

فرز خواب سی دنیا دکھائی دیتی ہے
جو لوگ جانِ جہاں تھے ہوئے فسانہ وہ
ڈاکٹر ظفر الطاف مرحوم



ڈاکٹر ظفر الطاف مرحوم کی وفات کے بعد ان کی زندگی کی داستانیں یاد آ رہی ہیں۔ ان کی زندگی کا ایک ایسا ہیرو کہتا ہے کہ ان کی زندگی میں وہ ایک ایسے ہیرو کی مانند تھے۔ ان کی زندگی میں وہ ایک ایسے ہیرو کی مانند تھے۔ ان کی زندگی میں وہ ایک ایسے ہیرو کی مانند تھے۔ ان کی زندگی میں وہ ایک ایسے ہیرو کی مانند تھے۔

www.facebook.com/VetNewsViews
 FD # 56
 پتلیوں اور ننگوں کے ذریعہ کاشتکاری کی نئی جہت اور مالیت کا پاکستان میں داخلہ

ہفت روزہ
ویٹرنری نیوز اینڈ ویوز

چیف ایڈیٹر: ڈاکٹر خالد محمود
 ایڈیٹر: ڈاکٹر شکیل
 ایڈیٹر: ڈاکٹر شکیل
 ایڈیٹر: ڈاکٹر شکیل

جلد نمبر 14 | 07 فروری 2019ء | صفحات 10 قیمت 150 روپے شواہ نمبر 13 ABC سے تصدیق شدہ

انٹرنیشنل بیفلو کانگریس 2019 کے انتظامات کو بہتر طریقے پر وقت کیا جائے عثمان بزرگ وزیر اعلیٰ پنجاب

وزیر اعلیٰ سیکرٹریٹ میں کانگریس کے انتظامات کا جائزہ لینے کیلئے وزیر اعلیٰ کی زیر صدارت خصوصی اجلاس آج رات گزشتہ گیکریٹری پروفیسر ڈاکٹر نسیم احمد گیکریٹری لائوسٹاک پنجاب اسٹن وحید ایڈیشنل سیکریٹری ڈاکٹر اقبال شاہو چیف ریسرچ آفیسر بیفلو ریسرچ انسٹی ٹیوٹ ڈاکٹر مقصود اختر کے ساتھ دیگر اعلیٰ حکام کی شرکت وزیر اعلیٰ کو کانگریس کے انتظامات کے بارے میں مکمل بریفنگ دی گئی کانگریس 18 فروری 2019ء کو لاہور میں منعقد ہوگی اس موقع پر بیٹھوسوں کا مقابلہ ہوگا اور مقابلہ دو دن بھی منعقد ہوگا کانگریس میں بین الاقوامی شہرت یافتہ ماہرین امور حیوانات شرکت کریں گے شرکاء کے اعزاز میں گالری ڈیو ہوگا جس میں پنجاب کے چھپلر پروگرام بھی پیش ہوں گے

لاہور (نامہ نگار خصوصی) لاہور میں جمعہ 14 فروری 2019ء کو 2019ء کا انٹرنیشنل بیفلو کانگریس کا افتتاح ہوا۔ وزیر اعلیٰ پنجاب نے کانگریس کا افتتاح کیا۔ کانگریس کے افتتاح کے بعد وزیر اعلیٰ نے کانگریس کے انتظامات کے بارے میں مکمل بریفنگ دی گئی۔ کانگریس 18 فروری 2019ء کو لاہور میں منعقد ہوگی۔ اس موقع پر بیٹھوسوں کا مقابلہ ہوگا اور مقابلہ دو دن بھی منعقد ہوگا۔ کانگریس میں بین الاقوامی شہرت یافتہ ماہرین امور حیوانات شرکت کریں گے۔ شرکاء کے اعزاز میں گالری ڈیو ہوگا جس میں پنجاب کے چھپلر پروگرام بھی پیش ہوں گے۔

کانگریس کے افتتاح کے بعد وزیر اعلیٰ نے کانگریس کے انتظامات کے بارے میں مکمل بریفنگ دی گئی۔ کانگریس 18 فروری 2019ء کو لاہور میں منعقد ہوگی۔ اس موقع پر بیٹھوسوں کا مقابلہ ہوگا اور مقابلہ دو دن بھی منعقد ہوگا۔ کانگریس میں بین الاقوامی شہرت یافتہ ماہرین امور حیوانات شرکت کریں گے۔ شرکاء کے اعزاز میں گالری ڈیو ہوگا جس میں پنجاب کے چھپلر پروگرام بھی پیش ہوں گے۔



لاہور (نامہ نگار خصوصی) لاہور میں جمعہ 14 فروری 2019ء کو 2019ء کا انٹرنیشنل بیفلو کانگریس کا افتتاح ہوا۔ وزیر اعلیٰ پنجاب نے کانگریس کا افتتاح کیا۔ کانگریس کے افتتاح کے بعد وزیر اعلیٰ نے کانگریس کے انتظامات کے بارے میں مکمل بریفنگ دی گئی۔ کانگریس 18 فروری 2019ء کو لاہور میں منعقد ہوگی۔ اس موقع پر بیٹھوسوں کا مقابلہ ہوگا اور مقابلہ دو دن بھی منعقد ہوگا۔ کانگریس میں بین الاقوامی شہرت یافتہ ماہرین امور حیوانات شرکت کریں گے۔ شرکاء کے اعزاز میں گالری ڈیو ہوگا جس میں پنجاب کے چھپلر پروگرام بھی پیش ہوں گے۔

پنجاب کے انتظامات کے بارے میں مکمل بریفنگ دی گئی۔ کانگریس 18 فروری 2019ء کو لاہور میں منعقد ہوگی۔ اس موقع پر بیٹھوسوں کا مقابلہ ہوگا اور مقابلہ دو دن بھی منعقد ہوگا۔ کانگریس میں بین الاقوامی شہرت یافتہ ماہرین امور حیوانات شرکت کریں گے۔ شرکاء کے اعزاز میں گالری ڈیو ہوگا جس میں پنجاب کے چھپلر پروگرام بھی پیش ہوں گے۔

لاہور (نامہ نگار خصوصی) لاہور میں جمعہ 14 فروری 2019ء کو 2019ء کا انٹرنیشنل بیفلو کانگریس کا افتتاح ہوا۔ وزیر اعلیٰ پنجاب نے کانگریس کا افتتاح کیا۔ کانگریس کے افتتاح کے بعد وزیر اعلیٰ نے کانگریس کے انتظامات کے بارے میں مکمل بریفنگ دی گئی۔ کانگریس 18 فروری 2019ء کو لاہور میں منعقد ہوگی۔ اس موقع پر بیٹھوسوں کا مقابلہ ہوگا اور مقابلہ دو دن بھی منعقد ہوگا۔ کانگریس میں بین الاقوامی شہرت یافتہ ماہرین امور حیوانات شرکت کریں گے۔ شرکاء کے اعزاز میں گالری ڈیو ہوگا جس میں پنجاب کے چھپلر پروگرام بھی پیش ہوں گے۔

لاہور (نامہ نگار خصوصی) لاہور میں جمعہ 14 فروری 2019ء کو 2019ء کا انٹرنیشنل بیفلو کانگریس کا افتتاح ہوا۔ وزیر اعلیٰ پنجاب نے کانگریس کا افتتاح کیا۔ کانگریس کے افتتاح کے بعد وزیر اعلیٰ نے کانگریس کے انتظامات کے بارے میں مکمل بریفنگ دی گئی۔ کانگریس 18 فروری 2019ء کو لاہور میں منعقد ہوگی۔ اس موقع پر بیٹھوسوں کا مقابلہ ہوگا اور مقابلہ دو دن بھی منعقد ہوگا۔ کانگریس میں بین الاقوامی شہرت یافتہ ماہرین امور حیوانات شرکت کریں گے۔ شرکاء کے اعزاز میں گالری ڈیو ہوگا جس میں پنجاب کے چھپلر پروگرام بھی پیش ہوں گے۔

ڈاکٹر خالد محمود شوق کاپی وی ایم کی کو اللہ حافظ!!!!

31 جنوری سے میں ایگزیکٹو بورڈ میں شامل ہوئے ہیں۔ اس وقت میں اپنے فرائض سر انجام دینے سے متوجہ ہوں۔

ڈاکٹر وی ایم
سسی کے نام
 26 جنوری 2019ء کو پورے

لاہور (نامہ نگار خصوصی) ڈاکٹر خالد محمود شوق کاپی وی ایم کی کو اللہ حافظ!!!!

ڈاکٹر خالد محمود شوق کاپی وی ایم کی کو اللہ حافظ!!!!

ڈاکٹر خالد محمود شوق کاپی وی ایم کی کو اللہ حافظ!!!!

ڈاکٹر خالد محمود شوق کاپی وی ایم کی کو اللہ حافظ!!!!

