

पंचम दीक्षांत समारोह *Fifth Convocation*

गुरुवार, 21 फरवरी, 2019
Thursday, February 21, 2019

**दीक्षांत भाषण
Convocation Address**



प्रो. (डॉ.) अनिल कुमार श्रीवास्तव
सदस्य एवं अध्यक्ष (अतिरिक्त प्रभार)
कृषि वैज्ञानिक चयन मंडल, नई दिल्ली

Prof. (Dr.) Anil Kumar Srivastava
Member and Chairman (Additional Charge)
Agricultural Scientist Recruitment Board, New Delhi



**नानाजी देशमुख पशुचिकित्सा विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, जबलपुर (म.प्र.)
Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University, Jabalpur (M.P.)**

**Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University
Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh**

Fifth Convocation

February 21, 2019

Convocation Address

Prof. (Dr.) A.K. Shrivastava

Chairman

**Agricultural Scientists Recruitment Board and
Former Director, ICAR- National Dairy Research Institute,
Karnal**

Her Excellency, the Governor of Madhya Pradesh and Chancellor of Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University, Smt. Anandi Ben Ji, Hon'ble Ministers of State, Honourable members of legislative Assembly, Vice Chancellor of the Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University, Dr. Prayag Dutt Juyal, Distinguished dignitaries, Vice Chancellors of different universities of Jabalpur, Ex Vice Chancellor, Dr. G.P.Mishra, Esteemed Members of the Board of Management and Academic Council, Registrar, Dean, Directors, Faculties, Graduates receiving degree, students, parents, Representatives of the Press and Media, Ladies and Gentlemen, Very good morning to all of you. It is a matter of great privilege and honour for me to deliver the Fifth Convocation address of Nanaji Deshmukh Veterinary Science University. I thank the University authorities for inviting me on this important academic function and giving me the opportunity to share some of my thoughts on livestock sector of the country. At the outset, I congratulate the students who have successfully completed their studies and received the degrees and awards today. I take this opportunity to compliment the faculty members

who have imparted a high quality education to students, for addressing the future challenges ahead in their life. I would also like to congratulate the University teachers for their contribution in research and extension in Veterinary and Animal Sciences for the state of Madhya Pradesh in a small span of five years. On this occasion, I also wish to congratulate all parents and family members of successful students, who always sacrifice their needs for the cause of children.

Convocation is an important and memorable moment in life. It is a mega academic event in the calendar of an Institution of learning. It is a vital landmark in the career span of a student and indeed for everyone connected with the pursuit of knowledge. This is also a time when one can look back and sincerely introspect. The introspection should encourage you to realize the short coming and help you in planning to overcome the same in future. With your degree from this distinguished college and university, you are going to start a new and exciting journey of your life where you will apply your knowledge to serve the society and motherland. There you may like to recall the last word of Gautama Buddha "Apo Deepo Bhavah". Let you act as a lamp for yourself and listen your inner voice. While choosing the path to move forward, you please keep your eyes and ears open and decide the best course of action remembering that "Do tomorrow's work today and today's work right now." Please have a firm belief that only a busy man has time, because lazy man is always surrounded by their laziness. Please inculcate habit of creating value out of the valueless. If your intention is pure, you are bound to succeed.

India is nation of young people. You will be surprised to know that about 68 percent of Indian population is below 35 years of age. 1/3rd of India population is between 15-35 years. Let our motto be that "21st century must belong to India and her youth". With your graduate degree, you may join the service in multinational companies, pharmaceuticals, industries, Banks, other government offices, administrative services or you may join further higher studies for teaching, research and development. But let me say that you all are going to join the journey of "Glory of India" and each and everyone is having responsibility to share and to contribute in it. While, thinking of feeding 1.34 billion population of

India, which is about 18 percent of the total world population, it gives me immense pleasure to share with you that take pride, the way India has emerged from a "Food Deficient" to "Food Secure and Food Surplus Nation". India faced one of the world worst food disaster in 1943, known as Bengal Famine, when 40 lakh people died due to hunger. The foremost responsibility of each and every citizen is to contribute, in their way, in feeding the ever increasing population of country.

