

LPM (UNIT- V)

**ANIMAL WELFARE
(PART-6)**

BY-

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PET AND COMPANION ANIMAL CARE

- A **companion animal** or an assistance **animal** is one that could be a cat, **dog**, or any sort of **animal**. It provides **emotional support** for a person.
- **Companion animals** are **used** for company, amusement, psychological support and all of the other functions that humans need to share with **animals** .

Benefits of having a pet/ Companion animal :

- Decreased feelings of loneliness.
- Increased opportunities for exercise and outdoor activities.
- Increased opportunities for socialization.
- Often **companion animals** are our best friends.

Pet and Companion animal care should be done as follows-

- proper and balanced food should be given along with wholesome water for proper development.

Well ventilated proper spacious and safe housing is a must for the animals to keep them safe and stress free.

Proper treatment if and when required should be available.

Proper and complete vaccination for prevention against diseases is also a must.

Proper and regular massage and exercise arrangement for animals like horse should be there.

- There should be arrangement for timely cutting of hooves and hair.
- The companion animals should not be left alone for very long time.
- The birds cage should not be too small ,rather it should be big enough for there free movement and exercise.
- There should be arrangement for bathing of animals .
- The animal house or the cage should also be cleaned and disinfected time to time.
- Egg nest should be there inside corner of birds cage.

LEGAL DUTIES OF THE VETERINARIANS

- Veterinarian has the following responsibilities.
- Conducting postmortem examination of the vetro-legal cases.
- Investigations of common offences against animals.
- Investigations in case of malicious and accidental poisoning.
- Investigations in case of frauds in the sale of livestock and livestock products.
- Issuing health certificates

- To get the real culprits punished and help in providing justice and fair treatment to man and animal and also to save innocent people/persons from the false accusations of crime.
- To prevent cruelty to animals.
- Application and enforcement of state of law meant for animals. (Prevention of cruelty to Animals, Cattle Trespass Act).
- To protect the interests of society at large and prevent the unethical practices in relation to animals in the society.
- In fact everything in which recourse to law is necessary in relation to the veterinary profession.

common offences against animals and laws related to these offenses

- Common offences against animals –
- It is more or less obligatory for a veterinarian to be familiar with the laws for protection of animals, more so because of his training and profession which inculcate a spirit of sympathy and understanding towards our dumb companions, the domestic animals, who deserve all sympathy and kindness.
- The common offences against animals are –
- mischief,
- bestiality and
- cruelty

1. Mischief –

- This includes killing, poisoning or maiming an animal. Poisoning is the commonest method of mischievous killing.
- Abrus precatorius seed, arsenic, aconite root, snake venom, datura leaves, and seeds of yellow oleander are common poisons used in the mischievous killing of the animals.
- Accidental poisoning may occur in animals by linseed or jowar consumption.
- Mischief is punishable under sections 428 and 429:I.P.C.

2. Maiming

- It means making an animal permanently useless by the use of violence.
- This type of offence is also common and its aim is to harm the owner when his animal damages the crop or other property.
- The common forms of hurting animals and rendering them useless are: -
 - Fracture of bone
 - Cutting tendons of legs and neck
 - Injury to udder in milch animals
 - Tearing of the vagina or rectum by introducing sharp or blunt object
 - Punctured wounds, etc.

3. Bestiality

- Bestiality means sexual harrasment with man, woman or animal, against the order of nature.
- This type of crime is quite frequently found in India.
- Bestiality is punishable under Section 377, I.P.C.

4. Cruelty

- This offence includes overloading, using a diseased animal for work, starvation etc.
- These acts are punishable under the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

- THANKS