Cobb 500™ The World's Most Profitable Breed

Parents
 Most Profitable
 Highest Livability
 Highest Hatchability
 Highest Number of Chicks
 Lowest Feed Consumption
 Least Cost per Chick

Chicks
 Least Cost per Chick

Broiler
 Consider the advantages of the world's most profitable

For booking contact our distribution offices at:
 Karachi: K&N's Centre, 160 Banglore Town, Shara-e-Faisal, Karachi, Pakistan. Ph: +92 21 34533623-27 Fax: +92 21 34380791
 Lahore: 2nd Floor, Business Centre, Shadman Market, Lahore, Pakistan. Ph: +92 42 35408674, 35408675 Fax: +92 42 35408673
 Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Islamabad, Kamalia, Mansehra, Multan, Peshawar, Rahimyar Khan, Sahiwal, Sargodha

K&N's Cobb

ایگری ٹورازم



ایڈیشن انچارج استاد طارق طفیل، معاون فیسیہ بتول
www.atdcpakistan.com

فطرت شناس

پاکستان میں مگر ٹورازم کے لیے جاتی جگہوں کے لیے

مرے زمانے کا فطرت شناس ہے طارق
کے زہنی کو کچھ ایسے زمانے بیٹھا
محبب فطرت سے باہت بحر زمین پہ بھی
بڑے ہی چار سے ہفت آگے بیٹھا ہے

محمد اقبال (شاعر) (ع۔ا۔)

nalewala@hotmail.com
Mob: 0303-4000192



20 جنوری کو کوٹ مومن سرگودھا میں ایگری ٹورازم اور محکمہ سیاحت کے اشتراک سے اورنج فیسٹیول کا انعقاد

صوبائی وزیر سیاحت پنجاب راجہ یاسر ہاشمی نے فطرت شناسی اور ایگری ٹورازم کے لیے ایک نیا سفر شروع کیا ہے۔ ان کی سربراہی میں ایک ٹیم نے سرگودھا اور کوٹ مومن کے علاقوں میں ایگری ٹورازم کے لیے ایک نیا سفر شروع کیا ہے۔ ان کی سربراہی میں ایک ٹیم نے سرگودھا اور کوٹ مومن کے علاقوں میں ایگری ٹورازم کے لیے ایک نیا سفر شروع کیا ہے۔

نئی روایات کا جنم... توبیخیل... اسلام آباد... منظرہ جاوید کی خوبصورت اور سحر انگیز تحریر

ہم اور بچے تو آج کل کے سوشل میڈیا پر ایگری ٹورازم کے بارے میں سیکھ رہے ہیں۔ ایگری ٹورازم کا مفہوم ہے کہ ایک ایسی جگہ جہاں پر ایگری ٹورازم کے بارے میں سیکھ رہے ہیں۔ ایگری ٹورازم کا مفہوم ہے کہ ایک ایسی جگہ جہاں پر ایگری ٹورازم کے بارے میں سیکھ رہے ہیں۔ ایگری ٹورازم کا مفہوم ہے کہ ایک ایسی جگہ جہاں پر ایگری ٹورازم کے بارے میں سیکھ رہے ہیں۔



ایگری ٹورازم کے لیے ایک نیا سفر شروع کیا ہے۔ ان کی سربراہی میں ایک ٹیم نے سرگودھا اور کوٹ مومن کے علاقوں میں ایگری ٹورازم کے لیے ایک نیا سفر شروع کیا ہے۔

Bio-Labs

LIONS-MOX-C

Water Soluble Powder

A Distinct Combination of Amoxicillin & Cloxacillin Sulphate

Bio-Labs

BIO PENSI

Powder

RIGHT CHOICE THROUGH OUT THE FEED

Bio-Labs

RESPICURE

Liquid

Rescue from CRD

Bio-Labs

SANITEX

The Frontline Virucidal Disinfectant

Bio-Labs

BIOTIL

Liquid

First Line Therapeutic & Prophylactic Treatment of Mycoplasma + CRD

Bio-Labs

BIO-Multibiotic

Water Soluble Powder

Bio-Labs

BIO-LINCOCILLINE

Water Soluble Powder

Goodbye To All Infections

Bio-Labs

BIOFLOR 23%

Oral Liquid

It Works Alone...

Bio-Labs

BIO ASPI-C

Water Soluble Powder

Relief From All Types of Stresses

Bio-Labs

BIOTIL

Liquid

First Line Therapeutic & Prophylactic Treatment of Mycoplasma + CRD

ای ڈبلیو چکس

A.W. Chicks

SUTLEJ FEEDS

کالیک روزہ صحت مندر چوزہ

- اعلیٰ کوالٹی کا مین الاقوامی معیار
- کم خوراک میں زیادہ وزن
- پالنے میں آسان اور فیکس سے بچا
- پیالوں کے خلاف مزاحمت و تابعداری
- متحرک و شہرت برداشت کرنے کی صلاحیت

ALLAH WARIS POULTRY BREEDERS

HEAD OFFICE: 97-Tipu Block, New Garden Town, Lahore. Dir. Tel: 042-3585713

FAISALABAD: A-496, Gulistan Colony No. 2, Shekhupura Road Faisalabad. Ph: 041-8581612-13 Fax: 041-8784496

MULTAN: Chinnah Market, Chowk Khamran Wala Multan. Ph: 061-6771480

SARGODHA: House # 61, Street # 6, Farooq Colony, University Road, Sargodha. Ph: 049-3769049

EXPORT OF CHICKEN FEET TO CHINA BECOMES A THRIVING BUSINESS

BY ZULFIQAR ALI

Peshawar: Chicken feet have become a major export from the provincial capital to China in the recent months unlike the past when they were usually discarded. Around 1,300 kilogrammes of chicken feet are collected from the markets of the provincial capital on a daily basis and transported to Islamabad for onward shipping to China.



Chicken feet in Peshawar and dispatch them to Islamabad for onward export to China. We never thought that this inexpensive part of chicken's body will find a market abroad, he said. Earlier, the Chinese businessmen used to import turtles from Peshawar, Mardan and other areas without official permission. The wildlife department had placed a ban on the hunting of turtles. Officials in the directorate of livestock are unaware of the export of chicken feet to China. An official concerned said Pakistan had yet to sign the livestock trade agreement with China and therefore, the directorate was unaware of the export of chicken feet. He said the Chinese authorities had shown interest in importing donkeys from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The official said the two countries didn't have any bilateral agreement and therefore, the export of donkeys was in limbo. The Pervez Khattak-led last PTI government had organised a two-day road show in Beijing in April 2017 and offered the annual export of around 80,000 donkeys to China.

The chicken feet, which were usually disposed of or given away free of charge to the people, who can't afford to buy poultry, have now become a rare commodity in the local market. A market adjacent to the Bacha Khan Chowk, previously called Chergano Chowk, which serves as the major chicken supply centre for the city and adjacent areas, has become a hub of chicken feet business. Workers start collecting chicken feet from different places in the afternoon and continue doing so until 11pm.

Dealers said chicken feet had become the most sought-after item since its export to China began around four months ago. They said the retail price of chicken feet ranged between Rs60 and Rs70 per kilogramme, while its wholesale rate was Rs4050 per kg. Chicken feet are the most inexpensive parts of chicken's body. We usually throw them away or give them to the poor people at the nominal price. Dealers do not sell it to retailers since its export began to China, said Bacha, a chicken dealer in the cantonment area. He said an agent of the exporter visited chicken slaughter centres in cantonment area in the late evening and collected all chicken feet. Shah Hussain, assistant of the local exporter, told that

of an snack, cold dish, soup or main dish. Dealers said chicken feet had become the most sought-after item since its export to China began around four months ago. They said the retail price of chicken feet ranged between Rs60 and Rs70 per kilogramme, while its wholesale rate was Rs4050 per kg. Chicken feet are the most inexpensive parts of chicken's body. We usually throw them away or give them to the poor people at the nominal price. Dealers do not sell it to retailers since its export began to China, said Bacha, a chicken dealer in the cantonment area. He said an agent of the exporter visited chicken slaughter centres in cantonment area in the late evening and collected all chicken feet. Shah Hussain, assistant of the local exporter, told that

two Chinese businessmen had visited the local market four months ago and placed orders for chicken feet. He said the chicken feet were collected from the market on a daily basis and transported to a factory in Islamabad. "I don't know exactly whether chicken feet are exported to China or any other country," said Shah Hussain. He said the price of feet had witnessed a sharp increase since he started its collection from the market. Sometimes, the price jumps to Rs60 per kilogramme, he said, adding that 1000/1300 kg chicken feet are transported from Peshawar to Islamabad every night. Shah Mohammad, another dealer in the market, said the Chinese businessmen had struck a deal with a local contractor to collect chi-

