

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SCIENCE
(Paper II)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 300

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.

All questions carry equal marks.

Wherever any assumptions are made for answering a question, they must be clearly indicated.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

SECTION 'A'

1. Write short notes on any three of the following in about 200 words each:
 - (a) Differential staining of cytoplasmic elements
 - (b) Role of twinning in livestock economics
 - (c) Metabolism of cardiac muscles
 - (d) Cell differentiation
2. "Basic understanding of meiosis cell division is essential for the understanding of various genetic phenomena." Explain with diagrams.
3. Write an essay on "different endocrinal glands and the role played by them in health and disease."
4. Describe the different elements of physical environment and their role in livestock health and production.

SECTION 'B'

5. Write short notes on any three of the following in about 200 words each:
 - (a) Neural control of respiration
 - (b) Structure of function of kidney
 - (c) Chemotherapy in viral diseases
 - (d) Housing of pregnant sows and cows
6. Describe the different steps and precautions that are required to be taken while establishing a large scale milk processing plant. What cost cutting and administrative measures do you recommend to make the plant economically viable and successful?
7. "Rural development is the need of the day." What sort of effective animal husbandry programmes do you suggest for poverty alleviation and development of rural India?
8. Give definition and classification of zoonotic diseases. Explaining the role of animals and birds in prevalence and transmission of zoonotic diseases. What practical steps do you recommend to tackle these diseases?