

Farmer - Vet Interaction. A Depiction

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Standing on the wake of a millennium this is not part of scientific excerpt, but rather a reasonable projection by virtue of our interactions with the farming community. We have an army of splendid professionals, incredibly good, so meticulous who could persuasively interact with the farmers. The estimable status of the profession is the reflection of their higher professional conduct and moral standards. The love towards man and mankind is engraved in our oath itself. Though the role of Veterinarian in the 'Peoples Plan Programme' was a focus of misapprehended debate in odd instances, the fact that over thousands of farmers in the state could be motivated to join in such a venture through our effective interactive sessions, is by itself a remarkable accomplishment.

The farmer -Vet relationship is a mutually committed interaction. This relationship has several aspects. The legal aspect entails, the commitment between the farmer and the veterinarian. But the ethical obligations are voluntary. However the Indian Veterinary Council has played a pivotal role in enacting some of these obligations.

The important duty of the Veterinarian is the service rendered by him to the society, to conserve the livestock resources and to relieve the suffering of animals. His involvement in animal husbandry sector may be regarded as a panacea in every respect. The reaping of reward or financial gain is only a subordinate consideration.

Coming to the role of a farmer whenever he approaches a vet for advice or treatment, it is necessary that he should supply complete information concerning the facts and circumstances of the case without any hesitation. He should give the doctor, full opportunity to examine and treat his animal and obey his instructions regarding care and management of the animal.

The farmer expects him to be received with kindness and courtesy. He may forgive the failures if any, but seldom forgives rudeness and discourtesy. He expects the doctor to take keen interest in his affairs and to give

a patient hearing as to what he has to say.

The farmer is both free to choose his doctor or leave him for another. But change of a doctor is better avoided during the course of a treatment, not only from ethical point of view, but also for the sake of the ailing animal. When it is reasonable to change the doctor, for instance, in case of his absence, it is better to consult the previous doctor and the new doctor should be fully informed about the history of the case and the treatment already given. It is desirable that a doctor should not withdraw from a case during his treatment for any reason till the farmer desires so. The vet should neither exaggerate nor minimise the gravity of the case while in discussion with the farmer. Whenever in doubt or difficulty it is better to get an expert consultation and advice. At the same time a practising vet should strive to update his knowledge with the emerging trends in veterinary science. Once having undertaken to treat, the vet should not ignore or abandon the case until the farmer is convinced about the viability of the treatment when the animal is grave or incurable.

To sum up, the social role of a veterinarian among farmers is much significant. By epitomising the spirit of the social system and perseverance, vets can become the flag bearers of the farming community.

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The Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) - protein advisory group on single cell protein concluded that single cell products can be safely used in animal feeds at a practical level, with no carcinogenic, mutagenic or embryotoxic effects. The level of nucleic acids may be a limiting factor in single cell protein usage in humans. Techniques have been developed and are available which can markedly reduce the nucleic acids levels.

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