

پاکستان دلکش اور متنوع سیاحت کے لحاظ سے دنیا میں منفرد مقام رکھتا ہے؛ وزیراعظم عمران خان

3 اپریل بروز بدھ کو اسلام آباد میں وزیراعظم آفس میں پاکستان ٹورازم سٹ کی اختتامی تقریب سے خطاب، وفاقی مصوبائی وزراء، اراکین پارلیمنٹ، سیاحت کے شعبے کے لوگوں کی کثیر تعداد، موجودہ وزیراعظم عمران خان، انگریزی ٹورازم کے حوالے سے بھی اقدامات کریں جس کو فروغ دے کہ ہم غریب عوام کو بھی سیاحت کی ترغیب دے سکتے ہیں، انگریزی ٹورازم کے چیف طارق تنویر اور ایسڈ پیڈ رڈ اکثر خالد محمود شوق کا اظہار خیال تقریب میں بخاری ٹریڈلز کے چیف ایگزیکٹو سید درویش احمد خاں، لینڈ مارک کمیونیکیشن کے چیف ایگزیکٹو علی ہمدانی اور ڈیری اینڈ کیٹل فارمرز ایسوسی ایشن کے صدر شاکر عمر گجر اور دیگر افراد نے بھی شرکت کی

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 ہوئی ہے اس کی بنیادیں جو سیاست کا  
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پاکستان میں انگریزوں کو لڑنے کے لیے حلاق  
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# چوہدری حسین احمد کی زیر صدارت لاہور میں WPSA نادران زون کا خصوصی اجلاس

اجلاس میں سائنس دانوں میں گولڈ میڈل دینے گئے پولٹری کے کاروبار اور سائنس کو ترقی دینے کیلئے خصوصی لائحہ عمل تیار کیا جائے طلبہ کی فلاح و بہبود پر بھی کام کیا جائے گا صدر کا خطاب



## کلیہ بہیطاری زرعی یونیورسٹی فیصل آباد میں پولٹری میں خواتین کے کردار اور WPSA کی تنظیم کے بارے میں سیمینار

ڈاکٹر چائلرس پروفیسر ڈاکٹر ظفر اقبال رند ساوا، ڈین پروفیسر ڈاکٹر ظفر اقبال قریشی، ڈاکٹر خالد محمود شوق، ڈاکٹر ناصر مختار، ڈاکٹر فرحان فاروق، ڈاکٹر تین ظہیر، ڈاکٹر طلحہ خالد نے خطاب کیا

دنیا بھر میں خواتین ویٹیرین 56 فیصد ہیں، پاکستان میں بھی خواتین کے کردار کو اجاگر کرنے کی ضرورت ہے، صدر رومن ونگ ڈاکٹر فریحہ خالد کا خطاب



فیصل آباد (ڈان) خصوصی اجلاس 12 دسمبر کو زرعی یونیورسٹی فیصل آباد کے کیمپس میں منعقد ہوا۔ اس موقع پر ڈاکٹر ظفر اقبال قریشی، ڈاکٹر خالد محمود شوق، ڈاکٹر ناصر مختار، ڈاکٹر فرحان فاروق، ڈاکٹر تین ظہیر، ڈاکٹر طلحہ خالد نے خطاب کیا۔ ان کے خطاب میں انہوں نے پولٹری میں خواتین کی اہمیت اور ان کے کردار کو اجاگر کرنے کی ضرورت پر زور دیا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پولٹری میں خواتین کی شمولیت نہ صرف ان کی معاشی حالت کو بہتر بنائے گا بلکہ ان کی تعلیم اور ترقی کے لیے بھی ایک اچھا موقع فراہم کرے گا۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پولٹری میں خواتین کی شمولیت کے لیے حکومت اور سائنس دانوں کی مدد کی ضرورت ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پولٹری میں خواتین کی شمولیت کے لیے حکومت اور سائنس دانوں کی مدد کی ضرورت ہے۔ انہوں نے کہا کہ پولٹری میں خواتین کی شمولیت کے لیے حکومت اور سائنس دانوں کی مدد کی ضرورت ہے۔

ڈاکٹر چائلرس پروفیسر ڈاکٹر ظفر اقبال رند ساوا، ڈین پروفیسر ڈاکٹر ظفر اقبال قریشی، ڈاکٹر خالد محمود شوق، ڈاکٹر ناصر مختار، ڈاکٹر فرحان فاروق، ڈاکٹر تین ظہیر، ڈاکٹر طلحہ خالد نے خطاب کیا

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## PAKISTAN CHINA ACADEMIA- RESEARCH COOPERATION ESPECIALLY IN THE FIELD OF AGRICULTURE WILL BE FURTHER STRENGTHENED FOR THE DEVELOPMENT AND PROSPERITY: CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO PAKISTAN YAO JING

Faisalabad: Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Yao Jing on Tuesday said that Pakistan China academia-research cooperation especially in the field of agriculture will be further strengthened for the development and prosperity.

During his visit to University of Agriculture Faisalabad, he performed the groundbreaking ceremony of Modern Confucius Institute and addressed the ongoing Entomological congress. He said that the agriculture is the foundation of nation economy. He added 40 years ago, when they opened their reforms, they started with agriculture and now they are feeding the largest population of 1.4 billion people. Whereas, due to agricultural intervention, Pakistan was also providing food to 200 people. Framework of agreement on agriculture will be finalized during the coming visit of Prime Minister of Pakistan to China. The working groups in this regards have also been constituted. He said still, we have a lot of space to expand our agricultural ties. Discussing Ongoing and future projects, he said that Agriculture Display Center may be set up at the University



for technological transfer and welfare of rural population. He said that they will increase scholarship cooperation, and students exchange for the university. He lauded the measures being taken on the part of the university for the development and prosperity of the country. On the occasion, Memorandum of Understandings of University of Agriculture, Faisalabad with Institute of Plant Protection and Soil Science, Hubei Academy of Agricultural Sciences, China and another MoU with Zhejiang University were signed to collaborate in the area of academia and research. UAF Vice Chancellor Dr. Zafar Iqbal Randhawa said that the university had been

said that China Pakistan Economic Corridor and One Belt One Road were hallmarks steps that will bring revolutions in the region. He added that the present government of Pakistan had been putting the special attention on the agriculture. He said that strengthened agriculture ties between the both countries will help out to increase the poverty and fight the challenges. UAF Dean Faculty of Agriculture Dr. Muhammad Aslam said that Pakistan was exporting the agricultural products worth billions of rupees. We have to work on the techniques to increase productivity and pest management techniques.

Confucius Institute Vice Chairman Dr. Ashfaq Chatha said that the university had produced hundreds of the students in the Chinese languages under CI. He said that we have to joint collaborated efforts for the uplift of the agriculture sector. Chinese Consul General (CCG) in Lahore Long Dingbiao; Chairman Entomology Dr. Mansoor Ull Hassan Sahi, Dr. Waseem Akram, Dr. Abid Ali, Dr. Waqas Wakeel and other notables also spoke.

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## UNIVERSITY OF PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES (IPS) ORGANISED PHARMACONVENTION TO PROMOTE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ACADEMIA AND PHARMACEUTICAL SECTOR.



Lahore: The Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences of the University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (UVAS) Lahore organised Pharma convention to promote the relationship between academia and pharmaceutical sector here at City Campus Lahore on Thursday.

