The Animal Welfare Board of India is an umbrella of SPCAs/Animal Rescue and Welfare Workers. The Board encourages animal welfare activities, advises the Central and State Government on the issue relating to Animal Welfare, particularly the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and also helps to formulate animal welfare policies/legislations.

SUCCESS OF RABIES CONTROL PROGRAMME IN INDIA

The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) has been facilitating the implementation of Government of India’s Street Dogs Animal Birth Control / Anti Rabies Vaccination (ABC/AR) programme formulated under Animal Birth Control (Dogs) Rules 2001 under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960 for the last 12 years or so with the help of Civic Bodies & NGOs. Approximately 1,00,000 dogs are being sterilized and vaccinated every year. This programme has been successful in controlling the incidence of rabbit fever in several places such as in Chennai, Jodhpur, Jammu and in Rajasthan where this programme has been implemented on a large scale. The concept of Animal Birth Control & Anti-Rabies (ABC/AR) immunization of street dogs is a humane and a proven scientific method of controlling their overpopulation and incidence of rabies. It ultimately contributes to an improvement in the welfare of dog population as well as for the welfare of human beings. The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) of the United Nations has endorsed this concept. Several countries have stabilized street dog population and controlled rabies by adopting ABC/AR programme in their countries. Street dogs are sometimes subjected to abusive treatment because of a wide-spread albeit wrong belief that all street dogs carry rabies virus. Killing of stray dogs by civic bodies to control rabies and curb dog-population has proved futile. Moreover, it does not go well with our cultural belief of love and compassion for animals and is also against the provisions of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. The Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate change, Government of India’s Street Dogs Animal Birth Control / Anti Rabies Vaccination (ABC/AR) programme has been very successful in achieving its objectives.

Rabies Control is very small they are bottle-fed. ‘Once they attain a weight of 5 kg, they can be rehabilitated. Since monkeys are wild animals, they often escape, adding to the monkey population already in the city. ’Monkeys in the city are already breeding and with more animals coming in, it leads to a scarcity of food,’ says Dr. Krishna. ‘The ones that escape from captivity are also smart, know where food is available and soon people begin to scream about the “monkey menace”,’ he says. Even after being rescued, there is a long way to go before they can be rehabilitated. In the last six months, we have received 40 monkeys, from the Blue Cross as well as members of the public and animal welfare activists. They are rescued from the streets of Chennai, and most of them were being used for begging. “What is worse, for every baby monkey that is captured, you will probably find one more baby monkey that was injured while being captured or a mother monkey that has been shot or left to die protecting it,” says Dr. S. Chinny Krishna, Vice-Chairman, Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI).

MONKEYS FOR BEGGING : DR. S. CHINNY KRISHNA

CHENNAI: There’s monkey business going on in the city, and animal welfare activists are determined to get to the bottom of it. Every week, monkeys are rescued from the streets of Chennai, and most of them were being used for begging.

Hisar: The Hon’ble Chief Minister of Haryana, Shri Manohar Lal Khattar officially launched the first National Rabies Control Programme (NRCP) from Gurgaon on 13th March 2015 by flagging off the Humane Society International India’s Anti Rabies Task Force - Convoy of specialized vehicles. The programme has been commenced from Hisar Division of Haryana State. This pilot programme of animal component of NRCP will include – the census survey of dog population, mass anti-rabies vaccination and sterilization of street dogs and will be implemented with the participation of two well known expert NGOs / AWOS of International repute - Humane Society International (India) and Worldwide Veterinary Services (India). The Humane Society International (India) has since completed the census survey of the population of street and owned dogs in Haryana State and the total number of dogs (owned and street) in Haryana is over 25 lacs. There are approximately 10 dogs per 100 people in the State of Haryana which is much higher than the other parts of India, where there are only 3-4 dogs per 100 people. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has initially identified a sum of Rs.30 Crores for implementation of animal component in Haryana State for mass vaccination and sterilization. A sum of Rs.100/- will be paid for 16 District level Monitoring cum Coordination Committee catching, marking and anti-rabies vaccination and Rs.700/- for surgical sterilization and vaccination of each dog (both male and female). However, for successful implementation of this challenging programme the two implementing agencies are also being provided with necessary assistance from Haryana Govt. — AWBI

STRONG ACTION NEEDED AGAINST PEOPLE USING MONKEYS FOR BEGGING : DR. S. CHINNY KRISHNA

CHENNAI: There’s monkey business going on in the city, and animal welfare activists are determined to get to the bottom of it. Every week, monkeys are rescued from the streets of Chennai, and most of them were being used for begging.

