# INDIAN VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

(Registration Number S/2093/2019)

# Vet Vision- e Magazine

FOR INTERNAL CIRCULATION AMONG MEMEBRS OF INDIAN VETERINARY ASSOCIATION MAY- 2022


## The inside contents





## EDITORS' MESSAGE

At the outset, the editorial team takes pleasure in bringing out "VET VISION -the e MAGAZINE" which is the first of its kind for the vet professionals belonging to the INDIAN VETERINARY ASSOCIATION. Indian Veterinary Association is the apex organization of more than SIXTY THOUSAND veterinarians of the country spread over from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and Gujarat to Nagaland. Every State and UT has its own association, which is affiliated to the apex organization or the parent body. The Indian Veterinary Association with its HQ at New Delhi, has a history of more than seventy-five years. In the year 1922 Dr Professor Karam Dane, from Punjab presided over a conference of veterinarians at Moradabad - U.P., when it was resolved to start an All-India Veterinary Association. Thus, the present Indian veterinary Association was ushered in for the first time.

This e MAGAZINE as envisaged by the President of the Indian Veterinary Association, is planned with different components to make it a representative piece of information of the vets for the vets and created by the vets. The chief editors express their happiness at the release of the first copy and place on record their gratitude to all the vets who have contributed to this. All the members are requested to contribute by sending the information which is of value to our vet community to the mail ID ivaemagazine@gmail.com.

BEST WISHES

(A.K. Gahlot)

(R.M.V. Prasad)

# Messages

Hon'ble Minister
Shri Rupalala Ji

परशोत्तम रूपाला
**PARSHOTTAM RUPALA**

सत्यमेव जयते

आजादी का अमृत महोत्सव

मंत्री
मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन एवं डेयरी
भारत सरकार
**MINISTER**
**FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY & DAIRYING**
**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**D.O. No.** 881**MIN(FAH&D)/2021-22**

27 APR 2022

## Message

It gives me great pleasure to learn that Indian Veterinary Association (IVA) is celebrating "World Veterinary Day" on the theme of 'Strengthening Veterinary Resilience' on 1st May, 2022 in Delhi.

World Veterinary Day provides us the opportunity to celebrate the contributions of Veterinarians to the health of animals, people and the environment. On this gracious occasion, I extend my warm greetings to each and every Veterinarian of the country from this esteemed platform and august gathering of the veterinary doctors in the national capital.

I congratulate the Indian Veterinary Association, its organisers and all stakeholders and extend my best wishes for the successful conduct of the World Veterinary Day celebrations.

**(Parshottam Rupala)**

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# IVA PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

***"Veterinarians have long been considered the guardians of animal welfare and health."***

I am extremely delighted and happy to announce that Indian Veterinary Association (IVA) will have its own E- Magazine "Vet Vision". This Magazine will be a platform for versatile vets to show cases their talents even on vernacular languages. Important events, News, achievements related to veterinary profession will also be updated to the veterinarians of the country through this e-magazine which can be easily accessed on their mobile phones. I wish this e Magazine will reach veterinarians in every nook and corner of the country. Besides this e-magazine will be popular among animal lover, students, and farmers related to animal husbandry. This e magazine will be a bond which will spread its elixir of unity among professional brothers and sisters, across the country associated with this noble profession of serving the speechless.

My heartiest wish to the editors for grand success of Vet Vision E-Magazine.

Dr. Umesh Chandra Sharma
President, Indian Veterinary Association
President, Veterinary Council of India

**DR. Umesh Chandra Sharma**

*President*

*Technical Advisor of Animal Husbandry Minister, Govt. of M.P. (2005 -2010) Former President, Veterinary Council of India, New Delhi. Sept. 2014 to Sept. 2017) Former Member, Indian Council for Agriculture Research. February 2015 to Feb. 2018*

## *IVA News, New Delhi*

Indian Veterinary Association will have its own office at the capital. The official address of Indian veterinary Association, Head Quarter office is B-12/1, D/s, Ramesh Nagar, New Delhi-15. This office was inaugurated by *Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan, Hon'ble Minister of state of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.* We welcome veterinarians visiting the capital to pay a visit to th e office of Indian Veterinary Association, New Delhi.