UVAS Vice-Chancellor Prof. Dr. Talat Naseer Pasha chaired the inauguration session of the Pharmacoventure while UVAS Pro Vice-Chancellor Prof. Dr. Masood Rabbani, Director IPS Dr. Farzana Chowdhary, Associate Prof. Dr. Tahir Mahmood Khan, CEOs from many pharmaceutical industries along with delegates from Drug Regulatory Authority of Pakistan and Heads of Pakistan Pharmacists association were also present in this event. While addressing the inauguration ceremony, VC Prof. Dr. Talat Naseer Pasha said that it is directly needed to working jointly of academia with the industries for the development of country. He emphasized on academia and industries collaboration which is necessary for the capacity building and enhancing skills of young students for their bright future. He said UVAS working closely with livestock, poultry and dairy industry and focus on problem solving research by using its knowledge and train manpower to solve different issues of industries. He also lauded the organizers of pharmacoventure to arranged successful event in UVAS. Prof. Pasha along with VC Prof. Masood Rabbani and Dr. Farzana Ch. distributed shields among the representatives of different pharmaceutical industries. Dr. Tahir Mahmood Khan spoke about the objectives of the event and different activities. He said such events are necessary for learning innovative knowledge from other pharmacy institutions and pharmacy professionals. Dr. Farzana prescribed the vote of thanks and appreciated the participation of representative come from pharmaceutical industries, students and faculty member to make this pharmacoventure successful. Later Ms. Farzana Chowdhary along with VC Prof. Dr. Talat Naseer Pasha inaugurated the Pharmacoventure 2019 while a large number of industry representatives, UVAS faculty members and students were present on the occasion. Total 28 pharmaceutical companies set up their stalls and displayed their products and brochures. Prof. Dr. Talat Naseer Pasha took a round of the stalls and talked to company representatives and students.

Daylong pharmacoventure comprised of poster & models competitions on undergraduate and postgraduate level and a quiz competition at undergraduate level. In which a talk between academia and industry held for strengthen the bond and provide a platform for communication between pharmacy institutes and pharmaceutical industries.

The objective of pharmacoventure was to develop partnership between Academia and Pharmaceutical industries, introduce creative ideas through poster competition and showcase the innovations in pharmaceutical industries of Pakistan. The pharmacoventure was also aimed to create professional harmony and coordination between the pharmacy institutions of Pakistan with the interaction together in research and health care services in a concerted and integrated manner.

## CCP IMPOSES PKR 5 MILLION PENALTY ON UNIVERSITY FOR DECEPTIVE MARKETING PRACTICES

Islamabad: The Competition Commission of Pakistan (CCP) has passed an order imposing a penalty of PKR 5 Million on the University of Management and Technology (UMT) for making false claims regarding its ranking and accreditation in violation of Section 10 of the Competition Act, 2010.

On receipt of information, CCP conducted an enquiry to ascertain whether the university has violated the Competition Law. The enquiry concluded that UMT has made multiple deceptive claims in its prospectus and other promotional material regarding its ranking and accreditation just to make profits by luring new students into taking admission in the university. Some of the false claims were: "Top 10 in South Asia and best accredited in Pakistan", "UMT School of Business and Economics (SBE)



is the only business school in Pakistan that has SAQS Accreditation by the Association of Management Development Institutions in South Asia (AMDISA)", "UMT is also at the top as per HEC ranking in the General Category (medium sized) of private sector institutions in Punjab in a row since last year", "Ranked as 2nd best by HEC\* and Top 10 in South Asia", and "...the best ranked and best accredited School of Business and Economics (SBE) at the University of Management and Technology."

making deceptive claims. CCP's Prosecutor who assisted the bench referred to a similar example from the United States of America where a federal judge finalized the \$25 million settlement between President Trump and students of his now shuttered Trump University for making false claims regarding its status. In view of the UMT's commitment to compliance and unconditional apology, the bench imposed a penalty of PKR 5 Million and directed it to refrain from indulging in any form of deceptive marketing practices in the future. CCP is mandated under the Competition Act to ensure free competition in all spheres of commercial and economic activity, to ensure economic efficiency and to protect consumers from anti-competitive practices including deceptive marketing.

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# UNDERSTANDING HORSE BEHAVIOR

AWAIS JAVAID

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DVM, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad....

Awais Javaid

We classify a good tempered horse as obedient, easy to train, courageous, intelligent, confident and calm. It must be easy for handling and free from vices. Therefore, it is important to judge a horse before buying it. Compatibility of the horse with your temperament is also worthy. As it is noticed that opposite temperament and personalities are more compatible. For instance nervous horses need a rider who stays calm and does not excite them. Temperament also depicts discipline of a horse like hunters, jumpers need courage and willingness to perform while children ponies need to be gentle and obedient.

lent but not quiet like mentioned above. Anxious horses are hard to control and are safe only for the experienced and knowledgeable horsemen. As compared to the other horses their capability of performance is higher but they get excited easily. They can improve their temperament with age and good training. They are flight and damage surroundings whenever they see unfamiliar or threatening objects. Nervous horses are the extreme forms of anxious horses. They are easily frightened by even a minor stimulus like a walking cat or a dog etc. They try to escape from the place quickly and in doing so they may hurt themselves from bushes and fences etc. They may also hurt other horses by biting and kicking them but most importantly they can cause permanent injuries or even death to the riders. They are not kept in paddocks and are usually separated in stalls. Thus, they are not only difficult to train but are also expensive to associate with.



Like humans, horses can also be labelled with some personalities. It is known as anthropomorphism. It must not be considered as a whole as it can lead to expectations of the owner from their horses that would annoy them later during training. Loosey horses can be classified in following personalities:

keep. Horse whisperer rather than a horseman is recommended for treating such horses. Many persons who have studied behavioral equine sciences and have relevant experience in it treat such horses. Stubborn horses are dull and hard to train as they disobey and on punishment they become furious and more stubborn. Such horses must be trained with care and indirect learning techniques especially by giving



Quiet horses seldom take interest in their surroundings and are sluggish. They are good for rental stables and beginner riders. Simply they do not bother what is going on around them. Interested horses although show interest in the environment around them but they seldom respond to the stimulus with sudden impulsive movements. They show response by minor responses like ear movements etc. They are easy to train and in the past were extensively used in cavalry. They are good for intermediate riders. They are willing to perform and do not shy or escape. A horse must be si-

# ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE: CAUSES AND MEASURES TO OVERCOME IT

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The use of antibiotics in Pakistan has been increased by 65% during the year 2000-2015. Since the introduction of antibiotics in medicine in 1940s, they have now been central to modern healthcare. Their role has diversified from treating fatal infections to prevent infections in surgical patients, protecting the cancer and immunocompromised patients. Intensification of production from food producing animals to fulfill the increasing demand of protein is leading to greater use of antibiotics as growth promoters in livestock sector. Second when the treatable infections become difficult to treat, the costs to healthcare facilities and patient mortality may rise, with costs to both individuals and society. Decreasing antibiotic efficacy has risen from being a minor problem to a global threat.

The problem was developed in 1937, first commercially available antibiotic. Soon after its development its resistance was reported in late 1930s. Prior to that, in 1928, Alexander Fleming discovered the first antibiotic, penicillin. It took more than a decade to introduce against bacterial infections as a treatment. The introduction of penicillin was indicative of the beginning of what was called the "golden age" of antibiotics. First case of penicillin resistance was identified against *Staphylococcus aureus* during 1940. Between 1940 and 1960, most of the antibiotic classes, used as medicines today, were discovered and introduced to the market. After a short time, penicillin resistance became a major clinical problem. During 1955, 13% of common infections with *Staphylococcus aureus* became resistant to penicillin. In 1988, this rose up to 91%. Today, penicillin is no longer recommended as the first line of therapy against *Staphylococcus aureus* infections.