In India, livestock form the backbone for livelihood security of rural masses. Apart from providing food products like milk, egg and meat, livestock sectors generate sustainable employment and valuable supplementary income to the vast majority of rural households. Growing human population, increasing urbanization, rising domestic income and changing lifestyle of people in the country have led to increase in demand for livestock products. This sector also contributes to several socio-economic spin offs like mitigation of farmers' suicides, empowerment of rural women and protection of environment. Livestock sector also has strong backward and forward linkages, which in turn promote livestock based food processing and leather industries. The value of output from livestock sector contributes about one third of the total value of output from agriculture and allied activities. The value of output from milk alone, contributes almost 19 per cent in agricultural sector with is equal to the combined output value of wheat and paddy, which makes milk as the single largest commodity (by value) among all agricultural food group. Livestock production is growing faster than any other agricultural sub-sector and by 2020, this sub-sector is predicted to produce more than half of the total agricultural output in value terms in our country. The sector is also being considered to play promising role in the ambitious goal of the Government of India to double the farmer's income by 2022. Indian economy has witnessed various signs of development in past few years. The share of Gross Value Added (GVA) of agricultural sector to total GVA has declined from 12.1 per cent in 2010-11 to 9.3 per cent in 2015-16, while that of livestock sector has remained constant at 4 per cent. And the GVA of livestock sector to the Agriculture Sector has increased from 21.8 percent in 2011-12 to 25.7 percent in 2015-16. This illustrates the importance of livestock sector in Indian economy and clearly

indicates that livestock is likely to emerge as an engine of agricultural growth in the coming decades.

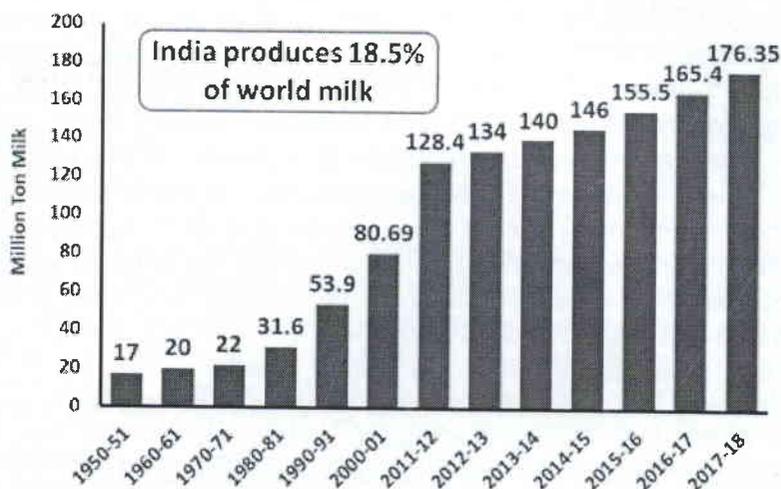
Percentage contribution of Livestock in total Agriculture

Year	GVA at Constant (2011-12) Prices				
	GVA - Agriculture		GVA - Livestock		
	(Rs. In Cr.)	% to total GVA	(Rs. In Cr.)	% to total GVA	% to Agriculture Sector*
2011-12	982151	12.1	327334	4	21.8
2012-13	983809	11.5	344375	4	22.6
2013-14	1037060	11.4	363558	4	22.6
2014-15	997959	10.3	390436	4	24.3
2015-16	975739	9.3	415949	4	25.7

India possesses rich livestock genetic resource in the World. More than one half of the global buffaloes are the Indian buffaloes (109 million). About one-sixth of world's cattle (191 million) and goat (124 million) exists in India. The Indian livestock population shows high degree of diversity in its composition. There are 184 indigenous breeds of different livestock out of which 43 recognized breeds of cattle, 13 breeds of buffalo, 34 breeds of goat and 43 breeds of sheep in our country. The total cattle population has declined from 204 million in 1992 to 191 million in 2012 and this decline is mainly due to tremendous decrease in indigenous stock of the country in last two decades. With increased mechanization of crop production and declining farm size making many marginal farmers are unable to keep draught cattle. Moreover, indigenous cattle produce lower milk yield than buffaloes, so there is a tendency to replace indigenous cattle with dairy buffaloes and crossbred cattle. The buffalo population has increased from 84.2 million in 1992 to 109 million in 2012. The population of the small ruminants that had been increasing until 2007; has declined in 2012. The total number of sheep and goat in the country has decreased by 9.07 percent and 3.82 percent, respectively over the previous census. Madhya Pradesh has 9.28 percent of total bovine population of country (19.6 million cattle and 8.19 million buffaloes).