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Since monkeys are wild animals, they often escape, adding to the monkey population already in the city. “Monkeys in the city are already breeding and with more animals coming in, it leads to a scarcity of food,” says Dr. Krishna. “The ones that escape from captivity are also smart, know where food is available and soon people begin to scream about the “monkey menace”,’ he says. Even after being rescued, there is a long way to go before they can be rehabilitated.

Shri. Dawn Williams of the Blue Cross of India (BCI) says they rescue about two or three monkeys every week. “On April 14, we rescued 11 monkeys that were being used for begging from Marina beach,” he says. Most of the animals are in bad shape, with their ears and noses pierced, and don’t feed properly. “Monkeys are wild animals and you cannot tame them. Since they get aggressive, people who use them often brush their teeth, so most of the monkeys we have rescued have broken teeth,” says Shri. Williams. “They also feed them with scraps from nearby food stalls. It is found that these animals are malnourished and don’t live for more than six or seven months.”

Blue Cross officials usually treat the rescued monkeys. If they are injured, vaccinate them for rabies and then hand them over to the veterinary hospital at Vandalur Zoo. “In the last six months, we have received 40 monkeys, from the Blue Cross as well as members of the general public,” says a zoo official. “We house them in the quarantine facility of the zoo veterinary hospital.” If the animal is very small they are bottle fed. “Once they attain a weight of more than 5 kg, we hand them over to the forest department office in Velacheri after vacsec immunising the males, and they release them,” he says.

The Vice-chairman, AWBI, Dr. Chinny Krishna feel that strong action needs to be taken against people using monkeys for begging. There are already law in place, such as the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1980, and the Performing Animals Rules. “The simplest way to solve the problem is to break the cycle, and have deterrent punishment for people who are using them. If people see someone using monkeys to beg or perform, they should report it to the police, who should take action,” says Dr. Krishna. He says, “Once people know that the law is going to be enforced, they will buckle down and obey.”

(Source: Priya Menon | TNN | Jun 14, 2015)
NEW DELHI: The government released a national disaster management plan for animals. Under the plan, rescue and relief of animals will now be an integral part of disaster operations in the country. The plan, released by the Union Agriculture Minister, Shri Radha Mohan Singh, is a joint effort of the National Institute of Disaster Management (NIDM), the World Animal Protection and the Policy Perspectives Foundation (PPF). It provides a standard operating procedures (SOPs) that are to be followed by the disaster management professions across the country for protection of animals during disasters including floods, landslides and earthquake. Noting that the animals are often the forgotten victims of disasters, the Agriculture Minister suggested that measures to protect animals should be included into the National Disaster Management Act so that steps could be taken under the law to save livestock. He said, “In India, animals are at the heart of everything, it be family, culture and livelihood. Animals are, in fact, intrinsic part of our lives. It is ironical that the animals were missing in the picture (disaster management plan) till now.”

Government figures reveal that as many as 1.98 lakh cattle had lost their lives in floods over the past three years during 2013-15. The Minister on the occasion also inaugurated a two-day workshop on ‘Management of Animals in Emergencies’ which is meant for identifying possible solutions to address the gaps and constraints faced by the various departments due to inadequate human resources, limited animal handling equipment, infrastructures to stock fodder and shelter animals, transportation of animals and carcass disposal structures. Referring to the effort, former Member of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), Shri M K Singh said, “I can proudly say that a firm foundation has been laid on management of animals in emergencies. This is our highest priority of work.” Singh, Vice president of the PPF, said, “Disaster Management Act is a holistic Act but has a serious gap. It has inclusion of human being, property etc. but no mention of animals. Apart from that, there also lies certain gaps in terms of integration of the department of animal husbandry, need of adequate training for resource personnel and requirement of awareness building activities especially amongst animal owners.”