There was a need for developing new antibiotics that will have efficacy against *Staphylococcus aureus* that has developed resistance against penicillin. Hence, methicillin was appeared as an alternative to penicillin in 1960 and it showed good results against staphylococcal infections. But, just two years of its development, methicillin resistance was

identified against staphylococcal infections especially in case of *Staphylococcus aureus*. The situation became worse and critical in 1965, when a new case of penicillin resistance appeared against *Pseudomonas*. According to a study published by C. Lee Ventola in Pharmacy and Therapeutics journal that approximately 11,285 deaths per year in the United States are caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA). It is larger than annual AIDS deaths in the United States.

Resistance of tetracycline was identified in 1959 just after nine years of its introduction in clinics. In 1953, erythromycin was discovered and it has been used as a good alternative to penicillin for many years. However, resistance of erythromycin was appeared against streptococci in 1968 and in 1970s, known as erythromycin resistance streptococci.

After several year gap, an antibiotic belongs to cephalosporin group was introduced in 2010. Ceftriaxone is a broad-spectrum cephalosporin. It is currently under human clinical investigation for the treatment of complicated skin and skin-structure infections (cSSSI), including those caused by methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) and community-acquired pneumonia (CAP). Ceftriaxone resistant staphylococci was also identified in 2011.

In short, most of the antibiotics become resistant against *Staphylococcus aureus* and many other groups of bacteria. During 2009, Ceftriaxone (third generation cephalosporin) showed resistant against *Staphylococcus aureus*.

Due to the resistance of these super bugs against various antibiotics, we are now in pre-antibiotic era, where a minor infection may cause thousands of deaths. The issue of antibiotic resistance is increasing day by day. It is mainly due to overuse and misuse of antibiotics in humans and food producing animals. Moreover, over-prescribing antibiotics for problems caused by viruses e.g. flu, fever etc. which antibiotics are unfit to treat, contributes towards global threat i.e. antibiotic resistance. Failure to complete the prescribed antibiotic regimen for a bacterial infection is

another common cause of the development of antibiotic resistance. Antibiotic resistance has a direct relationship with antibiotic consumption i.e. as the volume of antibiotics used increases, the probability of antibiotic-resistant population of bacteria to compete for survival at the bacterium level increases. From 2000 to 2015, the consumption of antibiotics has drastically increased especially in low and middle income countries. This fact was presented by Eli Y. Klein from Center for Disease Dynamics, Economics & Policy, Washington DC in the proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences (PNAS) that bases on antibiotic sales data of 76 countries, India, China and Pakistan were on the top for highest usage of antibiotics belonging to low and middle income groups. During 2000 to 2015, antibiotics consumption become double in India and went up 79% in China. In case of Pakistan, its usage has increased by 65%.

The rapidly increasing human population has increased the strain on production of animal protein. To enhance the production, farmers are moving towards and adopting intensive agricultural practices including the extensive and irrational use of antibiotics as growth promoters. According to an analysis the use of antibiotics in the livestock are estimated to be 80,000 tons in year 2016, globally. This figure is supposed to elevate to 105,000 tons by 2030 in order to fulfill the requirements of human population which is estimated to reach 8.5 billion by that time. Recently a few studies have surfaced suggesting that the growth promoters have minute effect on the growth of animals.

There are many reasons that account for now a day's antibiotic resistance. Most common reasons include:

1. **Misuse of antibiotics**  
Misuse of antibiotics is the most common reason of antibiotic resistance. Sometimes patient use antibiotics without even asking the doctor or take antibiotics for minor infections. This makes the bacteria resistant. Misuse of antibiotics must be avoided.
2. **Self-diagnosis and administration of antibiotics**

Self-diagnosis must be avoided. Parents give their kids antibiotics for common cough/flu/throat infections. Such uncheck administration of improper antibiotics make bacteria strong.

3. **Improper diagnosis of infection and prescription of antibiotics**  
Sometimes doctor couldn't diagnose the infection properly and advise the antibiotics. This again harms the natural gut flora.
4. **Patients don't follow prescribed schedule of antibiotics properly**  
Patients don't complete the timely schedule of prescribed antibiotics. This is the biggest reason for emerging antibacterial resistance.
5. **Uncontrolled use of antibiotics in agriculture and livestock**

Now a day's farmers are using antibiotics as growth promoters to their farm animals. It is thought as that treating livestock with such supplements increase the yield of animals and good quality of product. Such meat when ingested by humans may transfer resistant bacteria.

6. **Poor hygiene and sanitation control**  
The agricultural use of antibiotics also affects the environmental micro-biome. Animals excrete in water cause many epidemics. Poor sanitation and intake of contaminated water again transfer mutagenic and resistant bacteria.
7. **Availability of few new antibiotics**

From many decades we are using the same antibiotics. Now bacteria have been adapted to these antibiotics. There is a need of investment and funding for the development of new antibiotics. To overcome the incidence of antibiotic resistance, avoid its misuse. Maintain hygienic environment. Aspects of conditions of hospitals must be improved. Only take antibiotics when prescribed by the doctor. Pharmaceutical companies should be encouraged to invest in health care to develop new antibiotics. Avoid sub-therapeutic use of antibiotics in agriculture and livestock. There must be strict laws against misuse of antibiotics in agriculture and livestock and to ensure the political dedication to control the hazard of antibiotic resistance.

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# SYNERGISTIC EFFECT OF VACCINATION AND BOTANICALS TO HALT COCCIDIOSIS IN POULTRY

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Poultry zone is playing a key role in conquering hindrance between demand and meat protein supply in all over the world. Similarly, in Pakistan poultry industry is blooming progressively. Currently, poultry sector yields about 750 billion rupee per annum in Pakistan (Pakistan poultry Association 2018). On the contrary, poultry farming is facing numerous losses due to prevalence of diseases just due to cracks in management practices.

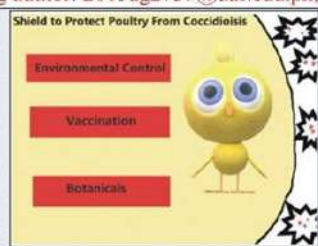
Coccidiosis is one of them. Coccidiosis is parasitic disease caused by seven species of *Eimeria*, each has its predilection site, prevalence, immunogenicity and pathogenicity (Rose and 1980). Only in US poultry, annually coccidiosis causes 127 million dollars and similar losses are caused worldwide (Chapman, 2014). Coccidiosis is known as expensive parasitic disease because it decreases production, malabsorption of nutrients due to massive damages of villi of intestine.

In broiler life, body is under development mainly skeletal structure, immune system and gastro intestinal system is being developed as compared to muscles so early infection may show less effect on final product because birds will have time to recover, but *Eimeria* infection in final weeks leads to bulk of economic losses. Secondly, the background of host genetics that how quickly immune response is developed against infection. Moreover, secondary bacterial or viral infection ultimately leave dreadful results in flock.