ONE-DAY ANNUAL JOB FAIR 2019 HELD AT UVAS



Lahore: The Office of University Advancement and Financial Aid (OUAFA) of the University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (UVAS) Lahore in collaboration with Mukhtar Cattle Feeds and Zubair Feed Private limited organised a one-day job fair here in the City Campus Lahore on Wednesday. Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Mukhtar Ahmad along with UVAS Vice-Chancellor Prof Dr Talat Naseer Pasha inaugurated the job fair 2019 while Director (OUAFA) Dr Muhammad Hayat Jaspal and a large number of industry representatives, UVAS faculty members and students were present. Speaking on the occasion, Chaudhary Hussain Ahmad

said that it is a good opportunity for students to connect with the industry and find better career placements for their bright future. He said there are best international high standard practices available for enhancing skills and knowledge of students in poultry, meat and dairy industries. He also lauded the achievements of UVAS under the great leadership. He said job fair would be very beneficial not only for students rather also for industry representatives for seeking young energetic talent for the uplift of national economy and industries in Pakistan. Vice-Chancellor Prof Dr Talat Naseer Pasha said that UVAS is working closely with livestock, poultry and dairy industries to solving their issues through innova-

tive research by utilizing their trained human resource for the uplift of allied industries. He said UVAS students have great potential to fulfill the requirement of industry and they can play a vital role for the uplift of national economy of Pakistan by using their talent and skills in their practical life. He said every year UVAS organised job fair for the facilitation of students to connect them with industries for finding better jobs and internships in various organisations. He also lauded the efforts OUAFA for the organizing such a mega event for the better future of UVAS students. Chaudhary Hussain Ahmad along with Dr Talat Naseer Pasha took a round of the stalls and talked to company representatives and stu-

dents. Total 38 companies set up their stalls at the fair, displaying their products and brochures and registered university students, who are nearing graduation for jobs. The objective of the fair was to provide an opportunity to new and graduating students and the alumni to meet the industry representatives and discuss with them about availability of various internships and career opportunities. A large number of students from Bachelor, Master, M.Phil and Ph.D programmes of Applied Sciences, Veterinary Sciences, Business Studies and Pharmacy visited the stalls, where companies registered them for their possible induction into their organisations. www.facebook.com/VetNewsViews

DR. ABBASI APPOINTED PMAS-AAUR PRO-VC



Prof. Dr. Nadeem Akhtar Abbasi, dean faculty of Crop and Food Sciences, Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University Rawalpindi (PMAS-AAUR), has been appointed as Pro-Vice-Chancellor of the varsity. The appointment has been made by Punjab Governor

Chaudhry Mohammad Sarwar in his capacity as the PMAS-AAUR chancellor, for a period of three years, according to a notification issued by the Punjab Agriculture department. However, he will also perform the functions of the Vice-Chancellor till the appointment of regular Vice-Chancellor under section 14(9) of University act, as office of the Vice-Chancellor is vacant. Dr. Abbasi belongs to Phulgrain Islamabad and has been serving as dean faculty of Crop and Food Science since September 15, 2015 at PMAS-AAUR. Previously, he remained the chairman department of Horticulture

for more than 11 years. He completed his PhD in Horticulture from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA in 1996, Post Doctorate in Horticulture in 2004 from Curtin University of Technology, Australia and spent over 27 years in horticulture research & education. He has served as an active member of University's academic council, board of studies, board of advance studies and research. He also served as project director / Principal Investigator of various research projects, chairman purchase committee, Principal Officer Estate Care & Security at PMAS-

AAUR, and established the first sub-campus of PMAS-AAUR at Khushab and became coordinator. Dr. Abbasi is actively involved in research and has supervised about 69 graduate and postgraduate students; and more than 105 publications in national and international journals. University staff/Faculty members along with deans and directors congratulated Dr. Abbasi on his appointment as province chancellor. Dr. Abbasi assured more struggle and efforts for the uplift of the university as he did earlier to take the university to new heights of academic excellence.

AGRI TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF PAKISTAN

novogen White LIGHT
Commercial layers

نووو جین کی بنیادی خصوصیات جو اسے باقی بریڈرز سے ممتاز کرتی ہیں

90 فیصد پروڈکشن پر عمر 23 ہفتے	جسمانی وزن 18 ہفتے 1230 گرام جسمانی وزن 80 ہفتے 1665 گرام	زندہ رہنے کی صلاحیت (18-0) ہفتے 98-97 فیصد (90-18) ہفتے 95-93 فیصد
زیادہ سے زیادہ پروڈکشن 94-96 فیصد	novogen White LIGHT	مسل 90+ فیصد پروڈکشن 40 ہفتے سے زائد
اٹلے کے کا بہترین معیار بہترین منسوب چھلکا بہترین سائٹ انڈکس بہترین انڈر ری کوائٹی	اٹلے کا اوسط وزن 61.0-62.0 گرام	مسل 80+ فیصد پروڈکشن 63 ہفتے سے زائد

FAISAL CHICKS novogen Genes for better eggs

Head Office
P-42/1 Opp. Municipal Degree College, Jaranwala Road, Faisalabad.
Ph: 041-8726639, 8727639 E-mail: info@faisalchick.com

Karachi Office
Marrium Heights Plot No. C11, Suit No. 201, 2nd Floor KCHS, Block 7-8, Shabbirabad Off, Shaheed-e-Millat Road, Karachi.
Ph: 021-34542769-34542770 E-mail: faisalchicks@yahoo.com

INTRODUCING INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS BY **CID LINES** BELGIUM

Believe in hygiene!

Virocid®
The most powerful disinfectant

Keno™san
The new standard in cleaning

Cid 2000
The power of O2 & acidification

Orient Traders International
CM-10, Block A, Kazimabad, Model Colony, Karachi. ☎ +92 21 34513184 | +92 21 34592425 www.oti.net.pk

VMD Livestock pharma Belgium

DON'T COMPROMISE... GET THE ESSENTIALS*

*essential tools for treatment of 90% of bacterial diseases

- COLIVETo - 4800**
BROAD SPECTRUM ANTIBIOTIC (300 MG COLISTIN SULPHATE)
- DOXYVETo - 50 S**
BROAD SPECTRUM ANTIBIOTIC (50 MG DOXYCYCLINE)
- AMOXYVETo - 50 S**
BROAD SPECTRUM ANTIBIOTIC (50 MG AMOXICILLIN)
- TYLOVETo**
MICROBICIDE ANTIBIOTIC (500 MG TYLOSIN TARTRATE)
- OXYVETo - 50 S**
BROAD SPECTRUM ANTIBIOTIC (50 MG OXYTETRACYCLINE)
- L-SPEC-100 S**
BROAD SPECTRUM ANTIBIOTIC

Orient Traders International
CM-10, Block A, Kazimabad, Model Colony, Karachi. ☎ +92 21 34513184 | +92 21 34592425 www.oti.net.pk

انٹرنیشنل ویترنری میڈیکل ایسوسی ایشن

انٹرنیشنل ویترنری میڈیکل ایسوسی ایشن

انٹرنیشنل ویترنری میڈیکل ایسوسی ایشن

111-112-A, P.S.E., MARGOCHA ROAD, KARACHI-75100, PAKISTAN. Ph: Office - 92-41-2608007. Factory - 92-41-980540-42. Fax - 92-41-9804253. E-mail: info@vetnews.com

اہم اطلاع

بہت روزہ ویترنری نیوز اینڈ ویوز میں اپنے توفیقی مضامین شائع کروانے کے لئے اردو کے مضامین ان موقع فائل میں اور انگریزی کے مضامین WVP پروگرام میں اس ای میل پر ارسال کیے جائیں۔

(ڈاکٹر حسین احمد)

(ایڈیٹر بہت روزہ ویترنری نیوز اینڈ ویوز)

article.vet.news.n.views@gmail.com

www.facebook.com/VetNewsViews

FD # 18

ویٹرنری نیوز اینڈ ویوز

چیف ایڈیٹر: ڈاکٹر خالد محمود شوق
ایڈیٹر: ڈاکٹر حسین احمد
ایگزیکٹو ایڈیٹر: ڈاکٹر فیضان خالد

جلد نمبر 14 | 07-01-2019ء صفحات 10 قیمت 150 روپے نمبر 13 ABC سے تصدیق شدہ

ڈاکٹر حسن سروش اکرم ڈائریکٹر کوالٹی پولٹری بریڈرز کوورکنگ گروپ 3 پولٹری بریڈنگ و جینیٹکس کا گروپ لیڈر اور محمد حسیب اکرم ڈائریکٹر پنجاب پولٹری بریڈرز کوورکنگ گروپ 9 پولٹری اکنائکس کا گروپ لیڈر مقرر کر دیا گیا ہے

راولپنڈی (اسٹاف سٹیل) ڈاکٹر خالد محمود شوق نے اپنے توفیقی مضامین شائع کروانے کے لئے اردو کے مضامین ان موقع فائل میں اور انگریزی کے مضامین WVP پروگرام میں اس ای میل پر ارسال کیے جائیں۔

(ڈاکٹر حسین احمد)

(ایڈیٹر بہت روزہ ویترنری نیوز اینڈ ویوز)

article.vet.news.n.views@gmail.com

سندھ زرعی یونیورسٹی زراعت خوراک اور لائیو سٹاک پر 2 روزہ عالمی کانفرنس کا انعقاد

ملکی و غیر ملکی ماہرین کی شرکت 444 سائنسی و تحقیقی مقالے پیش کیے گئے امریکہ، چین، سوئیڈن، جرمنی، چیکو، آسٹریا اور دیگر ممالک کے ماہرین نے شرکت کی۔