(Oneindia News | TNN | Mar 3, 2016)

CHENNAI: Animals for long have been the guinea pigs for any new drug or cosmetic manufactured for humans. The cruelty involved has been a matter of debate across the World and has pushed many companies to stop animal testing, yet it continues in most countries. Among the various animal testing on dogs is especially cruel since they are highly sentient, cognitive beings. This apart, the use of dogs in toxicity testing has never been based on a scientific rationale as the species differ greatly in drug metabolism. Despite evidence — questioning the soundness of testing dogs to predict toxicity levels in humans and animals, the practice has remained unchanged because of convenience. In the late 1980s scientists demonstrated that dogs were not required for the prediction of safe doses for humans. More recently in 2003, scientists in the UK demonstrated that testing on dogs provided only 2% more information than when tested on rodents. The scientific basis for this failure is because most canine Dytchome 450 (CDP) — the major enzymes in drug metabolism are different in the two species and so comparing the results of a drug is unrealistic.

Besides the cruelty in testing, the use of dogs as laboratory animals has helped a multi-billion dollar beagle breeding business in the US, the UK and China. More than 2,000,000 dogs are tested upon across the World, in India at least 4,000 dogs are part of experiments annually and more languish in labs waiting to be tested on. From pesticides, drugs and deodorants to hair sprays and heart valves, dogs are put through it all. Based on testing on dogs, the maximum tolerated dose (MTD), acute, sub-chronic and chronic doses are calculated. Dogs are used in toxicity testing during long distances along with sniffer dogs, which can detect more volunteers as it plans to expand the canine force. More incentives for staffs and two trainers for a dog are among the proposals in the pipeline. Getting trainers is becoming difficult because these men don’t get to do much when it comes to policing. Besides, working in the canine units is very taxing in terms of the number of hours worked.

(Oneindia News | TNN | Mar 3, 2016)

THE HEART WARMING TALE OF CONSTABLE AND POLICE DOG “LALU”

Bangaluru: The heart-warming tale of constable Shri Thimmarayappa and police dog “Lalu” is the stuff bestsellers are made of. Diagnosed with prostatic hyperplasia, a condition where cells of the organ have abnormal growth, the Doberman recovered because of Shri Thimmarayappa’s love and care. Lalu went on to compete against elite canine units and win the silver at the all-India police duty meet last year.

Canines like Lalu are in the forefront of state police contingents not only at ceremonial parades and duty meets but also during contingency situations. Last month when a suspicious package triggered panic in Saltalkaran, the Doberman said was the first to rush to the spot.

The cause of concern for police, however, is not dogs but their trainers, which are becoming hard to find. At present, the police department has 240 trainers; they are cops who are recruited to perform policing duties and later deputed to Canine Units. Unlike other departments, a stint in the Canine Unit can last as long as a decade depending on the dog’s lifespan.

Motivating young recruits to join dog squads is a tough task, say police officers. “The passion to animals is necessary as Volunteer because of their love for the animal, but the number is small,” said Shri Bhaskar Rao, Additional Director General of Police (ADGP), crime and technical services, adding that the job is very demanding.

Training begins as early as 7 am and the dog squad is always on call. From identifying signs to understand what the canine is trying to convey to running long distances along with sniffer dogs, trainers don’t have it easy.

Getting a transfer from the units is difficult because a trainer and dog are seen as a team from the beginning. A dog’s training begins when it is a pup, and it gets attached to the trainer. All the trainers are provided housing quarters in areas where the dogs are stationed. The attachment even affects their personal lives, some trainers admit. Senior police officials said the number of those volunteering to work in canine units is decreasing. The department is now trying to attract more volunteers as it plans to expand the canine force. More incentives for staffs and two trainers for a dog are among the proposals in the pipeline. Getting trainers is becoming difficult because these men don’t get to do much when it comes to policing. Besides, working in the canine units is very taxing in terms of the number of hours worked.