Indian Veterinary Association has registered a trust at Delhi with the following objectives

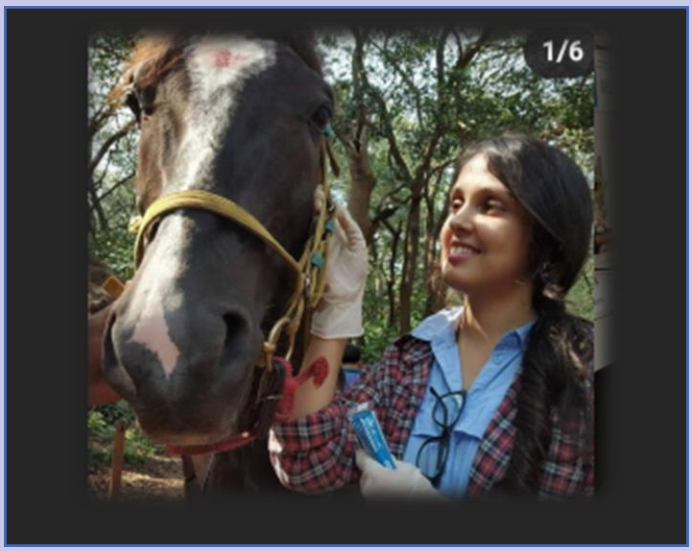
1. To promote Indian Veterinary Profession
2. To help Vets and their families in times of need or mishaps via providing financial aid
3. To sponsor deserving veterinary students, vets for pursuing higher studies via way of scholarships
4. To promote veterinary research in the World.
5. To Impart Latest knowledge among veterinarians to create a platform for one health objectives in India
6. To encourage young entrepreneurs in India and across the World under Start up Schemes in India for the industries set up.
7. To collaborate with similar agencies globally to Bring in latest knowledge and technology in veterinary practices in India and abroad
8. To Sensitize Public lor animal welfare activities in India.
9. To promote educational activities and programs.
10. To Award Scholarships to Veterinary students.
11. Any other activities and programs not included above and which are for betterment of Animals, Veterinarians and Society.
12. To promote Animal Husbandry activity among the farmers
13. To transfer latest and modern technologies from anywhere in the world to the farmers for their betterment
14. To promote indigenous research, breeds, products related to Animals

15. To construct buildings and infrastructures like Guest House, Conference rooms, Education Institutes for IVA DELHI Reg No-S/2093/2019 (Indian Veterinary Association DELHI)
16. To Publish journals, Books, Periodicals online and off line

**IVA Plantations Drive on World Environment Day 2021:** With Organizational Responsibility IVA had shouldered social responsibility as well. IVA had done planation drive across the country.

**Continuous Veterinary Education (CVE):** IVA in collaboration with Vetscope, Japan had earlier Perform a series of Lecture on Veterinary Ophthalmology by international repute speaker Dr.Stanley form Australia in 2021 free of cost. IVA had signed MOU with Vetscope to enrich veterinarians of India latest knowledge and tranning modules as a part of CVE.

This year IVA in collaboration with "Vetscope" will launch a series of videos to be accessed directly from the website on important relevant topics. The details of the same will be announced shortly.



# *Human-Wildlife Conflict- A case study on the killing of 50 pashmina goats in Phobrang village of Changthang region, Ladakh.*

In recent years, intensified wildlife has become one of the major threats to the population of various other species worldwide. Wildlife caused attack has not only declined the livestock population but also has indirectly threatened the sustainability and economy of the livelihood of the livestock herder, the very foundation of the nomadic way of life. In the present study, the threat of snow leopard on the 'Pashmina' Changthangi goats in Phobrang village of Eastern Ladakh is analyzed. 70% of the residents of this village are exclusively dependent on livestock rearing for their livelihood. On 3rd April 2020 Mr. Lobzang Dadul's family one of the households in Phobrang who rears a total of 200+ pashmina goats bore the brunt of a brutal snow leopard attack in the goat pen, which left 50 no. newly born pashmina goats dead in its wake and leaving few injured. The injured animals were treated and therapeutically managed by our team and 20 no. of pashmina goats were provided to the bereaved family as compensation. However, the loss that he suffered could not be justified on his grounds of earning. Similar incidences of attack by lynx and wolf also have been reported quite frequently in other regions of Ladakh implying that human-wildlife conflict is more prevalent than is thought of. Adding to that, a recent exceptional episode of snow leopard attack in the Hanle region of Changthang, a landscape not a hotspot of wildlife conflict has invoked issues of conflict occurrence among the livestock keepers and the wildlife institutions. In the present scenario, wildlife conflict is one of the important drivers of decreasing sheep/goat population in this region. Herd life of a nomadic family is a less remunerative one with lots of production-demand uncertainty and wildlife predation adds up to their woes. Presently, short term immediate tactical strategies are implemented to deter the conflict animal. This includes creating barriers (e.g corral sheds, livestock sheds, fencing), fox lights, compensation schemes, livestock insurance, and eliminating/translocating the problematic animal from the population but it serves only a limited purpose. Recent long-term mitigation strategies are being explored which include non-lethal reproductive control techniques to manage certain conflict populations at Wildlife Institute of India (WII) Dehradun. HWC is a very sensitive subject to handle in practicality. So, keeping into consideration all aspects from wildlife threats of extinction, wildlife protection, animal welfare, and on the contrary the impact it leaves on the nomadic livelihood 'particularly' there is a dire need for scientific understanding and to establish a balanced outlook of the process for positive human-animal interaction.