سندھ زرعی یونیورسٹی زراعت خوراک اور لائیو سٹاک پر 2 روزہ عالمی کانفرنس کا انعقاد ہو گیا۔ کانفرنس 16 تا 17 دسمبر کو سندھ زرعی یونیورسٹی کے ایجنسیوں اور اداروں کے ماہرین کی شرکت میں منعقد ہوئی۔ کانفرنس کے افتتاحی سیشن میں سندھ زرعی یونیورسٹی کے چانسلر اور دیگر افسران نے شرکت کی۔ کانفرنس کے دوران 444 سائنسی و تحقیقی مقالے پیش کیے گئے۔ کانفرنس کے دوران 444 سائنسی و تحقیقی مقالے پیش کیے گئے۔ کانفرنس کے دوران 444 سائنسی و تحقیقی مقالے پیش کیے گئے۔

راولپنڈی میں WPSA پاکستان کے نادر ن زون کا اجلاس

راولپنڈی (اسٹاف سٹیل) ڈاکٹر خالد محمود شوق نے اپنے توفیقی مضامین شائع کروانے کے لئے اردو کے مضامین ان موقع فائل میں اور انگریزی کے مضامین WVP پروگرام میں اس ای میل پر ارسال کیے جائیں۔

(ڈاکٹر حسین احمد)

(ایڈیٹر بہت روزہ ویترنری نیوز اینڈ ویوز)

article.vet.news.n.views@gmail.com

موشیوں کے چارے (فیڈ) میں استعمال ہونے والے دیگر سے اجتناب کو افغانستان اور ایران سے گل کیا جا رہا ہے

افغانستان اور ایران سے گل کیا جا رہا ہے۔ موشیوں کے چارے (فیڈ) میں استعمال ہونے والے دیگر سے اجتناب کو افغانستان اور ایران سے گل کیا جا رہا ہے۔

افغانستان اور ایران سے گل کیا جا رہا ہے۔ موشیوں کے چارے (فیڈ) میں استعمال ہونے والے دیگر سے اجتناب کو افغانستان اور ایران سے گل کیا جا رہا ہے۔

Animal Products

Manufactured by:

STAR LABORATORIES (PVT) LTD.

(Animal Health Care Division)

23-KM, Multan Road, Lahore-Pakistan
URL: www.starlabs.com.pk

AVIFLOR-10®

Flornicol 100 mg/ml

AVIFLOR - 1 ml / litre of D/W for 3-5 days.

COLISTIN "AVICO"

Colistin (as Colistin sulphate).....200000 IU/ml

Colistin-1 ml/4litre of D/W for 3-5 days.

DICLACOX®

Diclozauril 10 mg/ml

Diclacox-1 ml/4 litre of D/W, continue for 48 hours.

NEOMIN PLUS 20%

Neomycin (as Neomycin sulphate).....200 mg/gm

Neomin Plus 20%-1 gm for 4 litre of drinking water till 3-5 days.

TYLOSIN "AVICO"

Tylosin (as Tylosin tartrate).....100mg/gm

Tylosin-1 gm/2 litre of D/W for 3-5 days.

IMPORTANCE OF TOTAL MIXED RATION (TMR) IN THE FEEDING OF DAIRY ANIMALS

Dr. Anna Kanwal¹, Dr. Imad Rashid² and Dr. Irsa Kanwal³
1. DVM 9th semester student, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad. 2. Department of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Faculty of Veterinary Science, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad. 3. Institute of Microbiology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad.

Introduction
By virtue of their health as producer of milk and other products, livestock play an important role in the agro-economy of Pakistan. The contribution of livestock in Pakistani economy is 52.2% of agriculture and 11.4% of national GDP. Gross milk production is nearly 36 million tons from 30.8 and 34.3 million heads of buffalo and cattle, respectively.

For profitable and sustainable dairy entrepreneurship, feeding has key role. It directly impacts on the growth rate, production capacity, reproduction and health status of the animal. Feeding a total mixed ration (TMR) helps a dairy cow achieve maximum performance. Since its inception in the 1950s, it is now the most adopted method for feeding high producing, indoor-housed dairy cows in the world. This is accomplished by feeding a nutritionally balanced ration at all times, allowing cows to consume as close to their actual energy requirements as possible and maintaining. The physical or roughage characteristics, which now refer to as feed particle size, required for proper rumen function. Advantages and disadvantages of any feeding system, however, must be weighed before choosing a TMR. Good feeding management practices must be followed to achieve maximum performance from cows. These practices include:

- i) Monitor forage and feed inventory on a regular basis and allocate to the appropriate animal group.
- ii) Test the quality of forages and feeds several times throughout the year or when any noticeable change occurs.
- iii) Update ration formulations based on milk production, milk fat and milk protein percent, current body weight and body condition scores, moisture changes in forages or high moisture feed ingredients, and prices of current feeds.
- iv) Checking forage moisture on a frequent basis is critical to implementing a successful TMR system. There are several strategies that can be used in TMR systems. Separate TMR can be developed for different animal groups. These can be formulated for fresh cows, early lactating cows, and mid- and late-lactating animals, as well as for far off and close-up dry cows. Such multi-group strategies are particularly helpful for meeting the needs of dry cows. One group TMR, on the other hand, can be used for lactating cows with or without top-dress feeding. Cows can be grouped based on actual or fat-corrected

conditions) cow requires mostly good to medium quality forage to promote rumination and maximum rumen fill.

Role of Dietary Cation Anion Difference (DCAD) in dairy cows: New Zealand and Australian experimental studies showed that by decreasing DCAD in non-lactating or pre-calving cows, leading to reduction in occurrence of hypocalcaemia and hypomagnesaemia. This decrease in DCAD varies from 0 to +76 meq/100g.

Parameters measurement during feeding TMR

- Counting the number of cows in a group daily before feeding to feed correct amount per cow.
- Measure the daily functions of the body such as walking, breathing, excretion, and reproduction, will vary according to a number of factors, the most important of which is body weight. For example, housed dairy cows will need less than Friesians.
- Production:** The synthesis of milk. Total mixed ration must be combined in such a way that it will provide for maintenance and production of the individual cow. This depends upon the milk production and fat contents. An effective efficient and profitable way for dairy cows feeding as follows:

Age	DM (%)	Energy (MJ)	CP (%)
Day 1 to 3 months	2.5	2400 - 2300	16 - 18
3 months to 6 months	2.5	2200 - 2400	16 - 18
6 months to insemination	2.5	2400 - 2300	16
Pregnancy to lactation	2.5	2600	14
Lactating animal more than 40 liter milk	4		
30 - 40 liter milk	3.5		16 - 18
25 - 30 liter milk	3		

- Pre-calving (transition stage; 2-3 weeks before calving):** cow requires low DM intake and high fiber diet for preparing calf birth, starting lactation, helping in prevention of metabolic problems.
- Post-calving (Fresh cow; 1-21 days after calving):** cow requires low DM intake, enough fiber, concentrate and forage to promote rumen functioning and better start in lactation.
- Early lactation (peak milk production; 21-180 days in milking):** cow needs peak DM intake. These cows are important source of economy for milk production as well as reproduction.
- Mid lactation (settled period after mating for culling out milk solids; 180-150 days in milking):** cow requires ration that is higher in forage and comparatively less nutrient dense than early lactating cows.
- Late lactation (enlengthen lactation before drying off; 250-dry off):** cow requires high forage ration to maintain milk production and avoid fattening cows.
- Dry cow (rest and recovery stage to contain body**

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

HUZAIMA BUKHARI AND DR IKRAMUL HAQ

JOURNEY TO JUDICIAL REFORMS

In his address on January 17, Chief Justice Asif Saeed Khan Khosa said: "There are about 1.9 million cases pending in the courts before and to handle such a huge number of cases there are only about 3,000 judges and magistrates available from top to bottom. Successive governments have failed to suitably increase the number of judges and magistrates in accordance of financial constraints. 1,000 judges and magistrates can't handle 1.9 million cases even if they work for 36 hours a day".

With the appointment of Justice Asif Saeed Khan Khosa as the 26th chief justice of Pakistan (CJP) on January 18, 2019, there are expectations that much-needed reforms in the judicial system will take place as he has in-depth knowledge of its shortcomings and possesses the desire to address them. After taking oath on the 25th CJP on December 31, 2016, former CJP Mian Saqib Nisar had and again stressed the need to fix the justice system.

Instead of improving, the situation has further deteriorated. As pointed out by the new CJP, there exists a huge pendency of cases in various courts. In the Supreme Court itself, the total pendency per judge (as on September 30, 2018) was 2,367 cases. Nothing worthwhile has been done by the judiciary and

legislature to bring fundamental changes in the existing executive, anti-people and elitist structure, that is the real problem. A reform agenda for the judiciary, executive or legislature can't succeed without fundamental structural changes. There is a need to replace the prevalent and disintegrating systems with modern and efficient models that are working successfully in other countries. Since Independence, we have failed to reconstruct, modernise and democratise our obsolete state institutions.

Mere clichés and rhetoric about reforms, which we have seen so many times, won't serve any purpose. Talking about the death of competent judges, delays in the dispensation of justice and huge pendency alone is not enough. These are, of course, symptoms of a very weak system. But where is the prescription that can cure them? Curing the symptoms without removing the root cause of the illness is an exercise in futility. No concrete proposals, executable plans and a well-thought-out budget, Saqib Nisar's tenure in Parliament and successive governments have also never tried to provide an alternative justice system. It is time we are pragmatic about introducing reforms.