(Oneindia News | TNN | Mar 3, 2016)

ANIMAL WELFARE SUBJECT IN CBSE CURRICULUM

Chennai : Animal welfare could soon turn out to be one of the separate subjects in the CBSE curriculum as CBSE is planning to consider the same. The CBSE Joint Director, Shri AL Hilal Ahmed in a reply to People for Cattle in India (PFCI), a Chennai based animal welfare organization said that the CBSE, Chennai, has said that in the forthcoming new policy recommendations, he would present the same to the board to take necessary changes and action.

The PFCI, which is based in Chennai, had previously written letters to CBSE, ICSE and other state boards in September, 2005 and requested them to add animal welfare as a subject in curriculum of the schools in Tamil Nadu. The PFCI founder Arun Prasanna said, “In the three years since we have been working in the field, we have seen a lot of cruelty to animals as well as abuse. So we thought teaching out to young children is the best way to sensitize society.”

The letter that the PFCI head sent to the CBSE Joint Director mentioned that initiating animal welfare education at the school level can result in sensitizing young minds towards the value of animals and develop feeling of compassion towards the animals. The subject will also promote understanding, knowledge and skills required from humans in order to better the lives of animals in and around their societies. The animal loving segment in the student segment would like to know more about caring and curing animals in need and can help working of this co-existence of man and animal together in nature.

(PetAnimalNews)

PET SHOW ON INDIAN DOGS

Bangaluru: The annual Ben- galuru pet show was held. It was not only just for cats and dogs but also for exotic species of birds and fishes were highlighted this year. However , the theme of the show was to promote native Indian dogs. “Amid burgeoning projects of growing pollution levels, pets play the perfect role as stress busters. With Bengaluru gaining status as a huge pet city, thanks to its kind-hearted people and climate, the Bengaluru Pet Show was an idea platform for them to interact with each other and learn,” said the organisers. The aim of the event was to educate pet lovers on rearing the animals.
**GUJRAT GOVT. TO IMPORT GIR BULL**

Gndhinagar: The Gujrat Government has decided to import 10,000 doses of Gir bull semen as the cow population of this prestigious breed has declined in Gujrat. Interested farmers whose semen are to be imported are descendants of those gifted to Brazil as a gesture of friendship in the wake of the change of the regime in Brazil after independence.

Gir cows have long been the pride of Gujrat with their very high milk yield. The obsession with Jersey cows and indiscriminate breeding has led to the decline of Gir breed, which is now in the state to nearly seven lakh out of the two crore milk-giving breeds. Brazil, on the other hand, was careful to preserve the breed and now has a sizable population of Gir breed cows and bulls. Dr Vallabh Kathiyari, chairman, Gau Seva Ayog, claimed that Gujrat has enough quality Gir bulls.

We have started giving a bull to every village panchayat in an effort to increase the number of Gir cows. There is no need to import semen from Brazil, he said.

Other experts, however, believe that there is no risk in importing semen from Brazil. Dr K B Kathiyari, head of research department, Anand Agriculture University, said the chances of increasing the population of Gir breed cows through artificial insemination is close to 90%.

(Source: [http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/](http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com))

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**STERILE STRAY DOGS IN DELHI: SC**

New Delhi: The Supreme Court has ordered the states to sterilise and vaccinate all stray dogs under the Animal Welfare Board of India to control population and prevent rabies. In an order to protect the environment and the Capital, which is facing acute stray dog menace, the Supreme Court on Wednesday directed Delhi and all states to vaccinate and sterilise them under the supervision of Animal Welfare Board of India. The court also directed the police, the administration and the municipal authorities to ensure that stray dogs are vaccinated and sterilised.

