
ANIMAL TESTING AND INDIAN LAWS

H. Heera, B.B.A.LL.B., LLM, Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University

ABSTRACT

Animal plays a vital role in human existence. Animals are used for pharmaceutical research to acknowledge diverse forms of human and animal diseases and moreover for anticipation and treatment of it. We are also using Animals for testing dangerous drugs rather than humans since they cannot express its opinion like humans. We can justify this animal testing by saying that it is necessary for scientific development. Animal testing regulations are to be followed to protect the welfare of the animals. But the dark secret is that out of 100 experiments on animals, 92 experiments on humans fail because it is not a compulsion that whatever drugs work for animals will also work on humans but even then the researchers, and doctors, argue that it is too be done compulsorily to protect the humans from the dangerous drugs. There is a committee known as CARE (Committee on Animal Research and Ethics) whose main aim is to ensure that research should be carried on responsibly. And to review the ethics of that research and what is the necessity of that research at the international level. At the national level Under the PCA Act, 1960 and the Breeding of and Experimentation on Animals (Control and Supervision Rules, 1998) a legal body is established, known as The Committee for the Purpose and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA) whose main aim is to ensure that animals are used in the experiment with care.

Keywords: Animal testing, Laboratory animals, CPCSEA, PETA, Animal laws, IAEC, PCI, and Research Ethics.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Testing animals is legal, whether it is ethically and morally right?
2. Whether there are sufficient laws in India to protect the animals used for the experimentation of drugs, medicines, etc.?
3. Whether Three (3) Rs Principles followed in India in Animal experimentation?

INTRODUCTION

"Animals are not ours to eat, wear, experiment on, use for entertainment, or abuse in any other way"

- Slogan of PETA

Animal research had changed the dynamic of science. It has played an important role in the field of science and the medical industry. Experimenting on non-humans has helped human civilization to move out from a lot of never-ending diseases. The research only helps and benefits humans from successful animal research. Discomfort, distress, and deaths of animals are not worth human benefits. Therefore, animals should not be used in research or to test the safety of products.¹

We all know that animals are used in research institutions, and educational institutions for scientific development, they are not only used they are abused to a larger extent. They are burned, crippled, and infected in the name of the research. Their role played in the research field is inevitable; they are used again and again by researchers and doctors. To protect them from that even before independence, we had the First Indian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) in 1861 in Calcutta which has been initiated by Colesworthy Grant. But it is not that much successful. Then After Independence, Mumbai in 1957 with the support of UNESCO funding support a center has been formed for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Its main purpose was to give a better quality of animals for research work. In 1960, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act came into existence, then we had the Breeding

¹ <https://www.bartleby.com/essay/The-Pros-And-Cons-Of-Animal-Testing-F3R6MYLU4F>

of and Experimentation on Animals (Control and Supervision) Rules, 1988 which provides certain obligations which have to be followed in using animals for research work.

Animal Experimentations are reasonable when we see it from a scientific point of view. India now has numerous institutions, and laws to protect the rights of animals and ensures them adequate facilities and this project aims to provide a detailed study on analysis of those laws in India.

CHAPTER – I MEANING AND HISTORY

1.1 ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION – MEANING

Animal experimentation is also called animal testing. Animal experiments are generally done by researchers to find new medicines for new diseases, or to test certain harmful drugs to find their negative side effects. It is done on animals because humans and animals can get the same type of diseases, scientists say that it is very essential and ethical part of the field of medicine and education.²

1.2 ANIMALS ARE USED FOR WHAT?

1.2.1 Environmental research

Medicines involve a lot of chemicals in them with this research they will find their impact on the environment and a lot of animals are killed in the name of this.

1.2.2 Cosmetic and household products testing

Animal testing in Cosmetics causes them huge pain and suffering and sometimes at the extreme stage they are even blinded. India and the EU successfully made this kind of animal testing illegal but this cruelty still exists in the US and others.

1.2.3 Military experimentation

Military experiments are very important because a country needs more development in that order to save its own country, but in this process lot of animals are killed in the name of testing

² What is animal experimentation, *available at*: < <https://www.centreofthecell.org/animal-experimentation/whatis-animal-experimentation/> > (last visited on January 13, 2023).

new weapons, bullets chemicals, etc.

1.2.4 Biomedical experimentation

A lot of animals are killed in the name of this biomedical research where now the non-animal method has been implemented.