***Dr. Padma Yangzom.***
***VAS, Leh, Ladakh.***
***Email: padmajnv@gmail.com***

REFRESH YOUR KNOWLEDGE

# Heat stress in Pigs and its management

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**Abstract:** Heat stress highly affects the pork industry. Specifically losses induced by heat stress results from poor sow performance, reduced growth, lowered carcass quality, mortality, morbidity difficulty in processing caused by less rigid fat tissue also known as flimsy adipose tissue. When environmental conditions exceeds the pigs thermal natural zone and results in less supply of nutrient to the foetus, less milk production, less body muscle gain thereby compromising the efficiency. Genetic selection for high litter size and lean meat type leads to decrease in tolerance to heat. Advances in cooling system management have partially elevated the negative impacts of heat stress but productivity continues to decline during the warm summer months. The detrimental effects of heat stress on animal welfare and production will likely become more of an issue in regions most affected by continued climate change. Therefore, heat stress is likely one of the primary factors limiting profitable animal protein production and will certainly continue to compromise food security and pork production in developed countries. Thus there is an urgent need to have a better understanding of how heat stress reduces animal productivity.

**Introduction**

Animal husbandry and livestock sectors are critical for rural livelihood and economic development of the country. Among the livestock species pig finds an important place as it being reared by socioeconomically weaker section of the society. Pig as compared to other livestock species has a great potential to contribute to faster economic return to the farmers, because of certain inherent traits like better feed conversion efficiency, early maturity and short gestation interval. Pig farming also requires small investment on buildings and equipments. It has eminence potential to ensure nutritional and economic security for the weaker section of the society.

As we all know that the climate of India is changing. The period of heat stress will increase in frequency and in length hence causing production losses by causing weakness, diarrhoea etc. pigs are homoeothermic animals ie they are unable to maintain internal body temperature of 39ºc as compared with other animals. The pig is less tolerant to hot and humid weather conditions due to inability to sweat. Heat stress can occur in all classes of pigs under a wide range of production system during periods of high ambient temperatures. Adult pigs and sows are more sensitive to heat stress as compare to younger pigs (sucklers and weaners). Heat stress not only causes unnecessary suffering to animals and even death but also reduces productivity and consequently profitability.

Heat stress occurs in temperate states of India like Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Madhya Pradesh, Delhi etc. during summer months and in tropical states like Gujarat and Rajasthan during the whole year.

**Causes of heat stress**

Most animals can transfer internal heat to the outside of the body by sweating and panting , these are two most important tools for the maintenance of body temperature and from their inbuilt evaporative cooling system .However, pigs do not sweat and have relatively small lungs. Due to these physiological limitations and their relatively thick subcutaneous fat, pigs are prone to heat stress.

- **Temperature:** In pigs the zone of thermal comfort is simply the range of temperature in which the animal (pig) is not cold or hot (18-25℃), which is very difficult to maintain in field conditions, when environmental temperature is 35-40℃. Zone of thermal temperature also depends on humidity and animal weight .pigs over 75 kg body weight is more sensitive to heat stress. Table showing body weight v/s ideal temperature of the pig sheds

| Animal weight | Ambient temperature |
|---|---|
| Pig 25 kg | 27℃ |
| Pig 50 kg | 25℃ |
| Pig 75 kg | 23℃ |
| Nursery Sow | 22℃ |

- **High humidity:** Pigs generally develop heat stress at much lower temperature when humidity is high.
- **Exposure to direct sunlight:** when the animals are exposed to direct sun light accidently or due to faulty sheds the respiratory rate, distress, rectal temperature rises to 43℃. This effect all ages of pigs.
- **Poor ventilation in indoor houses:** This happens due to poor management of animals, when the cooling devices/natural ventilation system fails to create the required temperature zoon in the animal pens.
- **Shortage of water**: Inadequate supply of water and hot water results in heat stress.
- **Composition of feed:** Feed play important role in heat stress. Dry feed, feed having high fibre and high protein is not good in summer season.

**Clinical signs of heat stress**

When internal body temperature of animal increases and it reaches a point where it can no longer increase moisture loss via high respiration rate, this state of animal is called as “heat stress emergency” point. The lungs of pigs are very small as compare to other animals. The animal may pant fast but without any relief, this can lead to death of the animal.

- Panting
- Increased morbidity and mortality rates
- Increased risk of endotoxemia: Hot and humid weather increases the chance of mycotoxin contamination on the feed and under storage conditions. The major organ first affected by heat stress is GIT due to redistribution of blood to the extremities to support heat loss (*Lambert.et.al 2002*). As a result intestinal function and integrity are reduced and this can increase the risk of acute endotoximiea within 2-6 hours of heat stress exposure in pigs (*Pearce.et.al 2012-13*). Enodotoxins are also known as lypopolysacchrides and in pigs LPS is potent immune stimulator that induces inflammation and antagonize protein synthesis (*Webbel. et.al 1997*).