The court noted the submission of amsicus curiae (senior lawyer assisting the court) in the case that though all acts and rules provide for sterilisation of dogs, that safety of the human beings is not jeopardised, they are not being sterilised by the authorities, either for lack of funds or due to apathy. “We direct that the dogs which are required to be sterilised or vaccinated, the procedure shall be carried out in accordance with the rules and no organisation shall create any kind of obstacle or impedance in the same. It shall be the obligation of the board to oversee that this being carried out and no obstructions are created in this regard from any quarter,” said the order.

The order also noted that the prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act is effective.

The court noted that the guidelines provided that Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) shall ensure that “showing cruelty to animals arises at the time of production, the CBFC should ensure that no animal is subjected to cruel treatment in any of the films. It always stresses the cinematography Rules and guidelines on the issue.”

“The concerns of cruelty to animals arise at the time of shooting of films and AWBI clearance does not apply to films shot or produced by films shot or produced outside India. Both the rules and regulations are applicable to them and are not only available to AWBI. The law has made it clear that no animal should be subjected to cruel treatment in any of the films. It always stresses the cinematography Rules and guidelines on the issue.”

(Source: [http://ndia.today.in/](http://ndia.today.in))

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**AWBI SEeks Explanation on Torture of Elephant**

Palakkad: The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) has sought an explanation from the Chief Conservator of Forests of Kerala on the allegations of torture of a captive elephant that went amok during a temple festival in Pulapatam in the district.

The complaint sent to the AWBI by Heritage Animal Task Force Secretary, Shri R V Venkatachalam has alleged that the captive elephant Olarikkara Kalidas that went amok and destroyed property during the festival at Pulapatam Bhagavathy temple was tortured and is having injuries all over its body.

The letter alleged that the animal, which was in musth (sexual excitement) had been treated with fake fitness certificate violating the rules with regard to parade of animals. The animal that went amok for six hours destroyed 27 motor vehicles and damaged a couple of houses near the temple.

Kollengode police estimated a loss of Rs 50 lakh. After the incident the animal was allegedly tortured by mahouts and a group of local youths. The animal has not been able to bear the beating and the situation has deteriorated. The mahouts, it is claimed, had also accused the police of torturing the elephant.

The AWBI has written to the Kerala government seeking an explanation on the facts.

(Source: [http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/](http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com))

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**BULL FIGHTS CAN NOT BE PERMITTED**

Goa: The Goa Government has reiterated its stand on banning bullfights in the state which is prohibited by the High Court. “The State Government has now again pursued to the High Court judgement has directed that all types of animal fights including bull fights are prohibited in Goa,” the press handout reads. “If any person is found violating the above order passed by the High Court (he or she) shall be liable for criminal action as per law,” it adds. Bull fights are known with the street name as “Dhirio” in the coastal state.

The Government (Goa bench) while disposing off the writ petition had observed that the bull fights or Dhirio are in contravention of the provisions of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1968, and therefore, illegal and cannot be permitted to be organized and are prohibited in the state.”

The department has said. Goa Chief Minister Laxmikant Parsekar, in past has given an inclination towards allowing bull fights in the State claiming that it is the sports of farmers.


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**AWBI URGES TO BAN ANIMAL RACES**

Chandigarh: The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) has written to the deputy commissioner and police commissioner after having learning of bull cart races held in Phalnwall village. The Board apprised the authorities of the ban on such races by the Supreme Court of India and asked them to enforce the ban. In 2014 the apex court had imposed a ban on bull cart races across the country and refused to lift the ban in January this year too. However, despite this Phalnwall village had organised bull cart races in the same The district administration later clamped down on such games. Bull cart owners associated with the sport complained as well outside the cluster of the ban in this context of the 16th KIA Raipur sports festival where the sad minister, Sri Asheesh Partap Singh Kairon had ensured that they will take the matter up with the Union Government. Deputy Commissioner, Shri Ravi Bhagat said, “we will not let any violation happen and no such race will be organised. Teams from Deputy Director Animal Husbandry will check personally and police will maintain law and order.”