The available data confirms that more cases are filed than disposed every month, check-

ing the justice-delivery system. Despite this critical situation, there is no plan to deal with the problem. No effort has been made to remove the causes of unnecessary litigation and to streamline the backlog. Our courts are still following outdated procedures and methods whereas many countries have adopted e-systems to file cases and ensure their quick disposal through fast-track follow-up using the offices of magistrates at the grassroots levels.

It is pertinent to mention that the Eleventh Finance Commission of India recommended a five-year scheme to 7% and 5% growth respectively (FTCs) for the disposal of pending cases and provided INR50.90 crores as a "special problem and upgradation grant" for judicial administration.

The term of FTCs, established by a expediently dispose of pending cases, especially those of under-trial prisoners was to end on March 31, 2005. However, the Indian Supreme Court, which was monitoring the functioning of FTCs, was replaced by Justice Lal vs UOI and OTCs that these courts should not be disbanded all of a sudden. The Indian government accorded its approval for the continuation of 1,562 FTCs for a further period of five years. According to a BHC report, FTCs, working in India since 2001 decided

"more than three million cases" by 2012. Our successive governments haven't considered any such initiative and the judiciary has also not pondered over the matter. In our case, even simple solutions such as awarding costs to frivolous litigants, only permitting adjournments in exceptional circumstances and appeals by leave of court, and active case management haven't been adopted. Leave alone structural reforms and efforts to update procedures. We all know the issues faced by our judicial system: complexity of procedures; outdated methods; lengthy hearings; the high cost of litigation; honoraries that are passing illegal/unlawful orders; the poor standards of pleading and adjudication; and rich parties taking advantage of the law houses of the relatives of serving judges (as per Rule 6 of the Advocates Act, 1961, no relative of a judge in India can practice where the judge is serving). Unfortunately, there is no political will in Pakistan to remedy these shortcomings.

An efficient justice system can only be established if three pillars of the state, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary will have to work hand in hand.

The writer is an advocate of the Supreme Court and adjunct faculty at UAFS. Email: ikram@huzaimaikram.com Twitter: @dikramulhaq

produce competent judges for higher courts in future. All appointments of members in all special tribunals must be made through the same procedure. The chief justice case, even simple solutions such as awarding costs to frivolous litigants, only permitting adjournments in exceptional circumstances and appeals by leave of court, and active case management haven't been adopted. Leave alone structural reforms and efforts to update procedures. We all know the issues faced by our judicial system: complexity of procedures; outdated methods; lengthy hearings; the high cost of litigation; honoraries that are passing illegal/unlawful orders; the poor standards of pleading and adjudication; and rich parties taking advantage of the law houses of the relatives of serving judges (as per Rule 6 of the Advocates Act, 1961, no relative of a judge in India can practice where the judge is serving). Unfortunately, there is no political will in Pakistan to remedy these shortcomings.

An efficient justice system can only be established if three pillars of the state, the legislature, the executive and the judiciary will have to work hand in hand.

The writer is an advocate of the Supreme Court and adjunct faculty at UAFS. Email: ikram@huzaimaikram.com Twitter: @dikramulhaq

MOSQUITO THREATS AND THEIR CONTROL

Kashif Hussain¹, Muhammad Sohail Sajid², Farhan Ahmad Atif³, Muhammad Abdullah Malik¹, Syed Hussain Ahmad Shah¹
¹Department of Parasitology, ²Center for Advanced Studies in Agriculture and Food Security (CAS-AFS), University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, ³Department of Clinical Sciences, Medicine Section, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Jhang.

Introduction
Mosquitoes are the insects which are found almost everywhere in the world. Their prevalence is higher in areas where water ponds are more. Mosquitoes have more than 3500 species. Mosquitoes suck plant juices and nectars as food but female also suck blood of humans and animals to fulfill their protein requirements for egg formation. Female mosquito sucks blood by piercing their elongated mouth part in the skin of human and animals. Culicidae and Anophele are two main subfamilies of mosquitoes. Mosquitoes lay their eggs in stagnant water, lakes, puddles, marshes, swamps in fresh and even in salt water. Mostly lay eggs on aquatic plants which are on the bank of ponds and canals. Some lay eggs in water holding pits of flower. Few mosquitoes prefer to breed in water accumulated in leaf axils, in tree holes of pitcher plant.

Three stages (egg, larvae and pupa) of mosquito life cycle are aquatic. Many fe-

male mosquitoes lay 100-200 eggs during their life span. Thousands of mosquitoes can be produced by successful breeding of single pair. Anopheles species have roughly cigar shaped eggs. Directly mosquitoes cause blood loss, allergic reactions, irritation and injection of toxins but indirectly mosquitoes lead to transmission of pathogen of deadly diseases of public health significance such as, plasmodium, dengue fever virus, Chikungunya virus, lymphatic filariasis, yellow fever virus, rift valley fever virus, Zika virus, Japanese encephalitis virus and west Nile fever virus. Mosquitoes directly cause irritation and loss of blood but mainly they spread many disease causing pathogens among humans and animals i.e. plasmodium, dengue fever virus, Chikungunya virus, lymphatic filariasis, yellow fever virus, rift valley fever virus, Zika virus, Japanese encephalitis virus and west Nile fever virus. So, control mosquito-

es have prime importance. Here we discussed different methods of mosquito control.

Adaptation strategies to control mosquitoes
There are a lot of places in our locality which support the growth of mosquitoes because they can breed in standing water up to one inch. For control of mosquitoes, it is important to minimize or eliminate their breeding places. It can be achieved by following adaptations:

1. Remove any of the empty container which can hold water e.g. bucket, pet dishes, toys, baskets and other house hold articles. If remove them, it will help mosquitoes to breed.
2. Fill these pits with mud or install a drainage system.
3. Water of the any decorative items, such as ponds, birdbaths etc must be clean or chlorinated or weekly change water. If they are not in use, remove water and cover them.

Control of Mosquitoes by chemical and biological methods

Control of mosquitoes by natural or biological ways is effective. Predatory fish, mosquitoes, bacteria and plant repellents are used. Some of them are given below:

1. **Gambusia** is a small fresh water fish found in Southeastern U.S. As Gambusia fish are surface feeder, they feed more than 100 of mosquito eggs and larvae per day. For 48 feet surface water about 12 fish are enough. Fish grow up to the size of 2 inches, they may survive in the standing water and prevent overcrowding by stop breeding according to the container size. Most of the mosquito control programs use Gambusia as a bio-insective control method but they are not used in water which is connected with Lakes, rivers or streams. If used in seasonal marsh or swamp they need to be replaced every year. One of the drawback of using mosquito fish is that they may lead to elimination of few indigenous species of amphibians.

2. **Dragonflies** are predators of almost all lifecycle stages (larvae, pupa and adult) of mosquito. The larvae of dragonfly prey on larvae and adult dragonfly prey on adult mosquito. We just need to provide a comfortable environment to dragonflies (a small pond having vegetation inside and surrounded by some flat rocks) for mosquito control.

3. Mosquitoes are repelled by **Citrosa, Rosemary, Lavender and Lemon thyme plants** because of specific kinds of oils present in them. Oils are not released from plants in air; hence, crushing of leaves is necessary. People plant these plants near their skin when they are outdoors. We can keep mosquitoes away by spraying pure lemon juice on weekly bases. Some of these plants have fragrance and they are planted around yards, near park and rear doors etc.

4. Specific kind of bacteria **Bacillus thuringiensis** have activity against larval stage if used in areas where mosquito breed. They are commercially available in the form of pellets. When we put pellets in ponds or other breeding places of mosquitoes then larvae of mosquito eat these bacteria, which leads to production of some toxic substances in larval stomach and ultimately leads to their death. They only work against larvae of mosquito.

5. Use of **mosquito traps** is one of the effective mechanical way to keep our self safe from mosquitoes. Thousands of mosquito are killed by only 1 or 2 mosquito trap. Mainly these are used after dipping in propane burner which few run on electricity. An electricity of mosquito control is that which is effective against all life cycle stages but these traps work only against adult stages of mosquito. Specific light source or specific CO2 containers are used for trapping mosquitoes.

where mosquitoes can be found. Few chemicals are applied directly on the skin to avoid mosquito bite. But major disadvantage is that mosquito develops resistance against them and these become no more effective.