Methods generally used to overcome coccidiosis infection include management control, synthetic chemical drugs and immune stimulants (Blake and Tomley, 2014; Chapman, 2014). Management control means adaptation of optimum hygiene like removal of wet or caked litter by new dry one or maintenance of temperature, ventilation and humidity because *Eimeria* oocysts grow in wet conditions having suitable temperature and ventilation. Other management practices include provision of optimum space and numbers of feeders and waterers to birds to stop overcrowding and making tight biosecurity ultimately reduce *Eimeria* Coccidiosis, but due to loop holes in biosecurity measures and management in poultry shed coccidiosis become endemic worldwide including Pakistan (Abbasi et al., 2018; Shalazad et al., 2012). Just to minimize the infection load, different prophylactic medications

are used in feed, ultimately it results in the development of drug resistant in *Eimeria* strains. Levine discovered Sulphanilamide as a first anticoccidial in 1939 (Levine, 1939) but its extensive use leads to Sulphanilamide resistant strains of *Eimeria* in several parts. It was reported first, in Brazil (Kawazoe and DeFolito, 1964) and nowadays it has been reported in many countries including Pakistan (Abbasi et al., 2008). At the end of every flock, as cleaning of house is the prerequisite of cleaning protocols but if any Oocyst remains in the house it will definitely infect consecutive flock and equipped with some immunity to that salts which used previously (A.N. Vermeulen et al., 2001). Likewise, food authorities of many countries banned slaughtering of birds until medication withdrawal period completes, which leads to infection surge in the flock before slaughtering. In this scenario, vaccination and side by side use of in-feed botanicals is

one of the best ways to control drug resistant strains in the shed. Protective immunity will develop in the birds after more than one consecutive infections of *Eimeria* parasites in lower number (Joyner and Norton, 1973; Long et al., 1986). Some vaccination preparing compounds isolate species of *Eimeria* for many years in laboratory from the drug exposure and they are sensitive to all anticoccidials (H.D. Chapman, T.K. Jeffers, 2014). Currently, live vaccination spray is performed on the one day old chick which has ionophores tolerant strains so these drug sensitive strains overcome the drug resistant strains and their population can be easily control by chemotherapy. On the flip side, chemotherapy still has its withdrawal issues and chances of development of drug resistant strains are still there. The substitute of this synthetic chemotherapy can be plant extracts which are anti-coccidial in nature due to flavonoids, phenolics



present in them inhibit oxidation by the activation of some enzymes just like catalase, glutathione peroxidase and superoxide dismutase (Abbasi et al., 2015), also increase cellular immunity as well as humoral immunity which is healthy for human consumption and thus minimize the development of drug resistant strains for future also. (J. Kostadinovic et al., 2016). Botanicals have essential oils which show anti-coccidial activity (Si et al., 2006). Botanicals and their essential oils are cheap and easily available to consumer and are environment friendly and safe (Blache et al., 2008). Botanical extracts and their essential oils can be used as anti-bacterial as well as anti-protozoal due to anti-oxidants present in them (Levik et al., 2011; Oliveira et al., 2013). Many plants have been proved for their anti-coccidial activity i.e. *Beta vulgaris* (Chakraborty et al., 2014), *Carica papaya* (Pepito), *Pinus radiata* bark (Cheer ka sak) (De





# Veterinary News & Views

Faisalabad

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## A "SPRING FESTIVAL 2019" WAS ORGANIZED BY INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF PUNJAB LAHORE

A "Spring Festival 2019" was organized by Institute of Agricultural Sciences, University of Punjab under the laudable supervision of Dr. Muhammad Shafiq, (Assistant Prof. Horticulture) at IAGS, PU, Lahore. Prof. Dr. M. Saleem Haider Director IAGS (PU), Mr. Babar Raja (Chairman Agri Tourism Development Corporation of Pakistan), Mr. Shoaib Afzal Malik (CEO SA Gardens), Tariq Tanveer (Founder Agri Tourism Development Corporation of Pakistan) along with faculty, admin staff and students of IAGS sessions inaugurated the Spring Festival 2019. The event was sponsored by SA Gardens. Large number of Floriculture lovers, stall exhibitors, competition participants, guests, faculty members, admin, staff and students participated in the event and exhibited their full interest. Stall exhibitors and Competitors marvelously displayed their passion for Agriculture by displaying a variety of landscape models, Colorscape designs, Microbial art, Floral Arrangements, Salad Gardening, Photography, Painting, Sketching and Sustainable Farm Design models. Students from all over Pakistan wholeheartedly participated in cultural



performances and skits to highlight the importance of such festivals in bringing the nation together. Mr. Babar Raja delivered special address on "Importance of promoting Agri Tourism in Pakistan". Dr. Shahzad Basra emphasized the role of Agri Entrepreneurship for the success of national Agriculture. Prof. Dr. M. Saleem Haider and Mr. Babar Raja participated as chief guests. At the end, Ass. Prof. Dr. Muhammad Shafiq, Mr. Babar Raja, Dr. Shahzad Basra and Mr. Tariq Tanveer distributed certificates among participants and organizers. While addressing at the occasion speakers highlighted the importance of Spring Festival and thanked the faculty members, college admin, sponsors and students for organizing this



beautiful event and extended special thanks to Meritorious Prof. Dr. Niaz Ahmad Akhtar (Vice Chancellor, PU, Lahore) for supporting this event.

## CHICK DAY 2019

This year Ceva Animal Health Indonesia brought the topic "The Recipe for Success" for CHICK DAY 2019. More than 190 participants involved, including integrators, independent broiler farmers, marketing DCC, and hatcheries. Our guest speaker, Prof. Dr. Lenny van Erp-van der Koij from HAS University gave insight about Smart Poultry Farming.



Field experts from Ceva Animal Health shared their knowledge and findings on broiler farming.

\* Current Offer and Limitation on Fighting ND and IB by Ayatullah M. Nadeem  
\* New Concept on Fighting ND and IB by Pascal Paulet  
Transamine Insights: The Recipe for Success by Jessica Lee  
\* Hatchery Modernization by Chaleemul Skulphuk  
The level of engagement was high where a healthy exchange of ideas and opinions was observed.

## NISHAT DAIRY ALL SET TO GIVE MILK PROCESSING GIANTS A RUN FOR THEIR MONEY

MUNAWAR HASAN

Faisalabad: Pakistan's dairy market is going to witness an intense competition next year as Nishat Dairy (Pvt) Ltd is poised to launch premium quality milk brand in collaboration with SUTAS, one of Turkey's largest dairy companies. This dairy venture has been established by the Nishat Group, a premier business house of Pakistan having presence in all major sectors including Textiles, Cement, Banking, Insurance, Power Generation, Hotel Business, Agriculture, Dairy and Paper Products. Established in 2011, some 104km from provincial capital Lahore in the heart of Punjab province, 165-acre Nishat Dairy has slowly and steadily emerged as one of the main producers of milk. But the management does not consider it as a distinction. Rather, the company takes pride in associating with production of premium quality milk having least bacteria count, which has been made possible at an end-to-end, fully integrated, near-energy-neutral and most innovative dairy farm. Huzam Jalal, general manager Nishat Dairy Pvt Ltd, while talking to a group of journalists during visit to the farms the other day, said: "With primary focus on quality pasteurized milk products, we are in the process of giving final touches to our product portfolio, which will hopefully be on