(Source: [http://ndia.today.in/](http://ndia.today.in))

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**PEACOCK, BISON SAFE IN GOA**

Panaji: India’s national bird, the peacock, and the Great Indian bison may have been dropped from a potential list of vermin animals and birds, but wild boars and monkeys may not be so lucky. Although the government has spelled out the point in an order, Animal Protection Organizations have alleged that the government has not been able to include the vermin list because it is a state animal.

Shri Savarkar said last week. “The State Government of Goa, in a notification dated 30-4-2015 has formally said that the birds cannot be included in the vermin list because it is a state animal.” Shri Savarkar said last week. “The State Government of Goa, in a notification dated 30-4-2015 has formally said that the birds cannot be included in the vermin list because it is a state animal.”

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The police is the national bird, the bison is the state animal of Goa. It is also part of the official symbol of the state, a flag, and the coat of arms of the state.

(Source: [http://www.thenhasindia.com/](http://www.thenhasindia.com))
करेगा जो पहले आस्तेमाल नहीं पकया जा सका था। आसपलए जेएनयू व्यिस्था सपक्रय करने के पलए बेहद सक्षम होगा। पनिारण ऄपधपनयम सािाजपनक ईपयोपगता के मद्देनजर पशु कल्याण में सुधार की जरूरतों को देखते हुए शापमल पकया है। पजसका ईद्देश्य है जीि कल्याण संस्थान का स्िरुप एक शीषा प्रपशक्षण संस्थान के रूप पिपक्षत हो रहा है। आसकी व्यापक सरकारी पिश्वपिद्यालयों और पनजी पशक्षण संस्थानों पदलचस्पी पदखाइ थी। अज पशु कल्याण के क्षेत्र में काम करने के पदशा में राष्ट्री पाठ्यक्रम देने की ियिस्था करेगा। आस मामले में एक पिज्ञापन जनिरी में आच्छु क पापटायों में जारी पकया गया था और ईसके बाद से संस्थान के पलए बेहतर व्यिस्था है।

और देश भर से शरीक ऄनेक प्रपशक्षण संस्थानों ने भाग पलया था पजसमें मंत्रालय की पिशेषज्ञ सपमपत की ऄध्यक्षता करते हुए श्री प्रयास से जेएनयू की पहचान की गयी है पजसके माध्यम से प्रपशक्षण कायाक्रम का सञ्चालन पकया जाएगा। आस चयन में कइ पिश्वपिद्या नइ पदल्ली सहूपलयत पमलेगी। साथ ही घ और देश भर से देवीय पोषण कायाक्रमों में लागू किए गए हैं। भारतीय जीि का अधिकार रहा है। पपछले बायोमास से बायोगैस ईत्पन्न करने के पलए कोपशश की जानी चापहए तापक निीनतम प्रौद्योपगकी द्वारा बायोमास से बायोगैस तथा पबजली ई स्िदेशी गायों को लािाररश छोड़ पदया गया है।

मान्यता प्रदान की है। एडब्ल्यूबीअआ गौशालाओं में राखी गयी गायों की संख्या के अधार पर ऄनुदान प्रदान करा है पजसमें अश्रय पनमाा होती है और िे सड़क पकनारे मर जाते हैं। छु ट्टा पशुओं के प्रबंधन की समस्या स्थानीय पनकायों के पलए एक बड़ी चुनौती बनती जा रही में छु ट्टा पशु अज सड़कों पर गैर रहें हैं। ऐसे पशु सड़कों पर फें कें गए ूड़ा।


To

Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, Govt. of India
13/1, Third Seaward Road, Valmiki Nagar,
Thiruvanmiyur, Chennai - 600 041,
Phone : 044-24571025; 2457 1024 / Fax : 044-2457 1016
E-mail : awbi@md3.vsnl.net.in

If undelivered, please return to :
ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA
10/2, 3rd Cross, 2nd Main Road, T.Nagar, Chennai-600 005,
Phone : 044-24571025; 2457 1024 / Fax : 044-2457 1016
E-mail : awbi@md3.vsnl.net.in

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13/1, Third Seaward Road, Valmiki Nagar,
Thiruvanmiyur, Chennai - 600 041,
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