- Reduced growth rate
- Reduced feed efficiency
- Changes in carcass composition and quality
- Delayed time to oestrus: Heat stress produces seasonal infertility in sows and decreases reproductive efficiency and increases weaning to estrus interval, further resulting in anoestrus.
- Reduced pregnancy rates: This condition is due to poor semen quality of boar.
- Reduced farrowing rates
- Lethargy when moving
- Reduction in feed intake
- Retarded growth in grower pigs
- Less milk production in farrowing sows
- Diarrhoea
- Increase in water intake ( Polydipsia)
- Increase in urine output ( Polyurea )
- Prolonged reduction in semen quality: The health and good quality semen directly related to conception and litter size. Sperm production occur at 2-4ºc below body temperature however as one third of boar testicles are inside the body, they are less effective at temperature regulation then other mammals with fully suspended scrotum. Heat stress related boar infertility can last up to 8 weeks following a period of hot weather. The testis operates as a production line with sperm at all stages of development being present at all times. If anything happens to the boar to damage this system it can take up to 8 weeks for new normal mature sperm to be produced.
- Effect of heat stress on sows: The effect of heat stress in sows include higher rectal temperature in sows post partum, higher respiration rates and prolonged farrowing, all leading to poor sow welfare. The effect in the first 5 days post insemination has been shown to significantly reduce the number of viable embryos.
- Piglets born from heat stressed sows have higher level of back fat in the grower phase. Effect of heat stress on lactating sows are reduced feed intake result in low milk production result in higher pre weaning mortality and reduced piglet weaning weight. This may also result in increase in weaning to service interval.

**Management of heat stress in pigs**

- **Indoor housing and ventilation:** Check all indoor ventilation units are working correctly to maintain the temperature near to comfort zone i.e. 20-25℃ and make ensure that any issue are corrected immediately. Stocking densities are reduced during periods of extreme heat if ventilation cannot be improved. Protect the pigs from direct sun light by applying shades or planting trees. Insulate the inner walls of pig houses and paint them with light paint colours

**Indoor house with ceiling exhaust fan**

Clean the manure and urine properly from sheds because it releases heat and moisture during composition. Use water sprinklers, exhaust fans and ceiling fans

to lower down the body temperature of animals as well as sheds.

**Water sprinklers in indoor housing**

- **Outdoor housing:** In case of outdoor housing provide plenty of shade, artificial by applying canopies or natural by planting trees. Thatch roof are best for providing shades in outdoor housing. We can use sprinkler system around the house and create wallows.

**Outdoor housing**

- **Feed management:** Distribute the feed into smaller meals, sufficient supply of fresh and clean water. Distribute the feed early in the morning and late in the evening. Provide wet feed instead of dry feed. When using dry feed; provide it in the form of pellets.

**Pelleted feed**

- **Use less fibre:** Higher the fibre content in feed, the worse is digestibility. Undigested fibre goes to large intestine where it stimulates the growth of micro organisms that will generate heat in fermentation process.
- **Lower the crude protein level:** Less protein in feed and use more synthetic amino acids.
- **Replace starch with fat as an energy source:** Use more fat and less starch as energy source. Fats are excellent of energy for swine to compensate for lower feed intake. Fat is also a more digestible ingredient that generates less metabolic heat.
- **Maintain the right electrolyte balance:** as temperature increases, an animal breathing tension increases. Faster respiration takes more carbon dioxide out of the blood stream which is then exhaled. This changes the ph level in the blood leading to metabolic acidosis and lower feed intake. Blood buffer such as sodium bicarbonate restores the electrolytic balance and support feed intake.
- **Water management:** Provide plenty of clean and cold water in hottest hours of days. Allow pigs to use water to facilitate evaporative cooling by setting up water drip line or sprinklers to let pigs get wet. Be sure to also have space in the pen to allow them to dry. Without drying evaporation does not work to cool the pigs.

**Supply of fresh and clean drinking water**

- **Provide shade:** For pigs raised outdoors, shade provides a retreat from the sun, the primary source of heat, and minimises the possibility of sun burn for breeds with white hair and skin. Check your ventilation.
- **Take care when handling animals:** Animal handling should be fast because high temperature causes stress to animal. Handle the animal early in the morning or late at night will minimise added stress. Pig appetite should return in cooler temperatures use this to your advantage when transporting pigs.
- **Management of boar and sow in summer season:** The same measures must be taken for the boars and for sows during period of high temperature i.e provision of wallows and shades. Space is a critical factor that must be taken care i.e provide for ample space for lying. Reduce the amount of bedding used; this will insulate the boars from the cooling effect of lying directly on the ground. Record periods of hot weather on a calendar and remember to check semen quality for up to 8 weeks after the last period of heat stress.
  We can help the sow to cope with heat stress challenges by genetic changes, environmental changes and nutritional strategies.