Indian livestock production sector has undergone tremendous changes in the past four decades due to various development programmes. Before starting the World's largest dairy development programme "Operation Flood", the milk production in India was around 20 million tonnes. But, now India is the largest producer of milk in the World, with an annual production of about

India is Producing Highest Milk in World



176 million tonnes in 2017-18. Through the milk production has shown an impressive growth during the last four decades, per animal productivity is very low due to huge number of nondescript cattle which needs upgradation. For improving the productivity further the government of India has taken a mega project in the form of "Rashtriya Gokul Mission" for conservation and improvement of indigenous breeds of cattle. Globally, the growth rate in milk production is sustained at close to 2%. Future milk production predictions indicate that most of the increase in milk production can be assigned to Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean except for very limited growth elsewhere. Asia is expected to account for most of the increase in milk production in the coming years. Within Asia, India would continue to be the largest milk producing country. Expansions in herd size, increased production and productivity coupled with better dairy efficiency and reduction in operating cost are the major factors that could

contribute to maintain the status of India at the top in the world with respect to dairying. However, certain factors including climate change, decreasing soil fertility, declining natural resources and cultivable land and massive urbanization are the perceived constraints that could limit the growth of Indian livestock sector in future.

The per capita milk availability in India during 2015-16 was around 337 g, which is well above the ICMR recommended level. During 2015-16, buffalo contributed to 49 percent of the total milk produced in the country, while cattle contributed to 48 percent. Indigenous breeds of buffaloes (13 recognized breeds) produced about 73 percent of the milk produced by the buffaloes, while the remaining was from non-descript buffaloes. Among cattle, exotic and crossbred cattle contributed to 56.3 percent of the total cow milk. The contribution of indigenous breeds was to the extent of 25 percent while non-descript cows contributed to 9 percent only. Regarding individual animal milk productivity, the national average productivity of exotic, crossbred, indigenous and non-descript cows in the year 2015-16 remained at 11.2, 7.3, 3.4 and 2.2 kg/day, respectively. Over the period, the enhancement in the productivity was more visible in the indigenous cows than in exotic and crossbred. During the same period, on an average, an indigenous buffalo and non-descript buffalo produced 5.8 and 3.8 kg milk/day. Empirical evidence based on the large sample surveys indicate that level of milk production for 36 percent households is less than 500 litres/ annum and for another 27 percent is between 500-1000 litres /annum. Such small scale level of production though could provide some nutritional benefits to the family, but is not enough for producing the surplus for markets. Only 15 percent households produce more than 2000 litres/annum and contribute 50 percent to the total milk production.

The milk production/cow/year in developed countries like USA, Denmark, Sweden, Finland, The Netherlands etc. are above 9000 kg, whereas in India the average milk production/cow/year is only 1169 Kg indicating enough scope to improve the productivity. At global level 83.2% of total milk comes from the cattle species but in India its contribution is about 45.1% of the total milk production. The top 10 milk producing states in the country are given below.

Top 10 milk producing states in India (2016-17)

Name of the state	Milk production (million tonnes)	% of total milk
All India	165.40	-
Uttar Pradesh	27.77	16.79
Rajasthan	20.85	12.61
Madhya Pradesh	12.78	7.73
Gujarat	13.45	8.13
Andra Pradesh	12.18	7.36
Punjab	11.28	6.82
Maharashtra	10.42	6.30
Haryana	8.98	5.43
Bihar	8.71	5.27
Tamil Nadu	7.56	4.57

Thus, looking to services provided by the sector, the country need effective road map to address the problems and challenges being confronted by agriculture and livestock sector. There is also a need for policies and strategies to adjust to the new types of technologies, changing demand patterns, upcoming value chains and supermarkets, revolution in communication technology, institutional innovations and globalization and other evolving changes in the agricultural production system. Often, policies are focused on farming without looking at their implications for the farmers. Unless growth and development of farming leads to improvement in welfare of farmers, it cannot be sustained. There is need to reconsider and reshape the Good Dairy farming practices including animal health, clean milk procurement, animal Welfare, quality feed, environment & social issues etc. suitable for Indian dairy and farming scenario.