shelves next year". "It is a 50:50 investment partnership both by Turkish and Nishat Group." Two to three places had been identified to set up the milk processing plants, which could be near Lahore or adjacent to the Nishat dairy farm, Jalal said and added: "We are also in process of acquiring plant machinery and other equipment". To a question, he said the total investment on launching milk brand would be nearly Rs1.5-2 billion. In sheer contrast to what many other players do, he observed, Nishat dairy truly wanted to sell what they were producing here. He claimed that many products being sold in the market as fresh milk in fact were a diluted form of milk to say the least. "We don't want to add any preservative, additives, stabiliser or dry milk in fresh pure liquid milk," Jalal said. He said that UHT products could also be added to the product profile but no decision had yet been taken in this regard. Coming to the dairy farm, he said at present there were a total 5,700 cows in the dairy out of which 2,700 are producing milk, while by the end of this year this number would cross 3,000-mark. He said currently these cows were producing 80,000 liters of milk per day and all were either of Australian origin or Dutch. "We are presently

selling our milk to Nestle and Olgiers," Jalal disclosed. Nishat dairy official further said imported dry milk posed the biggest challenge to growth of Pakistani dairy industry despite the fact that government had increased duty on its import to some extent. The local dairy farmers were not finding it feasible to sell milk at the cost being offered by main players. In these challenging circumstances, he said this is the right time that Nishat dairy entered the next phase i.e., launching own premier milk products. "Our marketing plan revolves around production of quality milk. All of our efforts at Nishat dairy farms have been to make sure production of premium quality of milk," Jalal said. He claimed that the Turkish group was bigger than Nestle Pakistan and its collaboration would help provide Pakistani consumers better milk products. Jalal further said now they had many cows, which were born here and they were performing well in the local climate. He said that the farm used to keep female cows and sell the males. "Now we have also decided to sell these locally born foreign origin animals with mere milk yield to the local farmers from next year," he added. Regarding fodder requirements of the huge dairy farm, he said, Nishat Dairy

met the fodder needs by buying corn from farmers of Chakwal and surrounding area. "We pay these farmers in a systematic way and that is why they are eager to sell their produce to our farms. We have our own modern farm of fodders under the supervision of Louis Lategan, the farm manager," Jalal said. He said their main requirements of Alfalfa, a protein rich fodder were met from our own farms. The innovative precision agriculture techniques like micro irrigation help us produce high yielding fodder including Rhode grass with minimal use of water, he said. Talking about meeting energy needs of the dairy farm, Jalal said, "We have set up one of the pioneering solar PV plants under net metering arrangement." In winter months, being self-sufficient in power generation, we used to sell surplus electricity to power distribution company. The peak generation from clean energy from solar plants hovers around 8.5mw," Jalal said. To a question about manure management, he said, "We use farm manure as a bio fertilizer. We are also planning to process it into granular form with the help of Chinese technology. Every resource and by products of the farm are being efficiently used to increase productivity," he observed.

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## TWO DAY PAINTING COMPETITION AND EXHIBITION WAS ORGANIZED AT LAHORE ZOO

Two day Painting Competition and Exhibition was organized at Lahore Zoo. Live Painting session on Day 1 was followed by Exhibition and public pooling on Day 2. Award Ceremony was held on March 04, 2019. Dr. Ajaz Anwar, NCA, Mr. Javed Iqbal and Mr. Rana Zahid were amongst Jury members. Chief Guest, Director General Wildlife and Parks Punjab and Mr. Badar Munir, Honorary Game Warden graced the occasion. Shamsa Kanwal stood first, second position won by Amna Aqeel and third position by Sadia Khalid. Officers from Punjab Wildlife



den graced the occasion. Shamsa Kanwal stood first, second position won by Amna Aqeel and third position by Sadia Khalid. Officers from Punjab Wildlife

and Parks Department, students and faculty members of various Fine Art institutions were present on the occasion. Director General Wildlife and Parks Punjab, Lt. (R) Sohail Ashraf appreciated the efforts of the artist and encouraged them to play role in biodiversity conservation by raising awareness through masses through their art.

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## UAF SYNDICATE FAILS TO DECIDE IMPORTANT ISSUES

BY SALEEM MUBARAK

Faisalabad: The University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, could not take up important issues like timescale promotion of BPS faculty, upgrade of lower staff, annual increments to faculty and extension of faculty on tenure track system in its syndicate meeting on March 30 as its three members walked out on the ground that the acting vice-chancellor was not authorized to convene the meeting. Through a letter, the four members MPA Ali Akhtar, Dr. Sajid Khan, Dr. Ijaz Bhatti and Mubashir Ijaz (later three are faculty members of the UAF), sent a letter to acting VC Dr. Zafar Iqbal on March 29, questioning convening of the syndicate meeting. According to them, Dr. Iqbal's appointment as pro-

vice chancellor (PVC) was suspended on Dec 24 last by the Lahore High Court. Later, the Supreme Court allowed him to continue as PVC and directed the high court to decide the case as early as possible. The next hearing of the case is today (Tuesday). The LHC had ruled on March 13 last that the government shall appoint a regular VC within 18 days of the release of the certified copy of the judgment. As such the deadline started on March 21. In the same judgment, all petitioners were fined Rs50,000 each and your (VC) name is clearly mentioned in the decision. We have good reasons to believe that you will float agenda items on the table which can have lasting consequences for the sanctity of this uni-

versity. The syndicate decisions taken earlier with you in chair are also questionable. Your current actions are bound to create unrest for the future regular administration of this university and for the government at large," the letter of syndicate members reads. Commenting on the situation, Academic Staff Association President Asim Jamshed termed it a worst example of caste-based bias when four members of a clan tried to sabotage the syndicate meeting on March 30. He said the syndicate members gave some baseless points to postpone the meeting. These four members had earlier tried to get stay order against the meeting from the LHC but failed. During the meeting, he said

they walked out to break quorum however, a member from the Punjab government joined the meeting before it was adjourned. He said staff and faculty were very much perturbed as important agenda items could not be taken up. He claimed that main factor behind all this was former VC Dr. Iqbal Ahmed. Responding, Dr. Ahmed said there was no limit to lies. Unfortunately the so-called ASA is biased and party to the destruction of this university. He said the ASA president had filed petition to block the appointment of regular VC and university was suffering under an illegal PVC. Dawn contacted the four syndicate members for their version but they remained silent.

## EXPLORING NUTRITIONAL POTENTIALS OF MORINGA OLEIFERA (SUHANJANA) AS A POULTRY FEED INGREDIENT

AUTHOR: SYED KALEEM UL HASSAN



Livestock industry has its importance socially, economically and nutritionally for nations worldwide, not only because it is a major means of livelihood for a majority population but it also has good contribution to national gross domestic product (GDP). Animal protein intake is low in underdeveloped countries. Minimum recommended protein intake per capita is 70 gram out of which 50% (35 gram) should come from animal source. Chicken meat and eggs are the most economic

