14 December 2013, Chennai, Tamilnadu**

**42<sup>nd</sup> Dairy Industry Conference** is being organized by the Indian Dairy Association (south zone) on the theme: “Indian Dairying: Growth and Trade Issues” on 12-14 December, 2013 at Chennai, Tamilnadu. Around 1500 delegates from India and abroad are expected to participate in the Conference. For details please contact the Secretary General of the DIC: [dicchennai2013@yahoo.com](mailto:dicchennai2013@yahoo.com).

## **2014 Events**

### **9.8: Agriculture, Dairy and Livestock Festival Rajasthan: 1-2-3 February 2014, Jaipur, Rajasthan**

The aim of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition of Agriculture, Dairy and Livestock Fest/ expo exhibition is to promote Agriculture, Dairy and Livestock Entrepreneurship among farmers and will be held in support with Department of Animal Husbandry, Government of Rajasthan on 1-2-3 February 2014 at Jaipur, Rajasthan, India. This exhibition will attract Business Visitors, Feed Millers and Farmers from Rajasthan as well as from adjoining states like Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and other parts of country. In this show, different Technical seminars and Workshops will be organized by various Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry respectively along with Exhibition regarding Agriculture Equipments and Implements, Farm Machinery, Breeding, Production, Nutrition, Product Technology, Health Management and Disease control in Dairy, & Livestock and Dairy & Farming Equipment, Dairy Processing Equipments. This is where you can get the most out of the opportunities and gain your market share.

### **9.9: 39th World Small Animal Veterinary Association Congress (WSAVA 2014): 16 Sep 2014 to 19 Sep 2014, Cape Town, South Africa**

The WSAVA 2014 Congress is the world's largest congress for small animal veterinary professionals. It will gather over 3000 veterinarians, vet nurses and animal technicians specializing in small/companion animals and offers an advanced scientific programme with a leading international faculty. This companion animal veterinary congress provides 3,000 +

colleagues to share your experience with, 4 days of Scientific Program, 80 + speakers, 150 + Scientific Sessions, 4 WSAVA Prize Lectures, over 20 Practical's (Workshops) and unforgettable Pre and Post Congress Tours. Experience the majestic splendor of South Africa's wildlife, culture and tradition whilst enhancing your professional veterinary network and knowledge. Advance Plan your Great African Vet Adventure. At the 39th World Small Animal Association Congress, WSAVA 2014 congress, in Cape Town you will enjoy three days of educational opportunities presented by the most renowned speakers and names in the companion animal veterinary field. For more information on the congress visit: [www.wsava2014.com](http://www.wsava2014.com)

### This is a "BEST JOKE" award winner in UK

One Chinese person walks into a bar in America late one night and he saw Steven Spielberg. As he was a great fan of his movies, he rushes over to him, and asks for his autograph.

Instead, Spielberg gives him a slap and says "You Chinese people bombed our Pearl Harbor, get out of here."

The astonished Chinese man replied "It was not the Chinese who bombed your Pearl Harbor, it was the Japanese".

"Chinese, Japanese, Taiwanese, you 're all the same," replied Spielberg.

In return, the Chinese gives Spielberg a slap and says "You sank the Titanic; my forefathers were on that ship."

Shocked, Spielberg replies "It was the iceberg that sank the ship, not me."

The Chinese replies, "Iceberg, Spielberg, Carlsberg, you 're all the same."

(This particular joke won an award for the best joke in a competition in Britain)

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