Unlike, developed countries, the livestock production system in India is unique; it is the best example for "Production by masses rather than mass production". Till date, smallholders are the backbone of Indian livestock production; however recent trends witness a slow transformation from smallholder to either semi-commercial or commercial mode of livestock production. This transformation requires adequate readiness in terms of

technological backstopping, machineries, input delivery mechanism, value addition and marketing. Further, adequate availability of trained manpower in commercial livestock production is also a pre-requisite for successful transformation.

Milk is highly perishable and requires efficient marketing and processing along its entire value chain to realize its best value. Although even after decades of economic development in the country, the marketing of milk and milk products remain largely unorganized, traditional and fragmented, yet organized institutional arrangements in cooperative and private sector have been successfully established in many regions. Milk moves from producers to consumers through various value chains that vary depending on the state and the production system. It is estimated that nationally about 40 percent of total milk output is consumed by producers themselves and 60 percent is marketed. Out of this, 36 percent is marketed through informal traditional chains and 24 percent through organized formal sector. Dairy co-operatives, which first started in Gujarat and spread throughout the country with the "Operation Flood programme", are the largest player in the organized segment of the value chain. The evidence indicates that over the years, dairy co-operatives have played a significant role in production, marketing and processing of milk and dairy products, thereby contributing towards livelihood security of the millions of milk producers in the country. However, partly due to their skewed concentration in few states of west and south of the country and partly due to socio-economic-political factors, their performance and impact is not universally discernible across the entire length and breadth of the country.

India has one of the largest animal health and breeding infrastructures in the world. As on March 2017, India has 12234 Veterinary hospitals/polyclinics, 27140 Veterinary dispensaries, 25867 Veterinary aid centres, 57 frozen semen stations, 100368 Artificial Insemination centres. During 2015-16, the country produced 97 million frozen semen doses and performed 70 million artificial inseminations with the average conception rate of 35%. However, the coverage of AI is still less and the availability of breeding bulls and frozen semen straws is far less than the requirement. To achieve national target of 50% A.I. coverage by

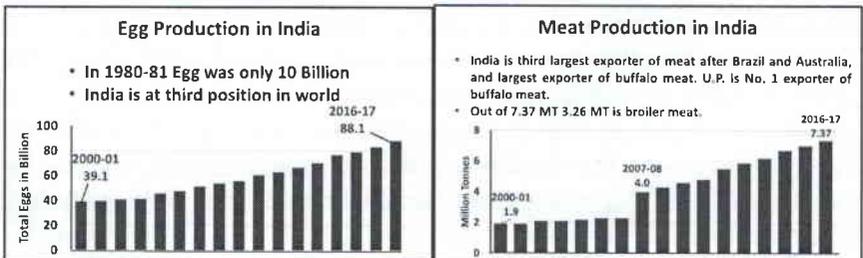
2021-22, the country requires high number of superior bulls. The quality semen production must reach to 140 million doses from the present dose of 97 million. The major limiting factor in achieving the required numbers of frozen semen straws production is the availability of quality bulls. As such the availability of quality bulls is very limited and the situation is further amplified by the poor quality semen produced by the breeding bulls especially the crossbred bulls.

During recent decades, no doubt, intense genetic selection has increased milk yield, however, this selection has also changed the reproductive physiology of the cow and led to a decrease in reproductive efficiency. For instance, it has been reported that over the past 50 years the percentage of oestrus animals, that stand to be mounted has declined from 80% to 50%. The duration of detected oestrus time has reduced from 15 h to 5 h and the first service conception rate reduced from 70 per cent to 50 per cent. The pregnancy rate has decreased while days open and services per conception has increased. Inappropriate management of high milk producing dairy cows may significantly contribute to the cause of poor fertility rather than direct genetic effects. It is very reasonable to suggest that demands of high milk production negatively impact a number of physiological pathways to reduce the likelihood of the concomitant establishment of pregnancy. The management practices may go a long way to provide solutions to poor fertility in high producing cows.