7. **Nanoparticles** are effective against the mosquitoes. They have no toxic effects as that of chemicals and they are safe for environment. Resistance in mosquitoes against these nanoparticles. Nanoparticles are produced by different biological and chemical methods. Plant based silver nanoparticles are more effective against mosquitoes. They penetrate through their exoskeleton, interfere with chitin synthesis and protein synthesis and ultimately leads to death. Nanoparticles are mainly larvicidal and pupicidal but less effective against adults. With the help of nanoparticles, we can control mosquitoes in standing water areas which are the main breeding sites of mosquitoes.

www.facebook.com/VetNewsViews

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY DELEGATION VISITS UVAS

Lahore: A delegation from Johns Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies United States of America (USA) led by Associate Professor of Practice South Asia Studies Dr Jashua T White visited the University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences City Campus Lahore, called on Vice-Chancellor Meritonus Prof Dr Talat Nasser Pasha and held a meeting with UVAS professors. They discussed disease diagnostic systems in livestock sector, socio economic goals, energy crises and climate change. Prof Pasha said that Foot and Mouth (FMD) disease is a major issue of economic loss in livestock sector. He said the Pakistan government is investing huge amount on the prevention



of diseases. He said energy crises affecting livestock, agriculture, poultry and dairy industries as the machineries running is dependent on the availability of electricity. The objectives of the meeting were to facilitate research and development for UVAS on the nexus between energy provision and rural

development. Livestock and meat being the key element of this whole exercise, also in the context of climate change. UVAS Pro Vice-Chancellor Prof Dr Masood Rabbani, Dean Faculty of Biosciences, Prof Dr Habib-ur-Rehman and Dr Usman Bajwa were also present on the occasion. Earlier, the Vice-Chancellor briefed the delegation on the UVAS academic, research, 24/7 clinical & extension & dairy advisory services, clinical & disease diagnostic facilities, development projects, vaccine production, various training programmes, national and international linkages, consultancy and advisory services for the profitability of poor farming community etc. He informed the delegation that the UVAS ranking among the top universities in Times Higher Education and QS World Top University Rankings and sports ranking in extra-curricular activities. He said that the university is helping the industry in food and feed analysis, disease diagnostics and through advisory services.

MNA RAJA RIAZ AHMAD ALONG WITH UAF VICE CHANCELLOR DR ZAFAR IQBAL RANDHAWA DISTRIBUTES LAPTOPS AMONG THE STUDENTS OF UAF

MNA Raja Riaz Ahmad along with UAF Vice Chancellor Dr Zafar Iqbal Randhawa distributes laptops among the students of UAF. Faisalabad Jan 25: As many as 2,000 laptops are distributed among the students of University of Agriculture Faisalabad under Prime Minister Laptop Scheme Phase 5. The ceremony was held at New Senate Hall UAF. MNA Raja Riaz Ahmad was the chief guest while UAF Vice Chancellor Dr Zafar Iqbal Randhawa was the guest of honor on the occasion.



Addressing on the occasion, Raja Riaz Ahmad said that the government was making all-out effort to address the problems of the people and challenges in order to move the country to the new horizons of development and prosperity. He said that the government was committed to taking measures to ensure quality education and produce skilled manpower. He said that the government was working with dedication and sincerity for the uplift of the country. He said that Prime Minister's initiatives of austerity measures will help the country save billions of rupees and it will be used for the welfare of the people and to cope with looming challenges. He urged the students to make best use of laptops to attain modern knowledge and education. He said that majority of our population

directly or indirectly linked to the agricultural sector. He added that the UAF had a hallmark history in the area of the agricultural education and research. The UAF was established as the Agriculture College in 1906. Since then it had contributed tremendous for the agricultural sector. Dr Zafar Iqbal Randhawa said that system is more important and the steps are afoot to make it efficient and transparent based on merit, good governance, accountability, counseling, honesty and hardworking. He said that the country was achieved after great sacrifices. Now, it is our duty to play our due role in the development and poverty alleviation. He said that the UAF had made the national anthem imperative in the every seminar, conference and event. He said that future of the country reins in the hand of the youth. They have to prove their mettle in the every sphere of life so that to compete with the rest of the world. Director Financial Assistance Dr Manzoor Ahmad said that laptop helped the students to attain the modern knowledge and stressed upon the students to get benefits from it. He said that skilled manpower is the guarantee of a bright future. Management Trainee Qamar uz Zaman also spoke on the occasion.

1,200KG TURTLE, PANGOLIN MEAT STOLEN

Karachi: Unknown suspects took away 1,200kg meat of turtles and pangolins from the wildlife department office located in red zone of the city near the YMCA and Governor House worth Rs2 million, officials said on Saturday. The wildlife department officials claimed that the suspects overpowered the watchman and took away the meat.

The police suspected an 'inside job' behind the crime. Sindh wildlife conservator Javed Mahar told Dawn that three unidentified men arrived at the wildlife building on Friday night, took watchman Abdul Qayyum hostage and tied him with a rope. Subsequently, they went straight to a place inside the office where 'dry' meat of turtles and pangolins was kept and took away

1,200kg meat whose value was estimated to be over Rs2m. Mr Mahar pointed out that two months ago, the wildlife department through an action seized the meat, which is often smuggled to South-East Asian countries where it has a big market. The officer said that it was a case property. The incident has been reported to the Artillery Maidan police station. Saddar SP Abdullah Ahmad told Dawn that the wildlife department had only reported the case, but did not lodge any FIR. The officer suspected that the theft of the meat might be an 'inside job'. The SP added that the watchman was also 'changing' his statement about the incident.

DEPARTMENTS AT ODDS OVER AUCTION OF FOREST AREAS FOR MINING

Peshawar: Two departments of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have locked horns over the auctioning of designated forest areas for mining purposes, which the former declares a serious threat for forest protection in the province. Sources told Dawn that the forestry department had shared a list of 41 sites falling in the designated forests, which mines and mineral department had auctioned for mining purposes. They said the forestry department wrote a letter in that respect on Jan 10 to the secretary of the mines and mineral department saying the practice of granting mining licences to auctioneers in designated forests poses serious threat to forest protection and conservation of precious natural resources and therefore, all fresh applications should be thoroughly scrutinised at the preliminary stage.

BY MANZOOR ALI
 Ordinance, 2002, to enable mines and tourism departments to use forest areas for commercial purposes. A four-member committee is headed by senior minister Muhammad Atif Khan. The letter noted that sections 26, 33 and 44 read with Section 2(19) (b) (IV) of the KP Forest Ordinance, 2002, prohibited removal of stones, rock or mineral and surface soil and all products of mines quarries in designated forests. It said the Mineral Investment Facilitation Authority (MIFA) in its meeting on February 2018 decided that cases of renewal/ conversion of areas auctioned for mining purposes which are overlapping with reserved, protected and guzara forests be declined. It said 24 no objection certificates for extractions of minerals with protected forests were cancelled, which several cases of illegal mining in forest areas were referred to the mines department for stopping the activity and cancelling the lease; however, mines department did not bother to respond to the correspondence. It said that law department has also endorsed the view

that all the types of mining and stone crushing activities were prohibited in designated forests and that DG Mines and Minerals, who happened to be chairman of Mineral Titles Committee (MTC) was also requested on several occasions to ensure that areas auctioned for mining should not fall inside designated forests. The MTC has deliberated 1228 cases for award of mineral titles from Jan 10 to Dec 26, 2018, wherein 262 cases involving 274.43 acres designated forests were declined, it said, adding that despite declining of the award, in most of the cases mining activities were being carried out in the forest areas. The letter added that the DG Mines department has explicitly requested to exclude the cases falling in forest areas from MTC agenda while a thorough verification process reported that out of 425 licenses a total of 41 fell inside designated forests. The department said all fresh application should be properly sorted out by the DG Mines office and for this purpose forestry department has already shared its GIS data with the mines department. It said despite MIFA decision and subsequent departmental correspondence, huge number of cases involving forest land is being placed at the MTC agenda. The department asked the mines department to exclude cases involving forest land from grant of mineral titles and such proposals should not be placed before the MTC at all. The matter should be given top priority otherwise; forestry department is constrained to approach the chief minister KP for implementation of MIFA decision, it added. When contacted, DG (mines and mineral development) Muntazir Khan said the law department was acting as mediator in the issue. He said a tripartite committee including officials of law, mines and forestry departments would visit the areas to decide whether the areas fell in the designated forests or not and then make a decision. He said the committee's findings would then be placed before the cabinet committee headed by minister Muhammad Atif Khan. The minister and secretary for the forestry department were not available for comments despite repeated attempts.

ISLAMABAD GROUP OF COMPANIES
 Market Leaders of Pakistan's Vertically Integrated Poultry Industry - Ensuring Quality Standards for the Last 35 Years!