**Reference**


- Contents of this essay are practical experience of pig farming in Punjab. Images used in this article are taken from various pig farms in Punjab.
- A.J. and Kirkwood Scientific article, Seasonal infertility in gilts and sows: Aetiology, clinical implications and treatment 2017.


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BY GOI

For conservation of Vechur


Dr. Sosamma Iype,
Rtd Prof and Head,
Centre of Excellence,
Animal Genetics & Breeding,
Kerala veterinary college.

KEEP IT UP

Received 2nd best oral presenetatiom in 22nd INDIAN VETERINARY CONGRESS/ XXIX
Annual Conference of Indian Association of the advancement of Veterinary Research & National symposium.

Dr. Barkha Gupta ,Assistant Professor (Bio Chemistry)
Post Graduate Institute of Veterinary Education & Research
RAJUVAS, BIKANER,RAJASTHAN

***Recommendations of Indian Veterinary Association-Lady vets convention held at Bhopal on 13-14th December, 2021, under the stewardship of Dr Lakshmi Srinivasan, National Convenor, IVA Lady vet wing and Dr. Umesh Chandra Sharma, President IVA, for the improvement of working conditions of lady veterinarians in INDIA.***

Veterinary medicine in India has been largely a male dominated field. But, in the last 2 decades, there has been a tremendous change in the kind of people seeking veterinary profession. Now a days, in veterinary colleges, about 50 percent in the classes are girl students. To be future ready for the women vets to perform better, it was felt necessary to understand the working conditions and identify any specific needs through an extensive survey collecting data from lady veterinarians working across India in various fields.

Accordingly, data was collected from about 900 lady veterinarians, working in different sectors, from all over India through an online survey. The data was analyzed and thoroughly discussed during the Indian Veterinary Association-Lady vets convention at Bhopal on 13-14th December, 2021, where about 400 lady veterinarians from all over the country representing various fields have participated. On the basis of the deliberations, the following points were

identified as most important and necessary to improve the working environment for better performance of lady veterinarians in the country.

1. Modern equipment to aid in the treatment of animals better especially, large animals.
2. Skilled supporting staff
3. Separate toilet and changing room for women as in many institutions, across the country, there is not even a toilet in veterinary dispensaries.
4. Conveyance facility if the work place is far away and in an inaccessible location
5. If employed in the districts, a residential quarter with basic facilities.
6. Posting at a place/nearest possible place where husband is working so that they can focus more on work avoiding the stress of family disturbance as lady vets have to balance between professional and personal responsibilities.
7. Improvement in safety for women vets who are attending cases in villages especially when visiting patient in the farmer's home.
8. Vets need to be relieved form desk jobs for better professional satisfaction and there is a need to employ office staff for clerical work.
9. Medication should not be available to para staff to prevent indiscriminate use of medicines leading to other problems.
10. There is also a burning need for constant up-gradation of information via training – Continuing veterinary education (CVE) programmes. Vets need to be able to take courses to upgrade their skills or to re-learn certain skills. These courses should be available in universities or be online and to be certified.

LADY VETS IN ACTION

# नीली जिह्वा रोग तथा रोकथाम


**डॉ. अनिता राठौड़**

**सहायक आचार्य, पशुव्याधिकी विभाग**


नीली जिह्वा रोग को ब्लूटंग, सोर मजल अथवा स्यूडो एफ़.एम.डी भी कहते हैं। यह मुख्यतया भेड़ों में होने वाली एक संक्रामक बीमारी है जो एक वर्ष कि भेड़ों मे ज्यादा पायी जाती है। **रोगकारक-** ओरबी वायरस (फ़ैमिली- रियोवीरीडी) जो कि एक आर.एन.ए. विषाणु है।

**रोग का फैलाव-**

- यह बीमारी खून चूसने वाले मच्छर (कुलिकोइडिस) के काटने से होती है।
- यह विषाणु लार ग्रंथि में व्रद्धि करके विभाजित होता है और अपनी संख्या में बढ़ोतरी करता है।

- सूर्य की तेज़ रोशनी में यह बीमारी ज्यादा बढ़ती है। यह संक्रमित वीर्य तथा प्लेसेन्टा से भी फैलती है।

**रोग के लक्षण-** इंकुबेशन समय एक से दस दिन का होता है। तेज़ बुखार (105-106° F), नाक से द्रव स्त्रावित होना, मुंह से लार गिरना, आँखों की झिल्ली में सूजन व पानी आना, और जीभ, दांतों की गद्दी, होंठ, जबड़ों में व मुंह के अंदर भारी मात्रा मे सूजन पायी जाती है।
भूक में कमी, सीरो सेंगुइनस या म्यूकों-पुरुलेंट या रक्त युक्त स्त्राव तथा नाक पर पपड़ी जमना, सांस मे तकलीफ होना, मासपेशियों में एंठन, भेड़ का जमीन पर लेटे रहना, बाल उड़ना , पीठ व गले की चमड़ी में दरार पड़ना, खुर में दर्द होना, लंगड़ापन, चमड़ी पर बेंगनी रंग की धारियाँ बनना , दस्त लगना, गर्भपात, इत्यादि लक्षण पाए जाते है।

