

Section 4(1) (b) (i) PARTICULARS OF ORGANISATION, FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES

The Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar is one of the premier national institutions in veterinary and animal sciences in the world. The foundation of IVRI was laid down as Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory at Pune, Maharashtra in the year 1889 for conducting research for the protection of Indian livestock wealth from the dreaded diseases. The foundation stone of the laboratory was laid by the Governor of Bombay on December 9, 1889 in about 2.2 ha of land, at Pune. Dr. Alfred Lingard, a distinguished medical bacteriologist, was appointed as in-charge of the laboratory. Within a short period of two years, the seriousness and danger of handling the micro-organisms of infectious diseases and pathological materials in the densely populated city of Pune was realized and consequently, the laboratory was shifted in 1893 to an isolated site amidst the dense conifer forest of Mukteswar in Kumaon hills of the Himalayas situated at about 1500 m above the mean sea level in United Province. Dr. Lingard studied bacteriology in Germany and was instrumental for the historical visit of three renowned bacteriologists, Drs. Robert Koch, Pfeiffer and Gaffky to Mukteswar in 1897 to get advice on methods for the prevention and control of rinderpest. The work for production of the anti-rinderpest serum started in the same year and the first batch was produced in 1899. During the next five years from 1901 to 1906, the Institute started production of antisera against anthrax, haemorrhagic septicaemia and tetanus, a vaccine against black quarter and a diagnostic against equine glanders. A sub-centre was established at Kargaina near Bareilly for conducting some experiments in plains. The land available at Kargaina was inadequate for further expansion of the work and therefore, the Izatnagar campus was started in 306 ha of land in 1913. The name of Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory was changed to the Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research in 1925 and again renamed as Imperial Veterinary Research Institute in 1936. At the dawn of independence of the country on 15th August, 1947, the institute was renamed as Indian Veterinary Research Institute. The administrative control of the institute was transferred to Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 1966 and it got the recognition as a National Institute. A new campus of IVRI was created at Bengaluru (1971), besides Regional Stations at Kolkata (1970), Palampur (1959) and Srinagar (1973). The institute was conferred the Deemed University status by University Grant Commission in 1983. In 1998 High Security Animal Disease Laboratory at Bhopal was established which later in 2009 was recognized as OIE approved Referral laboratory for diagnosis of HPAI and later converted into a separate institute. The institute was further expanded by the establishment of Training and Education Center at Pune, Maharashtra in 2015. The institute has contributed immensely for enhancement of livestock production through control of economically important diseases and eradication of some of them, most notably eradication of Rinderpest, CBPP, African horse sickness and dourine. Important vaccines against economically important diseases include Rinderpest (GTV vaccine), Hemorrhagic Septicaemia, Anthrax, PPR, Sheeppox, goatpox and New Castle disease of poultry. The institute has also developed a number of user friendly and advanced diagnostics for livestock and poultry diseases. Important diagnostic kits developed, produced and supplied include monoclonal antibody based ELISA kit like RP competitive ELISA (RP cELISA kit), PPR competitive

ELISA (PPR cELISA kit), PPR sandwich ELISA (PPR sELISA kit) and recombinant bluetongue virus VP7 protein antigen-based ELISA for the detection of respective pathogen specific antibodies/antigen. Besides research on animal health, the institute contributed to productivity enhancement through genetic improvement of indigenous livestock and development of better, cost effective nutritional interventions. Value addition of livestock products and research to enhance and monitor the shelf life of livestock products helped the livestock producers and entrepreneurs. The institute also acts as a nodal referral centre for veterinary type cultures, disease diagnosis, biological, immuno-diagnostics and also recognized as a DCGI Laboratory for quality testing of all veterinary vaccines and diagnostics used in the country. It continues to strive hard to further boost the livestock economy of the country through research to develop new generation vaccines for livestock and poultry, advanced and user friendly diagnostics for animal diseases, provide diagnostic services to various stakeholders including wildlife organizations, monitoring and surveillance of diseases in the country, development of low cost therapeutic agents based on indigenous herbal preparations and stem cell based therapeutics. Institute has successfully transferred many of these technologies to various commercial manufacturers and entrepreneurs in the country and has disseminated these technologies to end users through its extension services using conventional and latest information and communications tools. The institute has a dedicated unit to promote entrepreneurs and to commercialize the technologies. During the preceding years, many technologies were transferred to various stakeholders including commercial houses. The significant achievements of the institute have been recognized through various awards, most notably the 'Sardar Patel Outstanding ICAR Institution Award', twice, in 2001 and 2009, and Best Annual Report Award in 2013-14. ICAR-IVRI has also been actively involved in teaching and training veterinary professionals in the country since its inception. Regular post graduate and refresher courses were organized since 1922 and the institute started awarding Diploma for the Associateship of IVRI in 1943 as a part of post-graduate teaching programme leading to establishment of a P.G. College of Animal Sciences in 1958. In the beginning, it was affiliated to the Agra University and subsequently to Rohilkhand University. The Deemed University status was conferred by UGC in 1983. The IVRI Deemed University with its reputation for quality education offers Master's degree in 19 disciplines and Doctoral degree in 17 disciplines. The under graduate degree programme (BVSc & AH) has also been initiated from 2015 with an intake of 20 students. The institute also offers diploma in 10 disciplines of veterinary and animal sciences. Its excellent academic record has attracted students and researchers from various other countries. Till date, more than 100 international students have obtained their Master's and Doctoral degree in various disciplines of veterinary sciences. Prior to conferment of Deemed University status, a total of 851 scholars were awarded post-graduate degrees from the institute (MVSc-570, PhD-273, DSc-8) including 103 scholars from 22 countries. Between 1984 -2016, the University awarded 105 MSc, 2317 MVSc, 1209 PhD degrees to students enrolled with the university. Till date, a total of 2160 field veterinary officers have been awarded National Diploma certificates. The university has MoU with different Central and State Agriculture/Veterinary Universities for extending its expertise in higher education in Veterinary and Animal Sciences. The Referral Veterinary Polyclinic and Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex (TVCC) offers treatment services to livestock and pet owners and the facility provides an excellent platform for teaching students

and trainees. The TVCC is being further strengthened by expanding the infrastructure by building a new block equipped with state-of-the-art equipments. Veterinary ophthalmology and dental surgery unit have also been established. The Wildlife Centre of the institute imparts education and training on wildlife health and management and provides consultancy services to various wildlife sanctuaries, zoos and various State and Central organizations involved in wildlife conservation. The institute has also established The National Animal Science & Veterinary Educational Museum and a Mini Zoo.

1 VISION 2 MISSION 3.MANDATE

VISION

Harness veterinary and animal science research and education for sustainable growth in the livestock sector so as to ensure food and income security.

MISSION

Research and development in veterinary and animal science to promote livestock and poultry health and production, generate human resources, develop and transfer technologies to ensure livestock production systems.

MANDATE

- Basic and strategic research for improvement of animal health for enhanced productivity.
- Human resource development, imparting under-graduate and post-graduate education.
- Dissemination of livestock production and health technologies.