Form Start.... To Finish
We are No.1
ISLAMABAD FARMIS
ISLAMABAD FEEDS (PVT.) LTD.
 اسلام آباد فہارمیس ہجرتی ٹیڈور اور پروڈکشن سٹیشن اراکلی
 امریکہ کی ٹیکنالوجی سے مشاقت و وقت شرح سوات انتہائی کم

ISLAMABAD FEEDS (Pvt.) Ltd.
 www.islamabadgroup.com

GUJRANWALA ZONAL OFFICE
 Flat B-110, 1st Floor, Jami Plaza, Durg, Saeed Chowk, Gujranwala.
 Ph: 0535-250043
 Fax: 0503-290809

LAHORE REGIONAL OFFICE
 229 Shalimar E, Lahore.
 Ph: 042-35407878, 33070769

CHAKRAL ZONAL OFFICE
 Rawalindi Road, Railway Crossing, Chakral.
 Ph: 39345

Faisalabad ZONAL OFFICE
 23/402 Medical Town, Faisalabad.
 Ph: 041-850336

SARAJALAMGIR AREA OFFICE
 Uman Road, Akhtar Plaza, Sara Aunggi.
 Ph: 0541-480445

PESHAWAR ZONAL OFFICE
 Sangomal No.2, 10-12 Street, Road, Badli Road Chowk, Peshawar.
 Ph: 031-5278778, 5277177

KARACHI ZONAL OFFICE
 62 Medina Chattrani, Shaheed Jinnah Road, Karachi.
 Ph: 021-4536188
 Fax: 021-4536188

MULTAN ZONAL OFFICE
 H F 68/2, Shauk Rukan-e-Ilam Colony, Multan.
 Ph: 061-6703460, 6703590

ABBOTTABAD AREA OFFICE
 Sadafy Bazar, Islamabad, Mansehra Road, Abbottabad.
 Ph: 0992-330517

SARGODHA AREA OFFICE
 15/11C, Zaid Road, Rukhsa Market, Ghatilla Town, Sargodha.
 Ph: 0854-230630

Head Office:
 99-D, Satellite Town, Rawalpindi. Tel: 051-4845645-47
 4425653, 4427139, 4421204 (P) Fax: 4421203
 E-mail: draslamb@comsats.net.pk

Feed Mill:
 Check Bali Road, Near Grid Station, Rawat.
 Tel: 05777, 610700, 610791

CHINA'S CORN FUTURES JUMP
 BEIJING: China's most actively traded corn futures jumped 1.6 percent on Friday to 1,863 yuan (\$275.54) per tonne, the biggest daily rise in more than a year, after a government statement calling on state firms to actively purchase the grain to support farmers. The National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration said on its website on Friday that larger volumes of corn produced in China's northeast, the country's grain basket, were still unsold compared with previous years. With temperatures set to rise next month, a portion of the grain supply is at growing risk of going bad, said the statement, urging local governments and state companies to ensure more timely purchasing. Some in the market now expect Beijing to delay auctions of state corn stocks held in early summer to help farmers sell their crop, said Meng Jinhui, analyst at Shengda Futures, tightening supply. The news came after growing concerns that disease spreading through China's hog herd would sharply dent demand, pushing futures down almost 10 percent in late 2018. Reuters

MILLAT CHICKS
 ایک دن کے معیاری چوزے
 ملت چکس
 صحت مند اور بیماریوں سے پاک
 بہترین قیمت و مہارت
 کم فیڈ کھانا کر زیادہ وزن حاصل کرنے کی صلاحیت

331-D سٹیلائیٹ ٹاؤن، راولپنڈی، بہاولپور، ملتان، طاق روڈ، راولپنڈی
 پتھون
 331-D سٹیلائیٹ ٹاؤن، راولپنڈی، بہاولپور، ملتان، طاق روڈ، راولپنڈی
 پتھون
 331-D سٹیلائیٹ ٹاؤن، راولپنڈی، بہاولپور، ملتان، طاق روڈ، راولپنڈی
 پتھون

Tel: 4428922-4456453
 Fax: 051-4840747

THE UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE FAISALABAD STOOD AMONG THE TOP 300 UNIVERSITIES OF THE GLOBE IN THE CATEGORY OF TOP 251-300 UNIVERSITIES



The University of Agriculture Faisalabad stood among the top 300 universities of the globe in the category of top 251-300 universities, according to Times Higher Education Emerging Economies University Ranking 2019. As per details, the UAF is standing at the third

number in Pakistan and it is at the top in research in the country according to the said ranking. UAF is used to take positions in the different national/International World Universities Rankings and Awards including Shanghai University Ranking, QS World University Rankings, Times Higher Education World University Rankings, National Taiwan University Ranking, UI Green Metric World University Ranking, Information Technology Ranking (ITUR), HEC Ranking, Islamic Development Bank Award (Saudi Arabia) and got prominent positions and even improved its scores years after years. According to QS World University Ranking, UAF has emerged as the only University of the country who made its space in top 100 universities of the world in any subject category. As per Shanghai Global Ranking of Academic Subjects 2017, UAF out of 500 universities has made it to the top 130 universities of the world in agriculture sciences. The UAF, out of 500 Global Universities has been ranked 73rd best Universities of the world in agriculture sciences by National Taiwan University Ranking 2018.

REPORT SUGGESTS CLIMATE SMART AGRI STRATEGIES

Lahore: The Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) profile for Punjab launched here on Thursday identifies weak implementation of the agriculture policy and its integration with other policies as one of the hurdles in climate adaptive smart agriculture in the province. The profile was jointly prepared by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) and Agriculture Delivery Unit, Punjab government. It points out insufficient information for farmers on local climate conditions and application of appropriate practices, lack of certified heat and drought-tolerant varieties, inefficient use of fertilisers, pesticides and irrigation water that add to production challenges. Research funding is also a low priority in the country with lack of holistic strategy and direction in setting research priorities, cooperation across provinces and coordination among the many relevant agencies leads to gaps and overlaps

in the implementation of policies and programmes focused on agricultural development and CSA adoption. The profile highlights climate smart agriculture strategies that can help mitigate and adapt the farming to extreme weather events in Punjab, while at the same time contribute to increased productivity and food security. It emphasises agricultural diversification, reducing dependence on cash crops and switching to high-value nutritious crops. It also points out the urgent need to improve water management strategies, increase irrigation efficiency and reduce water wastage. Deputy FAO Representative in Pakistan Farukh Toirov hoped the profile would be instrumental in assessment of provincial policy and institutional environment for CSA, identification of barriers and solutions for province and district-level policy design and implementation, and highlighting financing opportunities for CSA investments at the provincial level. Additional Secretary Beenish Fatima Sahi appreciated the collaborative effort in the preparation of the profile and highlighted the importance of CSA for agriculture in Punjab. Pakistan is considered to be one of the most vulnerable to climate change, with serious impacts on agriculture and food security, due to its geographical location ranking as the 7th country most affected from natural disasters (1996-2005) on the Global Climate Risk Index for 2017. Agriculture is important to the Punjab economy. It contributes approximately one-quarter of provincial GDP. The province also accounts for two-thirds of the total national agriculture output. The sector employs over 45 per cent of the Punjab labour force and is the main employment source of nearly three-quarter of the female labour force. The CSA Profile for Punjab is prepared on the lines of CSA country Pakistan launched in Islamabad last year.

BRAZILIAN POULTRY EXPORTS TO SAUDI ARABIA RESUME

Saudi Arabian authorities have announced that 25 Brazilian poultry plants may once again resume exporting to the country.



It followed the suspension of a BRF plant known as Lajeado, which had been exporting about 6,500t of chicken products every month, before exports were sharply restricted. The Brazilian government published the list of 25 meat processors with valid export permits. Meat trade association ABPA told Reuters that previously 30 plants had been exporting poultrymeat to the country, and 58 had formerly been authorised to do so. BRF said in a note to investors it had made the necessary adjustments to its production chain, and that it operated 8 of the 25 approved plants and expected to return shipments to the same level as previously within 3 months. The world's largest exporter of poultry meat Brazil's BRF which has suffered a massive turnaround in fortunes is unlikely to recover its position for another 2 years. The company suggested, therefore, that lost revenues as a result of the plant suspension would not be material.

NEW EMBRYO MONITOR TO HIT THE MARKET

A technology firm focused on improving egg hatchability says it has developed the first embryo monitor capable of directly identifying their physiological condition.



Agriculture is the backbone of Pakistan's economy, contributing 19.6 percent to GDP, employing approximately 42.2 percent of the workforce, and providing raw materials to various value-added industries. Livestock plays a vital role in the economy and accounts for 11.4 percent of GDP. Within the livestock sector, milk is the most important commodity. And yet, the dairy industry is not performing even close to its full potential. Our dairy industry has considerable potential and even a small amount of attention from the government could make a difference to our dairy exports and GDP. Estimated annual milk production in 2017 was approximately 56 million tonnes, making Pakistan the third largest milk-producer in the world. Dairy farming is a source of livelihood, nutrition and rural entrepreneurship. With regard to global dairy consumption and production, Asia has been a significant player. Over the past decade, the increase in aggregate consumption in Asia has surpassed the global annual average. As per the Department of Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the UN, it has been estimated that the demand for milk and dairy products will increase to about 320 million tonnes by 2021. With the help of reforms in

The non-invasive CrystalEgg system, from LIVEgg, sits within an incubator and can detect in real time an embryo's developmental stage, or whether it is dead or infertile, according to the company. Sensors collect physiological parameters from the embryo and apply advanced algorithms to analyse it, thus providing accurate real-time data on the embryo's stage and condition. It claims that, by the seventh day of a 21-day hatching cycle, it can provide accurate information on expected hatching, mortality, infertility and other factors. LIVEgg claim a 3%-4% improvement to hatching rates. "Even the top-scale incubators can only monitor the environmental factors within the incubator, but using environmental factors only limits the ability to take care of the embryo's well-being during the hatching cycle," said LIVEgg chief executive Alan Blum. "Until now, the developmental stage and the embryo's condition during a hatching cycle was a real enigma." "CrystalEgg offers hatchery managers, owners and integrators crystal clear observation of the embryo, providing improved control and a totally new set of information unavailable to date," he added. The system will be showcased for the first time at the international IPPE Production & Processing Expo, which takes place February 12-14 2019 in Atlanta, Georgia.