and easily available animal protein sources around the globe. But poultry sectors in developing countries are facing some problems, one of which is an increase in the cost of feed due to high prices of protein and energy sources. The gradual and rapid increase in Pakistan human population is main constraint of non-availability and increased cost of commonly used conventional feed ingredients for poultry. As poultry industry is the second largest industry in Pakistan, it is need of the time to develop feeding strategies for improving the productivity by offering non-conventional and local feed resources. At the same time it is important to try those non-conventional sources which are abundantly available. Along with others Moringa may be one of the choices to overcome the feed shortage problem to animal feed industry. Moringa oleifera is locally called as, Suanhjana and it is abundantly available in southern parts of Punjab province of Pakistan. Almost every part has its significance in some way but leaves, flowers and immature pods can be a part of our diet and in those areas where it has widely cultivated, locals used it regularly in their traditional diet. The present study was planned to explore the nutritional importance of local varieties of Moringa oleifera and its utilization in poultry feeding. Experiments were conducted by Mr. Syed Kaleem Ul Hassan under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Anjum Khalique in Ravi campus, University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Pattoki. There were three trials conducted in broilers using leaves and seed meal in feed and the third one was seed meal treated water with commercial feed. The findings of present

study suggested that dietary inclusion of leaf meal at 15% and seed meal at 10% proved more appropriate in gaining weight with better feed efficiency. Seed meal at 4 gram per liter of drinking water resulted in significantly improved water quality parameters including pH, hardness, TDS and coliform bacteria and made the water suitable for poultry birds. From the results a conclusion can be raised that Moringa oleifera leaf meal and seed meal are a good protein sources. It can be used in broiler diets to achieve better results and at the same time can reduce the load on costly conventional raw materials. Moringa seed meal ability to be used as natural coagulant is also unique. It works equally well as commercial coagulants to treat hard water as a disinfectant and for removing heavy metals in drinking water.

## WHALE FOUND WASHED ASHORE ON GWADAR BEACH

By Faiza Ilyas in Karachi & Behram Baloch in Gwadar

A 34-FOOT-LONG whale that washed ashore dead on the beach in Gwadar two days ago was quickly buried by municipal workers on Tuesday afternoon before its body could be examined by experts, sources told Dawn.



"Perhaps the efficiency shown in burying the foul smelling decomposed body was due to close proximity of the carcass to a security check post," they said. There were conflicting claims about the whale's identity: the World Wide Fund for Nature Pakistan (WWF-P) reported it as the calf of a blue whale while a marine biologist working with the Gwadar Development Authority identified it as a Bryde's whale. The assessment was based on different pictures of the whale apparently taken by security personnel. Reportedly, no fisheries department official has visited the site despite getting information about the incident. "We confirmed that it's a calf of the blue whale after sharing its picture with other experts, said Mohammad Moazzam Khan, a representative of the WWF-P and also the president of the Pakistan Whales and Dolphins Society. The cetacean, he said, was already buried before the WWF-P team could reach there. "There are different speculations about how it died. I believe that it died after getting entangled in a fishing net," Mr. Khan said, arguing that there was no evidence of a ship strike. The WWF-P team, he said, had dug the burial site and took some meat samples which would be shared with international experts for DNA analysis. He said that fishermen searching for ambergris in the whale's stomach damaged the carcass but couldn't find any since the precious solid waxy substance was only found in the intestines of a sperm whale. A dead specimen of the same species, according to Mr. Khan, was found floating in 2014 in the Khaddi creek, about 39 kilometres southeast of Karachi. "A giant blue whale was spotted along with its baby off Churna Island, Balochistan, last year. That was the first live sighting of the blue whale," Mr. Khan said. The species is listed as endangered in the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) Red List and its global population today stands at around 10,000 to 25,000. However, Abdur Rahim, assistant director environment of the GDA and also a marine biologist, was of the opinion that it was an adult Bryde's whale. "I confirmed this identification with my foreign colleagues. Both blue whale and Bryde's whale belong to the family of baleen whales, also called toothless whales, and there are minor differences in their features," he explained.

He said he didn't get any information about fishermen damaging the carcass. "The carcass was old, perhaps three days to a week. It apparently washed ashore on Monday night and was spotted on Tuesday morning. Nothing could be said conclusively about the whale's death," he said, adding that a Bryde's whale was found dead two years ago in Gwadar. All cetacean species are protected under Sindh and Balochistan laws and all whales fall in the Appendix I category of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora. According to experts, cetaceans are significant since these mammals are key species in the ecosystem. They reflect the number and diversity of fish stocks and are indicators of a healthy ecosystem. The first-ever baseline study on the marine cetaceans found in Pakistan's waters was made public in 2008. The whales recorded during this study included Bryde's whale, Cuvier's beaked whale, the fin whale, the sperm whale and the well-known hump-backed whale.

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## MOHAMMAD YAQOOB BHATTI

His illustrious career included serving as Secretary of Food and Agriculture in the Pakistan government and founding Big Bird Poultry Breeders Ltd

Article written by Ahmad Saeed Khan Bar ET law  
Grand son of Dr Muhammad Yaqoob Bhatti now in USA

Mohammad Yaqoob Bhatti passed away on March 22, 2019 in Lahore, Pakistan. He was born in British India on March 19, 1929. In between those two dates, he lived a full life, served his country, traveled the world, provided endless support, care, and attention to his family.

His illustrious career included serving as Secretary of Food and Agriculture in the Pakistan government and founding Big Bird Poultry Breeders Ltd. In the 1950s, he studied at a United States Department of Agriculture grant at Louisiana State University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He spoke fondly of his time there. He was well-mannered and well-spoken. He was a voracious reader and consumer of knowledge. He lived a life of discipline and full of rituals. He ate, exercised, studied, and slept at the same time every day, often down to the minute. One of his rituals was changing a manual wall calendar, which he did every night before bed until his health deteriorated.



Years ago, I observed him sweat particularly, bothersome houseflies with a fly-swatter. Instead of disposing of the flies, he would sweep them into a corner. When I asked why, he told me that ants would come from a hole in the wall and take away what was left of the fly and that they would turn to be able to eat. Simply put, when he was around, everyone ate. Even the ants. Although his beloved wife predeceased him, he derived considerable comfort from the fact that her grave number was the same number as the license plate of his car, as if it were meant to be. In 2014, we discussed at length a subject matter that he had been reading about: the miracle of the Holy Quran. Of particular interest and importance to him was the significance of the number 19, which serves like a code that repeatedly unlocks the text of the Quran.

The number of suras (114) and verses (6346) in the Quran are both divisible by 19. The first and foundational verse of the Quran (Bismillah...) contains 19 Arabic letters. The first and last

revelations each contain 19 words. The singular word for "day" is found in the Quran 365 times. The plural form of "day" appears 30 times. The singular word for "month" is found in the Quran 12 times. The singular and plural forms of "year" appear 19 times.

Various Islamic scholars have applied principles of the ancient field of numerology to the Quran, especially as it pertains to the number 19. The numerical value of this date is achieved by calculating the sum of its individual digits (3 + 2 + 2 + 2 + 0 + 1 + 9) = 19. In the short time since his death, I have derived great comfort from knowing that the answer is 19.

Mohammad Yaqoob Bhatti is survived by 8 children, 22 grandchildren, and 6 great grandchildren. He continues to live in their hearts and minds.

Article written by Ahmad Saeed Khan Bar ET law  
Grand son of Dr Muhammad Yaqoob Bhatti now in USA

"Milk provides essential vitamins such as vitamin D and phosphorus, which are also necessary for stronger bones. It is a great source of B vitamins that are known for supporting energy metabolism and growth. A vital component of a healthy diet, milk, contains vitamin A, which is essential for healthy skin and for a stronger immune system," Dr Lakhani said.

She said milk is usually available in two formats - loose and packaged. Collected from dairy farms, the loose milk is delivered by the milkman to the doorstep as well as sold in milk shops. Contrary to the widespread belief, she said, the loose milk is natural and freshest in terms of taste, it tends to be less unhealthy.