There is an urgent need to strengthen the Livestock health services. The new diagnostic technologies must be integrated with the indigenous knowledge and practices of our livestock owners and farmers. There is an implicit need to change the attitude of the field veterinarian from a clinic-centred activity to pro-active disease prevention and production promotion activities, so that the sporadic incidences of various diseases do not assume epidemic proportions. They need to be supported to start their own clinics to provide services to the farmers at their doorstep. The disease forecasting and information system in the country should be integrated by integrating the forecasting station with the field veterinarians and farmers.

Veterinarians need to be trained in various extension tools and techniques besides problem analysis and problem-solving methods. The role of extension services especially in the transfer of technology is most crucial for the farmer to realize the gains from technological innovations. From scientists' point of view, it is important to see that the technology reaches the end user in right manner. The extension mechanisms also provide an opportunity for the researchers to assess and refine the technologies. Here, I appeal to all Veterinarians to integrate 4T's formula of Hon'ble Prime Minister in the present context i.e. Tradition, Talent, Technology and Trade. Let us understand what were our traditions? What are technologies available nationally and globally? How to increase our talent for agriculture? And how to connect farmers and other stakeholders into business group. Dairy experts are limited in number and this has a bearing on the provision of technical knowledge to the farming communities. The inadequacy of extension service has a negative effect on the performance of the dairy farms and quality of milk produced, especially on clean milk production aspects. Inadequate knowledge in simple dairy operation procedures compromise milk hygiene standards. Technology developers need to be directly involved in technology transfer for effective dissemination of the technology.

In the last four decades, poultry sector in India has emerged from unscientific farming practices to commercial production system. Presently, as per 19th Census, the poultry population in India is 729.21 million and egg production is about 88.14 billion during 2016-17. The per capita availability of egg in 2016-17 was 69 eggs per person per year. India is producing about 3.5 million ton of poultry meat every year.



The total meat production in India has been growing with significant and noticeable rate. In 2006-07, the meat production was only 2.3 million ton, which has increased to 5.5 million ton at the end of 2011-12, which has further increased to 5.95 million ton in year 2012-13 and 7.4 million ton in 2016-17.

In India for the higher education in veterinary and animal sciences, there are two deemed universities (NDRI and IVRI), fifteen veterinary universities and 55 veterinary colleges with an annual intake of more than 7000 students. Today, the widespread perception is that the "Journey of Higher Agricultural Education got interrupted". There has been dilution in the quality of education. Because of inadequate financial support and autonomy, poor governance and poor coordination between central and state government, University has slipped to the "Business as Usual". 40-70% posts are lying vacant in colleges and universities. Let me also say that time is running out, "Business as Usual" will not work. We need to devise "Innovative Ways" to manage our need for future and serve the society with human face. In present context, it is necessary to evolve education in such a manner that it is harmonized with job markets and also meets the changing needs of livestock sector. Veterinary graduates have to play a very crucial role in extending the health coverage and enhancing the production of livestock. The demand of veterinary graduates is on the rising side due to many reasons. The commercialization of veterinary industries and liberalization of policies and entry of more international industries in livestock food manufacturing, pharmaceuticals, diagnostic and vaccine production have opened many new doors for veterinary graduates. Further, scope for entrepreneurship development in diversified areas is escalating. Establishment of dairy, poultry, meat industries are gaining momentum. Motivation of diversification from agriculture, pro-livestock policies and support from financial institution for self-employment has been attracting many people to take new assignments in this sector.

The Future Science for Indian Livestock Sector in next 10-15 years are:

1. The cow side tests for diagnosis of sub-clinical mastitis, early pregnancy and ensuring metabolic disorders should be developed
2. The development of "electronic nose" for estrus detection in cattle and buffalo is need of the day
3. The puberty age of cattle and buffalo is very long, as such reducing age at puberty in both male and female should be taken on priority
4. To reduce the number of unproductive and low producing dairy animals, the technologies for sexed semen and sexed embryos should be developed for Indian breeds of cattle and buffalo
5. The rearing of male calves to become bulls, with good management practices should be encouraged. It will help in reducing the gap between demand and availability of male germplasm
6. The Biotechnological tools for prediction of fertility of bull at calf-hood level should be worked out. It will encourage farmers to rear male calves
7. In future, we have also to develop the tools for selection of animals not only on the basis of production and productivity but also based on "input efficiency"
8. The technology for environment friendly livestock waste disposal is needed most.
9. Modern science should be used for increasing shelf life of milk & milk products
10. Exploring the health attributes of milk especially of non-bovine milk should be on priority.