1.2.5 Experimentation with new materials

Whenever new materials are developed they are tested on the animals and then they were killed.³

1.3 HISTORY OF ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION

We can trace back the history of Animal experimentation exists in circa 500 BC itself. The scientists who have done experiments on animals are **Erasistratus, Herophilus, and Aristotle**. **Aristotle** justified these experiments by saying that “**animals lack intelligence**”, so, the concept of this injustice and all does not apply to them. Whereas **Theophrastus** had a different opinion that “**like humans, they also feel pain**”. But even after his opinions, it continued to be in existence. In 130-200 AD, a famous Roman physician and philosopher named Galen is among the scientists who encouraged the vivisection of animals, and he had no sympathy whatsoever.

1.3.1 Between 1578 – 1657

William Harvey was among the great scientists of this era. During this period, “**he discovered that it’s the heart that pumps blood and not the lungs through animal testing**”. **René Descartes** one of the scientists at that time believed that animals do not feel pain but he recognized that animals do feel pain and suffering.⁴

1.3.2 Between 1800s and Early 1900s

Until the 19th century, there was a little objection against animal testing. French psychologist

³ Animal Experimentation, *available at*: <<https://www.animal-ethics.org/animal-experimentation-introduction/>> (last Visited on January 13, 2023).

⁴ History of animal experimentation and animal rights, *available at*: <<https://beonchip.com/aniaml-rightshistory/>> (last visited on March 20, 2023)

Claude Bernard argued that animal testing is ethical because it plays a crucial role in extending human life and benefits medicine. Queen Victoria was on the opposing side. She expressed her shock at some of the animal research practices. Soon after, the anti-vivisection campaign became even stronger. Lawmakers began taking steps toward putting an end to the practice. **In 1876, Great Britain's Cruelty to Animals Act was enforced into law.**⁵

CHAPTER – II: LAWS RELATING TO ANIMAL TESTING IN INDIA

2.1 LAWS RELATING TO ANIMAL TESTING IN INDIA

The Himalayas, the Western Ghats, the Indo-Burma, and Sundaland these 4 spots are considered the main biodiversity hotspots in India out of 36 in the whole world. So, it is our fundamental duty to protect and preserve plants and animal species of different kinds. In India, we have many acts, rules, and regulations to protect animals from cruelty and to protect their rights.

2.1.1. INDIAN CONSTITUTION

As per the Constitution of India it is the "duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife, and to have compassion for all living creatures."⁶ But it is not only the duty of the Citizen constitution made the state also responsible for the protection of the animals as per the DPSP, but it is also stated that "The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country"⁷. But both the provisions were not present in the constitution in the initial stage it has been inserted in the 42nd Amendment Act which happened in 1976. Next, we have to discuss the power of making laws, who have the power to make laws regarding the Animals whether the Centre or State or Both?

We all know that as per Constitution, the subject matter of making laws by the Parliament and State Legislatures are classified under the three heads they are **Union list, State list, and Concurrent list** where, The Union List: The Parliament has exclusive power to make laws concerning the matters enumerated within this list. The State List: State Legislatures have the

⁵ The History of Animal Testing – When did it Start, *available at*: <<https://crueltyfreesoul.com/history-of-animal-testing/>> (Last visited on January 14, 2023).

⁶ The Constitution of India, art.51-A

⁷ The Constitution of India, art.48A

exclusive power to make laws concerning the matters enumerated within this list. Concurrent List: both the Parliament and State Legislatures have the power to make laws concerning the matters enumerated within this list⁸. Under the State list, we have one item, and under the Concurrent list, we have two items. i.e. **Item 14** of the State List provides that “the States have the power to “[p]reserve, protect and improve stock and prevent animal diseases and enforce veterinary training and practice”. In the Concurrent List, both the Centre and the States have the power to legislate on **Item 17: “Prevention of cruelty to animals.”** and **Item 17B: “Protection of wild animals and birds.”**”

2.1.2 PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT, 1960

This is one of the most important Acts in protecting Animals because the main aim of this act is to prevent cruelty to animals, this act also prescribes various kinds of activities that amount to cruelty, punishment for the offenders, limitation period, animals definition, classification of animals, and also last important thing is that this act speaks about **the procedures to be followed in the experimentation of the animals** and a committee also formed to verify that the ethics have been followed by the researchers during the experiments.¹⁰

EXPERIMENTING ON ANIMALS

According to **Section 14 of this Act**; nothing in this Act shall affect the experimentation (including operations) on animals for: “Advancement through the discovery of physiological knowledge; or Knowledge which will be useful for decreasing the mortality rate; or Suffering alleviation; or combating any disease; whether human beings, animals, or plants”.¹¹