DAIRY DEVELOPMENTS
 DR TALAT NASEER PASHA

In 2016, the Punjab government announced a ban on the sale of all loose milk in the province after five years. The Punjab Food Authority (PFA) believes that pasteurising and packing milk at the source is the only solution to eradicate the practice of milk adulteration. This law will be a game-changer as all research shows that loose milk is a source of chemical adulteration. Non-bacterial contaminations are deliberately added to milk to increase its quantity. These steps are putting the lives of consumers at risk. Currently, our dairy industry is dominated by un-packaged milk and informal markets, and is thus open to contamination. Between 90 percent and 95 percent of the population consume loose milk, ie un-packaged and non-pasteurised milk. Milk adulteration is widely practised by milk traders across Pakistan and is a major cause of malnourishment and stunting among infants. In 2017, Pakistan was among the three countries in the world considered to be the largest dairy-producing countries. According to the IMF, our economy is the 25th largest in the world in terms of purchasing power parity (PPP). Pakistan has a population of over 200 million, making it the sixth most populous country in the world.



the dairy sector, the government can avail these new opportunities by fulfilling the rising demand that will impact the economy positively. All statistics eventually show that these market conditions offer an excellent opportunity for Pakistan to further consolidate this particular sector by investing in measures to improve quality, productivity and market access. In Pakistan, dairy farming is largely practised by the private sector in both rural and urban areas. Around 80 percent of milk is produced by rural dairy farmers. Of this, 60 percent is consumed at the source and the remaining 40 percent is marketed to other areas. Of this 40 percent, only 10 percent is supplied to dairy processing firms. Therefore, it is essential that the government focuses on the farm-to-market supply chain and provide incentives for this. Except for large milk-processing companies, the rest of the population purchase milk on the basis of quantity rather than quality. Bearing in mind the high perishability of milk, the marketing infrastructure has to be improved with supplying "chillers" for milk storage at the source. Due to the absence of a proper transport system, most of the milk-producing areas are difficult to reach. Villages that are situated in remote areas are, therefore, deprived of availing milk markets. There is no availability of cold-chain networks and the milk is stored in non-food grade containers. Most small-scale dairy farmers are financially insecure; have untrained manpower; and lack proper management skills. All these factors collectively result in inefficient marketing systems. Along with the absence of infrastructure facilities, Pakistan's dairy sector is facing other challenges, such as the lack of dairy-related education and extensive informal markets. Further, more, lack of quality checks is the most neglected aspect of the dairy system. In other words, informal markets lack regular quality tests and food regulatory bodies. Owing to the lack of technological advancements in our dairy sector, approximately 95 percent of the milk is marketed raw via informal market chains. And the remaining five percent is marketed through the processing dairy processing industry. Based on the current circumstances, the provision of healthy and hygienic milk to consumers is a massive challenge for policy makers. So, if traditional procedures of procuring milk are no longer clean and modern industrial methods are suspect, where should we go to have a healthy glass of milk? According to the US Food and Drug Administration Agency, packaged milk is safe to consume because the procedures used by packaged milk producers ensure that bacteria are killed during boiling and processing. Most packaged milk companies have a comprehensive testing process. In addition, all milk is tested at the point of collection. More than 45 percent of children are malnourished in Pakistan. In comparison with countries like Spain, France, Germany and Sweden which have organised a milk value chain and where between 95 percent and 98 percent of the population consumes packaged milk issues like malnutrition are non-existent and life expectancy rates are much higher than Pakistan. Our dairy industry can learn something from India, where large-scale cooperatives were set up by the government in the 1970s and the 1980s. This was a great leap forward as these coops played a role in promoting rural development and improving the living standards of the poor. Although large corporations have invested in UHT processing, the government must reform the current dairy sector in order to facilitate small-scale farmers. Investments must be made to introduce inputs like veterinary medicine, farmer's education and proper cattle breeding initiatives as small-scale dairy farmers play a crucial role in supporting rural livelihoods and poverty alleviation in Pakistan. The government should focus on linking small dairy farmers to set up cooperatives and helping to create supply chains to formal markets. In addition to enforcing food safety laws, the media must be effectively used to discourage farmers from using non-recommended containers to handle milk, promote hygienic standards, and facilitate consumer education.

The writer is the vice-chancellor of the University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (UVAS).
www.facebook.com/VetNewsViews

IS THIS A FAREWELL FOR THE INDUS DOLPHIN?

By **Mohammad Hussain Khan**

THE Sindh government is planning a pre-feasibility study regarding straightening 180km of the Indus riverbed, falling between Guddu barrage downstream and Sukkur barrage upstream. Many irrigation experts don't find doing so advisable or realistic. The provincial government is likely to have the pre-feasibility study proposal included in the forthcoming FY2019-20 budgetary estimates to analyse its pros and cons. A hypothetical cost of Rs3.4 trillion that might be sufficient to rehabilitate the entire irrigation network in Sindh will be involved if the government, indeed, decides to give a go ahead to the project, which also seeks to create more land for agricultural purposes. Rough estimates expect 600,000 acres to be reclaimed, of which 200,000 acres might be utilised for lining the riverbed. The remaining land will be available for cultivation outside the river's right and left bank dykes, to be allotted to landowners

with the right political connections. This unique proposal is said to have come from veteran parliamentarian and PPP leader Khurshid Shah a big landowner based in Sukkur. It is supposed to have been discussed at some length with the Sindh chief minister, irrigation experts such as Idris Rajput, Zafir Khoro, a Sindh irrigation department officer who has served at the Sukkur barrage, the special assistant to the chief minister on irrigation and Ashfaq Memon, the former Sindh irrigation secretary, amongst others. Chief Minister Murad Ali Shah an engineer by profession submitted a project titled 'channelisation of Indus River from Guddu barrage to Sukkur barrage' in CPSC last December which was then sent to the Joint Working Group (JWG) for final approval. The JWG will take it up in March. Justifying the project, the chief minister had told journalists at the time that channelisation would greatly aid



development of the agriculture sector and save water, along with controlling water logging and salinity in districts located on both banks of the river. He believed the project would also help save the area from floods and develop farmlands in kacha areas. However, some irrigation experts like former Sindh secretary irrigation Khalid Hyder Memon believed that the submitted project was not practical. Meanwhile Idris Rajput contended that there was no precedence for a project where a river that meanders as the Indus does was ever straightened. So, Mr Rajput opined at the time, that a pre-feasibility

for the proposed project was required. Several other issues of vital importance were to be evaluated before the project was to be given serious consideration. They ranged from availability of funds to the overall behaviour of the river Indus, especially during floods and super floods. Under the proposal, to straighten it the width of the riverbed between the right and left dykes are to be narrowed to roughly 5km. Currently, they are invariably around 12-20km wide post-Guddu barrage, and 7-10km on average. Super floods in 2010 had breached the Indus dykes between Guddu downstream

ed' or 'narrow the passage', he asked? According to Mr Memon the Indus River has peculiar dynamics: 'Is the government considering the mighty Indus to be the same as the Rohri canal? There are massive encroachments along these two big barrages that are already obstructing river flows,' he said tartly. Another fact that has been lost sight of is that the Indus is the natural habitat of an endangered species: the Indus dolphin, or Bhulan as it is locally called, which abides in the area between the two barrages. The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is concerned that tampering with natural structures may lead to the Indus dolphin facing extinction. According to the Environmental and Social Assessment report drafted by independent environmental consultants for the 'Sindh Barrages Improvement Project Guddu Barrage Rehabilitation' in 2014, a 170km stretch of the river Indus between the Guddu and Sukkur barrage is designated a national

protected area as the Indus Dolphin Game Reserve. The study said that as per 2011 estimates, the reserve holds a population of 918 dolphins whereas in 1975 only 150 dolphins were recorded at this reserve, signifying the effectiveness of the conservation efforts carried out so far. It said in a survey conducted by the Sindh Wildlife Department in 2011 between the Guddu to Sukkur barrage, of the 918 dolphins seen, 804 were mature, 47 were young and 67 were babies. Zahid Junejo, former managing director of the Sindh Irrigation Department and consultant for Guddu barrage's rehabilitation, pointed out that as consultants they were facing stricter conditions in Guddu's rehabilitation, applied on them by the WWF to ensure that the Indus dolphin's life and habitat was not disturbed. This blind species remains active between 5pm to 5am. He said that emission control and even the sound of different machinery used in the project was to be controlled

as best as possible. Mr Junejo observed if the channelisation project went through, because the flows in the river are erratic and the Indus was a high yielding silt river, perhaps re-designing the Sukkur barrage would be required as a steep slope would be needed if the riverbed in the above mentioned reach was to be lined. When approached, the chief minister's special assistant and ex-Sindh irrigation secretary remained non-committal on the issue as to the viability or otherwise of the project. He preferred to keep his fingers crossed till foreign consultants prepared the pre-feasibility. 'We are going for a pre-feasibility for which funding is available under the World Bank funded Sindh Barrages Rehabilitation Project,' he said. Experts told us nowhere in the world had such project been executed. But then we have done so many things that have not been done in other parts of the world either, he claimed.