**पोस्टमार्ट्म जांच-** मुंह की श्लेष्मा झिल्ली पर रक्त स्त्राव , इरोजन, दाने बनना , अल्सरेशन , नीली जीभ, कोरोनेरी बेंड पर नीले चकते, कंकाली मासपेशियों का मृत होना, एवं एसपीरेटरी निमोनिया।

**सेमपल-** जीवित पशु से- तेज़ बुखार आने के समय रक्त ई॰डी॰टी॰ए वाली शीशी में लें व सीरम का नमूना बर्फ पर लें।

मृत पशुओं से तिल्ली व लिम्फ नोड के टुकड़े (5-10 gm) बर्फ पर, व्रक्क, हृदय, आंत, एवं फेफड़ों के टुकड़े 10% फोर्मेलीन में लेते है।

**प्रयोग शाला जांच-**

एजीआईडी। न्यूट्रेलिजेशन, माइक्रोडिफ़्यूजन टेस्ट, सी.एफ़.टी., एफ़.ए.टी, ई॰एल॰एस॰आइ॰एस॰ए॰ (ELISA), एनिमल इनोकुलशन तथा वाइरस आईसोलेशन इत्यादि प्रयोग किए जाते है।

**तुलनात्मक बीमारियाँ-** एफ़॰एम॰डी, आँखों की संवेदना, मेलिगनेंट केटारहल बुखार।

**उपचार-** फ्लुइड थेरेपी, एवं एंटीबायोटिक उपचार, मुंह व आँय स्थानों पर एटीसेप्टिक उपचार तथा पशुओं को धूप से बचाए रखना। लक्षण दिखाई देने पर नजदीकी पशु चिकित्सक से संपर्क करें।

**रोकथाम-**

- भेड़ों को ज्यादा मच्छर वाली जगहों पर चरने से रोकना चाहिए।
- पशुओं को पानी पीने के लिए अच्छी व्यवस्था करना

- मच्छरों को मारने वाली दावा का छिड़काव समय समय पर करते रहना।जंगली पशुओं को करीब आने से रोकना। बीमार पशुओं को स्वस्थ पशुओं से अलग जगह पर रखना।
- समय पर पशुओं में टिकाकरण करवाना।

VET TALENT

## मैं महिला हूँ

घर आंगन श्रिंगार शक्ति की,
सृजन सौन्दर्य ज्ञान भक्ति की,
आधार शिला हूँ,
मैं महिला हूँ।

रति सति रंभा जगदंबा,
जगत् चराचर स्वअवलम्बा,
राग रूप यौवन और रंभा,
कुमुद सम मृदु गिरि सम अविरल,
सकल जगत की प्रखर स्तंभा।
हर घर की थाती में अखिला हूँ,
मैं महिला हूँ।

पथ पतितों की मधुशाला मैं,
इतिहास बदलती प्याला–हाला मैं।
अबोध दुर्बल शिशु का संबल हूँ,
मैं यौवन गली मुहल्ला हूँ,
मैं महिला हूँ।

तैंतिस प्रतिशत की मोहताज नही,
दासता–दीन नही अगर सरताज नही,
जीना मेरा अधिकार सकल,
अबला उनकी सोच, मेरा अस्तित्व सबल।

मेरी साँसों को चलने दो अविरल,
क्यूंकि वसुंधरा की नींव मेरी,
मैं वो आधार शिला हूँ,
मैं महिला हूँ।

घर आंगन श्रिंगार शक्ति की,
सृजन सौंदर्य ज्ञान भक्ति की।
आधार शिला हूँ,
मैं महिला हूँ,
मैं महिला हूँ।

**डॉ0 नंदनी कुमारी**
(पीएच0डी0)
सहायक प्राध्यापक–सह–कनीय वैज्ञानिक
पशु प्रजनन एवं आनुवांशिकी विभाग
राँची पशुचिकित्सा महाविद्यालय,
बिरसा कृषि विश्वविद्यालय
काँके, राँची–06

# *Dynamic Team of INDIAN VETERINARY ASSOCIATION*

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| Dr. Vinay Kumar | GENERAL SECRETARY |
| Dr. Ashok Kumar Sharma | Vice Presidents |
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| DR. Ajay Kumar Gahlot | |
| DR. Gurucharan Dutta | |
| DR. Suresha S.C. | |
| DR. Ravinder Kumar Sehrawat | |
| DR. Ajeet Kumar | |
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| DR. Priyabrata Nath | |
| DR. Amit Nain | |
| DR. Dipankar Seth | |
| DR. M.Kiran Kumar | |
| DR. Indrajit Singh | |
| Dr. Lakshmi Srinivasan | National convenor lady vet wing |
| Dr Shobha Kumari | National co-convenor lady vet wing |
| Dr Salil Hande | National convenor faculty wing |
| Dr. Abhishek Pratap Singh | National convenor youth wing IVA |
| Dr. Uday | National co convenor youth wing IVA |