According to a survey by the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences, University of Agriculture, Peshawar, loose milk is a source of various diseases owing to the filthy housing system at dairy farms, unhygienic milking practices, dirty utensils, transportation and water adulteration. In addition

## DAIRY PRICES LIKELY TO RISE; FARMERS EXPECT BETTER BUSINESS IN SUMMER

JAN KHASKHELI

Hyderabad: Summer is a season of hope and business for the milk vendors around the newly developing settlements in Hyderabad city.

Mahmood Arain, from one such settlement believes that summer was quite an exciting season for milk producers. The demand of milk increases for making a variety of ice creams and many other sweetened frozen foods, which people eat in summer as snacks to beat the extreme heat.

"These items generally are not used at a larger scale in winter. Thus, milk producers, as well as milk vendors enjoy summer as they meet the high demand of this produce during the season," he added.

Mahmood, being a traditional milk vendor, has 16 years experience of selling milk. He travels door to door twice a day to sell around 120 kilograms (60kg each in the morning and evening). He confided that sometimes the demand was even 80-100kg twice a day.

Like other milk vendors, he remains punctual when it comes to supplying milk daily even on public holidays, to his valued customers, including local ice cream vendors, dahi and lassi (yogurt) selling shops, and those who prepare a variety of sweetened frozen food items.

He shared several stories about the emerging daily challenges he faced as a milk vendor in this business.

"Wheat straw and green grasses are in short supply," he said, adding that the fodder shortage had increased the problems for the cattle farmers, who were facing huge losses. He predicted that the increasing cost of fodder would soon impact the prices of milk. "The price of milk may go higher very soon," he added.

Presently, though wheat harvest has started and fresh wheat straw began arriving in the fodder markets, prices were still as high as Rs500 to Rs600 per maund. "The price of wheat straw will go up to Rs1,000 or more per maund soon. It will affect the milk prices," Mahmood said.

About the problems faced by milk vendors, he said that even though they bought fresh milk from the cattle farms or commission agents, sometimes it spoiled almost instantly due to the extreme heat, which results in disputes with customers. "We (milk vendors) have to bear this loss," he lamented.

Looking back, he said 22 years ago his family had a cattle farm with 40 buffaloes, and they supplied milk to vendors of neighbouring settlements in the city.

"We migrated from Nawabshah district almost 24 years ago with animals. We built our homes and cattle farm in the open and discarded area in this flourishing city. The business continued till the area was fully developed. Then the residents started crying out against the environmental impacts of the cattle farms," he shared.

The farm was shifted in another nearby area, but sadly, could not continue due to the increasing cost of feed and maintenance of animals. "We realised that the business was shrinking, so the younger members of the family started collecting milk from other cattle farms to supply in different areas," he said, explaining that since then the family had continued the same business, which was going smoothly.

Mahmood is familiar with all the ups and downs of milk production, and also buffalo-raising. According to him, breeding of buffalo mostly starts in the months of October and November. They continue giving milk for eight months. But for business purposes they were useful for four-five months, as after this period the yield begins to fall.

Individual farmers, who have one or two cows or buffaloes in villages, produce five to 10 litres of milk daily. They take their produce to nearby sea stalls and local collection points where milk coming from different areas gets accumulated. Even sometimes, milk of sheep and goats goes at similar prices. During random interviews from milk vendors, it was learned that get questioned by customers about the purity of the milk production.

About the trend of using vaccinations supposed to multiply milk production, milk vendors said that some leading farmers experimentally started using Oxytocin injections for the first time for milk production during 2000. At that time, nobody thought of the impacts of this injection on human health.

Earlier, the vendors said that traders had devices to check the transparency of milk in major markets and collection points in both rural and urban areas, which helped cattle farmers who used to mix water and powder in milk. Those devices were enough to check the authenticity of milk.

However, they said that no device was being used by the traders to check for any harmful impacts of the vaccines, which farmers use to increase production.

Milk vendors admitted that they faced a lot of suspicion from customers, who felt uncertain of the quality of the dairy supply.

There are 70 cattle farms in the newly established cattle colonies in Hyderabad city. Each farm has 30-1,000 cattle heads. Out of these farms, only one farm is of specifically cows, where farmers sell milk to specific consumers. Besides this, there is the older and the largest cattle colony on Tando Mohammad Khan road in the city.

There is a huge network of milk companies and sweet manufacturers, who buy milk from leading cattle farms, but they do not ask milk producers about the use of injections or authenticity of the product.

Despite strict directions by the Supreme Court against the use of Oxytocin injections, cattle farmers continue to use the illegal drug to increase milk production in buffaloes. Despite the Supreme Court ban, the drug is available in the market, though farmers have to now bear the increase in cost.

A large number of farmers in villages near Hyderabad, the second largest city of the province, supply milk by mixing the produce from all the breeds - buffaloes, cow, sheep and goats. Many of these village farmers do not use vaccines and supply organic milk to the market, but they get a lower price for the product.

There is a chain of business in dairy farming where cattle farmers get high-yielding buffaloes from village farmers at a low rent of around Rs8,000-Rs10,000 per month. These commercial farmers keep animals at their farms for five-six months for getting milk, and return the buffaloes when yield falls. Unaware farmers fail to understand the deteriorated health of their animals and the impact they suffered from the vaccines.

Farmers associated with the dairy sector also point to the use of unhygienic and impure fodder for the cattle, which in the long-run impacts the human health. Livestock is considered the main source of livelihood in rural areas of Pakistan. Milk and other dairy products are a major source of nutrition for rural as well as urban population.

Prof Iqbal Kumbhar of Sindh Agriculture University Tandojam pointed out that the government had launched a huge dairy production project in Pakistan aiming to bring white (milk) revolution. But it could not continue due to reasons the authorities know better. He proposes the government to offer incentives to rural farmers to launch small entrepreneurship, with marketing awareness.

"It is the only way out to promote this ignored sector in terms of poor check and monitoring system," the professor added.

## WEEKLY REFLECTIONS: COBWEB OF ECONOMIC CRISES

BY DR ABDUL SABOOR

Not necessarily Pakistan itself but an ordinary Pakistani is surely confronting the challenging situation amidst a series of economic crisis including inflation and unemployment. General business community is weeping, small farmer is creeping in the chase of livelihood, poor women and children are sneezing as if the economy has caught cold. People in public and private services are actually spending their saved money as the purchasing power of their salaries is going down and down.



Dr Abdul Saboor is Professor of Economics and Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, PMAS Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi

It has been noted that in the developing economies where underground commercial and trade patterns are quite high, where political system is substandard and weak, and where the social train has been derailed, even a minute crisis gets aggravated quickly and thus aggravated as the time passes. There are unseen and under-defined mafias both local and of foreign nature which have capacity, connections and tricks to turn the table of such an economy to anywhere. Even the visionary leadership in political fronts is controlled through the creation of such kinds of crises.

Any single crisis, as for example the debt crisis, is not as serious as the associated crisis emerged at its consequence. Even some developed and welfare economies have to face crisis situation. But they develop governance and management system to control the spread of such adversity of one economic sector towards others sectors. They always go for the local solution of such problems. They believe that no crisis is stronger than the intellectual power of local thinkers and policy experts.