Despite enormous growth of Indian economy and enhanced awareness of healthy food & nutraceuticals, a national survey indicated that more than 70 percent of Indian population consume less than 50 percent of the RDA of micronutrients. 50 percent of Indian children below age 3, are under weight, 20 percent are severely malnourished. 6000 children die annually due to malnutrition or lack of essential micronutrients in diet. 80 percent of women of reproductive age are suffering with Fe deficiency anaemia. 57 percent of women and children are suffering with Vitamin A deficiency. Among children, the prevalence of low body weight at the time of birth is 30 percent. About 55% of preschool

children are under weight (weight for age) and 50% stunted (weight for height). Iodine deficiency disorder continues to be a public health problem, although prevalence of goitre has been reduced. Vit B (Riboflavin, folic acid, Vit B12) deficiencies are very common. Despite tropical sunlight, Vit D deficiency in adult and children are appearing very frequently. Osteoporosis in women, perhaps due to vit D & Ca deficiency is very common. On the other hand, in India overweight & obesity are increasing. According to recent survey of National Nutrition Monitoring Bureau in nine states, 17.2 percent men and 19.2 percent women are overweight or obese, with a cut off BMI value of 23. In world 1 billion adults are overweight out of this 300 million are estimated to be clinically obese.

Also, in 3rd world and developing country a significant population is vulnerable to hidden hunger. Very high mortality occurs due to coronary heart disease, cancer and diabetes, which is directly or indirectly related to diet. Heart disease is responsible for 17.5 million deaths every year in India that accounts 31% of total global death due to this disease. This is estimated that in India, there are 40 million heart patients. One fourth (25%) Indian adults have hypertension and 5-6 percent (50.8 million) has impaired glucose tolerance or diabetes. India is considered to be diabetic capital of world. About 2/3rd of total diabetic population of the world reside in India. Under nutrition contribute 60% in total death due to infectious diseases.

Children born with low birth weight remain stunted. Their learning capacity and ability to fight infection is impaired. The nutrition of a child, during initial 1000 days is most important for his/ her whole life. Intrauterine malnutrition and consequently low birth weight and poor nutrition during initial 1000 days, epigenetically predisposes to higher body fat and lower muscle mass (the lean fat babies). In later life they are more susceptible to life style related chronic disease like the syndrome x (diabetes, hypertension, dyslipidaemia). This is more relevance to most of the developing country like India, where many are born with low birth weight because of poverty and low maternal nutrition & changed affluence, later on.

I am sure that each one of you has different dreams and you should never give up your dreams and aspirations. If you are prepared to think big and act in time with conviction, you can be, what you want to be. You are the future of this country and custodian of very rich tradition of antiquity with modernization. As we march towards becoming a developed nation, your role becomes increasingly important. One of the hurdles which often work as a speed breaker is our mental block, i.e. to think and consider the higher targets and goals. In the future, many good things will be happening around you, but you have to face several challenges too. There is a big challenge to sustain the economic growth in a manner that does not adversely affect our natural resources. The other issue which needs attention is creating and sustaining the knowledge wealth and its effective utilization in development of the country.

History has witnessed that from the beginning of civilization India has been the leader in imparting knowledge & education in world. In ancient time, Kashi, Nalanda, Vikramshila, and Takshshila were the centre of education for whole world. In 320 BC, the first university of the world was established in Takshshila, where there was teaching of 62 subjects. Later, the first modern university of world was established in Nalanda. Further, it was India, where during 11th century that modern universities came in Delhi, Lucknow and Allahabad. This is our country, where the great economist "Chanakya" and visionary leader "Bidur" was born. Our motherland has been blessed with Swami Vivekanand, Tulsi Das, Kalidas and Valmiki. On this earth, India has witnessed to possess the first knowledge in all fields. The great physician "Charak" and "Dhanwantari" were born on this land. "Aryabhatt" has been the legendry by giving the knowledge of "zero" and also the counting from 1 to 9. If the "zero" has not been discovered, our whole discovery and development of science would have been "zero" only.