# PRESIDENTS OF INDIAN VETERINARY ASSOCIATION

## Established 1922.

## INDIAN VETERINARY CONFERENCES

FOUNDER PRESIDENT 1922 Dr Karim Elahi,V A S Moradabad, United Province

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1922 | LAHORE | Dr Khan Sahib Niaz Mahamud | UP |
| 1923 | LUCKNOW | Dr Khan Sahib Niaz Mahamud | UP |
| 1924 | MADRAS | Dr Khan Sahib Niaz Mahamud | UP |
| 1925 | BOMBAY | Dr Khan Sahib Niaz Mahamud | UP |
| 1928 | BOMBAY | Dr Khan Sahib Niaz Mahamud | UP |
| 1930 | MADRAS | Dr Khan Sahib Niaz Mahamud | UP |
| 1932 | BANGALORE | Dr Khan Sahib Niaz Mahamud | UP |
| 1934 | BOMBAY | Dr Khan Sahib Niaz Mahamud | UP |
| 1936 | BOMBAY | Dr Khan Sahib Dakmarwala | UP |
| 1950 | BOMBAY | Dr Khan Sahib Dakmarwala | UP |
| 1951 | BOMBAY | Dr M S Sastry | Tamilnadu |
| 1955 | MADRAS | Dr M S Sastry | Tamilnadu |
| 1958 | BANGALORE | Rao Sahib Dr T V Mudaliar | Tamilnadu |
| 1960 | CALCUTTA | Rao Sahib Dr T V Mudaliar | Tamalnadu |
| 1962 | MATHURA | Rao Sahib Dr T V Mudaliar | Tamilnadu |
| 1964 | TRIVANDRUM | Rao Sahib Dr T V Mudaliar | Tamilnadu |
| 1966 | New DELHI | Rao Sahib Dr T V Mudaliar | Tamilnadu |
| 1968 | HYDRABAD | Dr C K Rao | Andhra |
| 1970 | RANCHI | Dr C K Rao | Andhra |
| 1973 | BANGALORE | Dr C K Rao | Andhra |
| 1978 | CUTTACK | Dr Y Prasad | Bihar |
| 1982 | GUWAHATI | Dr O N Singh | Delhi |
| 1986 | GOA (5-6 April 86) | Dr C K Rao | Andhra |
| 1989 | CALCUTTA | Dr A K Chatterjee | W Bengal |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1992 | MYSORE | Dr R Panduranga Rao | Andhra |
| 1995 | NAGPUR (24-26 June 95) | Dr R K Rana | Bihar |
| 1996 | | Dr R S Sharma | Bihar |
| 1998 | CHENNAI (11-13 Sept 98) | Dr R S Sharma | Delhi |
| 2002 | LUDHIANA (9-11 Aug 02) | Dr R S Sharma | Delhi |
| 2009 | PATNA (11-13 Dec 09) | Dr R S Sharma | Rajasthan |
| 2019 | BHOPAL (7-8 Sep 19) | Dr U C Sharma | M P. |

| Presidents | Name | Period |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Dr. Khan Sahib Niaz Mahamud | 1926 - 1932 |
| 2. | Dr. Khan Sahib Dakmar Wala | 1932 - 1951 |
| 3. | Dr. M. S Sastry | 1951 - 1959 |
| 4. | Dr. Rao Sahib T.V. Mudaliar | 1959 - 1968 |
| 5. | Dr. C. Krishna Rao | 1968 - 1978 |
| 6. | Dr. Y. Prasad | 1978 - 1982 |
| 7. | Dr. O. N SIngh | 1983 - 1986 |
| 8. | Dr. C. Krishna Rao | 1986 - 1989 |
| 9. | Dr. A.K. Chatterji | 1989 - 1992 |
| 10. | Dr. R. Panduranga Rao | 1992 - 1995 |
| 11. | Dr. R.K. Rana | 1995 |
| 12. | Dr. Radhey Shyam Sharma | 1996 - 2019 |
| 13. | Dr. Umesh Chandra Sharma | 2019 to till date |
| General Secretaries | | |
| 1. | Dr. S.M Raza Hussain | 1922 - 1926 |
| 2. | Dr. M.S. Sastry | 1926 - 1936 |
| 3. | Dr. D.S. Laud | 1936 - 1950 |
| 4. | Dr. M.S. Sastry | 1950 - 1951 |
| 5. | Dr. R. Swaminatha Iyer | 1951 - 1954 |
| 6. | Dr. T.V. Mudaliar | 1954 - 1958 |
| 7. | Dr. V.S. Kuppuswamy Mudaliar | 1958 - 1960 |
| 8. | Dr.V.S.Alwar | 1960 - 1982 |
| 9. | Dr. J.M.Bujarbarua | 1982 - 1986 |
| 10. | Dr. S. Abdul Rahman | 1986 - 1989 |