Crisis are to be controlled by the state organs rather than these are left at the hands of some mafias and foreign thinkers. They are actually trained to protect their own vested interests and thus to make the situation more adverse in the race of gathering more wealth. There are always some economic players who enjoy the crisis situation for it brings hidden opportunities of tremendous benefits for them. When economy starts speaking their language, they fully reap such benefits though quite oddly, leaving more debris behind. Business rules and commercial regulations thus stand nowhere. This is how we not only prolong the crisis but invite a chunk of other crisis in the attempt of solution of existing crisis.

We can witness that there is a long list of deficit crises leading towards more serious state as the time passes. It is not merely fiscal deficit but balance of payment deficit is also gaining ground. Above all, there is trust deficit between government and public, between bureaucracy and political leaders, between judiciary and executive authorities, between the establishment and other state organs. Imported solutions are often problem ridden which carry the germs of creating more problems rather than solving the existing ones. As for instance, failure of implementation of taxation system is now being treated with Amnesty Schemes so as to provide an opportunity to mafias for converting black money into white one. This incentive would ultimately strengthen them to have a command of the economy and thus to run it at their sweet will.

Adding salt to the economic wounds is not a new phenomenon. We have been following such kind of macroeconomic policies and most of the time the result has been discouraging. Next time, the same problem emerged with more serious consequences. It appears as if every time we are given the same tablet with different coating of colors. One must realize that the creator of economic and financial crisis would never be interested in settling the complex affairs though some temporary patching can be made for winning satisfaction of masses. Solution of economic problems mostly lies within the system though bold steps are to be taken. And in most of the occasions, the solution is not merely in the coining of comprehensive strategy but the way that strategy is executed with complete commitment.

Crisis management is a full-fledged science which only works if right persons are placed in right decision making positions. Crisis cannot be removed by a kind of strategy which is creating a new crisis. Most of the solutions we borrow from 'others' bring new crisis or enhance the extent of existing ones. Why does it always happen like this way? Why imported policy ideas are leaving footprints of economic failure and more frustration for the masses? Foreign experts are hardly competent to diagnose the problems of a State which is strange for them. Their expertise can hardly grasp the situation of inexperienced circumstances of a foreign land. This is very unlikely that their intellectual eyes would teach the grass root level realities of life. Resultantly, we see partial diagnosis of the crisis which might offer a treatment suggesting nothing but incomplete and temporary solution.

The fast traffic of the consumer's economy would have to be controlled very carefully. See the consumption pattern of majority of the consumers which is not fairly rational in the macro sense though rationality at micro level is qualified if not truly justified. The increase in the size of 'Basket of goods and services' is not necessarily a good news for the economy. Commitment and morality filters may be more important tools than just taking more loans from IMF. Luxury tax might be a good starting point for discouraging imported items as well as for reducing the size of basket of goods. The argument that it would reduce the momentum of revenue generation and other economic activities is baseless. It is merely a threatening tool to keep the old capitalists alive.

Consumption based economic activities ruin the economics particularly when there is a crisis of inflation, unemployment, poverty and inequality. This takes the shape of a more serious issue when major chunk of consumable items are being imported. On the other hand, production based economic activities are highly desired for an economy like that of Pakistan as it would address the employment and trade related issues. Backed by rational economic policies, an export orientation of production would help minimizing most of the macro economic crisis. Moreover, besides hard attributes, the placement of public men should be on the basis of soft attributes of merit which could justify their integrity and honesty profiles.

This is quite a universal phenomenon that local experts in the shape of bureaucrats, politicians and technocrats are rich source of making a mini-revolution if they are strategically mobilized and honorably trusted. India has practiced it and found good results. China is seriously following the policy of honoring local leaders so it is the case with Malaysia and Turkey. There might be rarely any developed state of the world that has made progress by borrowing the expertise from other countries in running their economic and development affairs. Not only UK and USA but France and Germany made tremendous progress through the agency of local experts who have been honored for their in-depth understanding of grass root realities.

In this regard, for addressing any economic crisis, indigenous solution is required rather than repeating the same and already tested experiments again and again. The so called intellectuals who spent a major proportion of their professional life in international agencies and in foreign environment are certainly worthy to recognize but not fairly fit to grasp the indigenous situations. In some perspectives, such over qualified professionals are more dangerous than the under-qualified slots of public servants. They might be good scientists, teachers or good researchers but their theoretical ideas as could not make the shape of a workable solution in an environment which has never been a part of their close observation and continuous experience.

All those Pakistanis who really love their country would like to urge the Prime Minister and his committed team for acknowledging the folk wisdom and respective scholars and policy experts who enjoy that wisdom. If that jubilation team is really interested in making Pakistan a developed state, a myopic eye would have to be kept on the internal and external forces that try to control political governments through economic and financial tricks. This is unfortunate and history is witness to the fact that the same treacherous forces turn the governments toppled with the agency of economic strength. Now the casting vote is in the hands of top leadership whether 'aliens' are to be allowed to play the same game drama again and again or curbed them forever.

Dr Abdul Saboor is Professor of Economics and Dean, Faculty of Social Sciences, PMAS Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi

## 15 PERCENT OF MILK GO WASTED DUE TO LACK OF FACILITIES; DR MUMTAZ

Karachi: Some 15 percent of total production of milk in Pakistan is wasted due to lack of storage, transport and proper cooling facilities, said President Pediatric Association Dr Mumtaz Lakhani on Wednesday.

Dr Lakhani quoted the statistics of Economic Survey of Pakistan (2015-16), that the annual milk production in Pakistan is around 250 billion litres, out of which only 45 percent of the milk is actually available for sale.

"This automatically makes us lose roughly 50-60 percent of our potential income generation from the dairy industry," she added.

Moreover, she said, 50 percent of the milk left after this is made available to the processing industry which is then processed into UHT, 40 percent into powdered milk and the remaining 10 percent into other by-products.

She said Milk is one of the main constituents of a balanced diet. It is a rich source of calcium and its regular intake is essential to have healthy bones and teeth.

"Milk provides essential vitamins such as vitamin D and phosphorus, which are also necessary for stronger bones. It is a great source of B vitamins that are known for supporting energy metabolism and growth. A vital component of a healthy diet, milk, contains vitamin A, which is essential for healthy skin and for a stronger immune system," Dr Lakhani said.

She said milk is usually available in two formats - loose and packaged. Collected from dairy farms, the loose milk is delivered by the milkman to the doorstep as well as sold in milk shops. Contrary to the widespread belief, she said, the loose milk is natural and freshest in terms of taste, it tends to be less unhealthy.

According to a survey by the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences, University of Agriculture, Peshawar, loose milk is a source of various diseases owing to the filthy housing system at dairy farms, unhygienic milking practices, dirty utensils, transportation and water adulteration. In addition

to that, no scientific procedures are followed during milk collection, storage and transportation.

While highlighting the importance of nutrition, Dr Lakhani said, "The purity of loose milk is always doubtful owing to the fact that dairy farmers and milkmen dilute milk with water and add other substances in an attempt to increase the milk quantity."

They resort to adding different harmful adulterants and chemicals to milk to increase its viscosity as well as to preserve its appearance, texture and odour to make it smell and taste like pure, natural milk. "Considering the fact that adulteration in loose milk has been going on without any check, milk has also emerged as the most unsafe drink with the least nutritional value and is considered simply harmful to health."

"There is a significant need to educate the common man about the risks associated with having unhygienic milk that can cause various diseases to the human body," she concluded.

## WORLD WILDLIFE DAY