Dear students, from the preaching of Guru to IT teaching in new modern era, throughout world, there have been sea change in economic, political and technological environment. There is extra ordinary opportunity for those, who are prepared to face the challenges of change. It is you, who will build the "New India", the

“India of Our Dream”, the “India of 21st Century”. And for fulfilling that dream, you have to have six ‘C’ in your life i.e. Competence, Character, commitment, conviction, courage, courtesy. Further you should always have positive attitude, as attitude contribute to success. We all know the story of David and Goliath. In a village, there was a Giant “Goliath” who used to always harass and torture the children. One day , a seventeen years old Shepherd boy came to see his brother in that village. He asked his brother David why you don't stand up and fight the Giant. The “David” was terrified and replied, Don't you see that he is too big to hit. The visitor brother replied; no he is not too big to hit, but he is too big to miss. The rest of story, we all know what happened, David and his friend killed the giant, the same giant, but different perception.

In journey of your life, please always keep these following points in your mind. i) To achieve success, always have your eyes focused on “Goal” and not on the “pain of path”. Remember when you go digging for one gm of gold, you have to move tons and tons of dirt, but when you go digging, you don't go looking for dirt, you go looking for the gold only; ii) you spend so much time to improve yourself that you do not get time to criticize other. Remember each of us is useful to society by one or other way. Even “stopped clock” is right, twice a day; if you always keep the weakness of others in your mind, very soon they will become part of you. Weaknesses are contagious, the more you look for weakness in others, the more you will become affected; iii) you are known not only by the company you keep but also by the company you avoid. Stay away from negative influences, negative people, negative thoughts and negative environment. An eagle egg was placed in nest of a chicken. The egg hatched & little eagle grew up thinking it was a chicken. The eagle did what the chicken did. It scratched the dirt for seed but never flew more than few meters because that is what chicken were doing. One day the little eagle saw an eagle flying majestically in sky, he asked his colleague chicken what is that beautiful bird. The chicken replied. “It is an eagle, an outstanding bird, but you cannot fly like him because you are just a chicken. So the eagle never gave the second thought. He lived the life of chicken and died a chicken, depriving himself the majestic life of eagle. He was born to win but conditioned to loose; iv) Always remember, when you succeed in

life, petty people will flight and take cracks at you and try to pull you down. When you refuse to fight petty people, you win. But when you fight petty people, you lose, because to fight with them, you have to come down to their level. And this is what they want, because now you are one of them; (v) Success comes from calmness of mind, remember it is only iron, which bends and cuts hot iron into pieces; (vi) The lazy persons are never free because they are always occupied with their laziness; (vii) It is important to live the life with "correct standard", the "standard of life" is not important; (viii) be firm when authority is required, but be gentle and sweet, while administering the authority.

My dear friends, you the budding graduates may explore new avenues in your field and try to create start-up projects on emerging areas of economic importance of livestock product and their value addition. It is evident that there is a potentially significant market for veterinary graduates. I believe this noble profession have a bright future for you all. I pray for a successful journey in your career. May all your dreams be realized. I do hope that in the existing highly competitive environment, you would be successful and make your parents, teachers, friends and above all our country proud with your achievements.

Dear students, today on the "Graduation Day" let us swear to use our knowledge and skills for the benefit of society. Let us swear to spend our youth to preserve the treasurer of cultural heritage of India. i.e. the philosophy "to live together" "to work together" "to think together" & "to progress together". Let us swear to work with dedication, honesty and selflessness for my motherland. Let us swear to serve the society conscientiously with dignity, principle and ethics. Let us swear not to waste our youth energy by indulging our self in such activity which brings bad name to our parents, teachers, institutes and motherland.

And with these words, let us march along with other youths and countrymen to make India the developed country of the world by 2030 and for this we will turn each and every stone to make "that the 21st century belongs to India and her youth".

My best wishes to you all of you.

Jai Hind.



भारत रत्न पद्म विभूषण
चंडिकादास अमृत राव (नानाजी) देशमुख
(1916 - 2010)



नानाजी देशमुख पशुचिकित्सा विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय
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