## प्रेरक कहानी: संगठन में शक्ति है।

मरुधरा लेडी वेट्स एसोसिएशन, राजस्थान द्वारा दिनांक 17.01.2022 को पशु चिकित्सालय, रातानाडा (जोधपुर) पर हुए साथी महिला पशुचिकित्सक डॉ सीमा ढाँका और अन्य स्टाफ के साथ पूर्व मंत्री की पुत्रवधू एवं रसूखदार नेता की पत्नी श्रीमति कोकिला सिंह एवम उनके बेटे द्वारा हुए अभद्र व्यवहार तथा महिला पशु चिकित्सक पर हुए जानलेवा हमले की निष्पक्ष जांच तथा दोषियों पर सख्त कार्रवाई करने की मांग की गई। महिला पशु चिकित्सक संघ (MLVA) के पदाधिकारियों ने पुलिस मुख्यालय लाल कोठी, जयपुर में वीडियोकांफ्रेंसिंग के माध्यम से आईजी श्री गौरव श्रीवास्तव को दोषियों पर कार्यवाही करने हेतु ज्ञापन दिया। साथ ही शासन सचिव, पशुपालन विभाग एवं अध्यक्ष, राज्य महिला आयोग राजस्थान, जयपुर को भी प्रकरण का प्रस्तुतीकरण किया गया। पशु चिकित्सालय की चिकित्सक डॉ. सीमा व अन्य ने कोकिला सिंह और उसके पुत्र के विरुद्ध मारपीट करने और राजकार्य में बाधा डालने का मामला दर्ज करवाया तथा कर्मचारियों ने प्रदर्शन किया। पूरे राज्य में पशु चिकित्सकों व सहायक कार्मिकों द्वारा शांतिपूर्ण विरोध प्रदर्शन किये गये, जिससे पुलिस पर भी दबाव बढ़ा। अन्ततः आरोपी को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया।

घटनाक्रम: पशु चिकित्सालय, रातानाडा जोधपुर में डॉक्टर सीमा ढाका व अन्य स्टाफ सांय कालीन ड्यूटी कर रहा था। शाम 7:00 बजे कोकिला सिंह पत्नी मृगेंद्र सिंह तथा आर्यमान सिंह एक गंभीर बीमार कुत्ता लेकर आए। आते ही डॉक्टर व स्टाफ ने जीवन रक्षक औषधियां देकर उपचार प्रारंभ कर दिया। उपचार के दौरान ही पशु की मौत हो गई। तभी कोकिला व आर्यमान ने महिला पशु चिकित्सक सीमा के साथ निंदनीय अभद्र भाषा में गाली गलौज करते हुए उसे मारपीट शुरू कर दी। स्टाफ द्वारा बीच बचाव करने पर नरपत यादव पशुधन सहायक का सिर फोड़ दिया गया। घटना से प्रदेश के महिला पशु चिकित्सकों व सहायक कार्मिकों में असुरक्षा का वातावरण निर्मित हो गया तथा भारी रोष व्याप्त था। समस्त प्रयासों के उपरान्त आरोपी कोकिला को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया।

'संगठन में शक्ति है' उद्धरण को चरितार्थ करते हुए जोधपुर का रातानाडा प्रकरण इस बात की बानगी भर है कि जब हम एक साथ मिलकर प्रयास करते हैं, तो बाहुबलियों से भी अपने अधिकारों और न्याय के लिए लड़ सकते हैं। जिस प्रकार का सहयोग लगातार सभी पशु चिकित्सकों व सहायक कार्मिकों द्वारा इस प्रकरण में मिला, उससे लगता है कि वो दिन दूर नहीं जब हम अपने लिए लड़ने में स्वयं सक्षम हो जाएंगे। साथ ही महिला सशक्तीकरण का सदैव उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करेंगें।

डॉ वरखा गुप्ता
महासचिव, मरुधरा लेडी वेट्स असोसिएशन (MLVA)

## *STATE NEWS*

### *Celebrations in the state of KERALA*

In solidarity with #Break the Bias Campaign, the Kerala Government Veterinary Officers Association has uniquely named this year's International Women's Day celebration as "SAMATHVA 2022". The event was hosted by Kerala Government Veterinary Officers Association Thiruvananthapuram unit at Hotel Residency Tower on March 8th 2022.


LADY VETS OF JAIPUR

## EDITORIAL BOARD




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*- Editorial Team*

*JAI HIND*