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE PURPOSE AND SUPERVISION EXPERIMENT ON ANIMALS

It is a legal body established by the Government of India in 1964 under **Chapter IV, Section 15(1) of the PCA Act**. Its motive is to protect the animals from unnecessary pain and provide them with adequate facilities. **It promotes the 4R principles Replacement** of animal testing

⁸ The Constitution of India, art.246

⁹ Overview of Animal Laws in India, available at< <https://www.animallaw.info/article/overview-of-animallaws-india> >(last visited on January 15,2023)

¹⁰ An Overview of Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act,1960, *available at* <<https://blog.ipleaders.in/overviewprevention-cruelty-to-animals-act-1960/>> (last visited on January 15, 2023)

¹¹ The prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, sec.14

with any other method, **Reduction** of the number of animals used for experiments, **Refinement** of pain and suffering during experiments, **and Rehabilitation** after the experimentation of animals by the norms laid down under the act.

ROLE OF CPCSEA

All **the institutions** that are occupied for **education and research involving animals** have to stick by the guidelines, rules, and regulations laid down by the CPCSEA. They have “1. to register the institutions that are involved with animal experimentation and breeding. 2. to select and appoint applicants in the IAEC of the registered institution. 3. approve Animal House Facilities following the inspection reports carried out by CPCSEA. 4. to take action against institutions if any of the rules are violated. 5. to grant permission for performing experiments involving animals. 6. To approve the import of animals for experimental use.”

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES TO BE FOLLOWED BY CPCSEA

PRINCIPLE 1

The experiments on animals are to be carried out only for the following reasons;

1. To make discoveries in physiological knowledge
2. To acquire knowledge that would be useful in improving, saving, and prolonging human life
3. To find a cure for a disease (the disease might be of a plant, animal, or human)

PRINCIPLE 2

The animals that are capable of dealing with major pains should be used for experimentation. Animal testing is to be avoided if an alternative technique exists. But if even after the availability of an alternate method, the animal is used for the experiment, the decision should have a strong justification.

PRINCIPLE 3

Minimum pain to be caused to the animal during an experiment should be the priority. The

appropriate sedation or anaesthesia is to be used if the pain is to last for more than a moment or a short span. Animals must be treated equally to humans when it comes to deciding on suffering pain.

PRINCIPLE 4

The examiners shall be responsible for the aftercare and rehabilitation of animals after experimentation and the cost for aftercare and rehabilitation shall be a part of research costs.

Animals may be allowed to euthanize if

1. The animal is physically or mentally disabled and is unable to perceive the environment in an accessible manner.
2. The animal has suffered severe pain during the process of the experiment and there is a chance of the pain lasting longer.
3. In situations where non-termination of the animal experimented upon would be lifethreatening to human beings or other animals.

PRINCIPLE 5

The living condition should be acceptable for the species and contribute to their well-being.

The animals must be handled by a trained scientist or veterinarian for biomedical purposes.¹²

BREEDING OF AND EXPERIMENTS ON ANIMALS (CONTROL AND SUPERVISION) RULES, 1998 AND AMENDMENT RULES, 2001, 2006

These rules have been made to fulfill the purposes of the CPCSEA for why it has been formed.

IMPORTANT AMENDED RULES

RULE 2(E) “EXPERIMENT”

It speaks about what constitutes an experiment, for what and for all purposes the experiment

¹² Shruti Yadav, “Animal Experimentation Laws In India” 5 The Law Brigade Publishers 114 (2020)

can be done. If the experiment has not been made for the purpose mentioned in this rule, then it does not come under the scope of the experiment. Its term has been broadly explained. **Rule 9 (bb):** speaks about the preference of the animals and the justification for not choosing the alternative method.

Rule 10 (e): It speaks about the import of the animals if the animals are not available from the registered breeders, regarding its documentation process.

Rule 12: It permits institutions to have the contract research but only in the accordance with the provisions under CPCSEA.¹³

Rule 14: It speaks about the punishment of institutions in case of violation of any rules as per the guidelines of CPCSEA based on the officer's report. They can be suspended or even removed from registration or they can even order to close down the Animal house facility but both sides must be heard.¹⁴

2.1.3 INDIAN PENAL CODE

The killing of an animal or pet is prohibited and constitutes cruelty to animals¹⁵, as defined by Section 11 of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. **Sections 428 and 429** of the **Indian Penal Code** make it a cognizable offence. The punishment for causing mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming, or rendering useless any animal or animals worth ten rupees or more may be simple or rigorous imprisonment for a duration of up to two years, a fine, or both¹⁶, but for animals valued fifty rupees or more, the punishment will be either imprisonment for a term of up to five years or a fine, or both.¹⁷ A first information report (FIR) must be filed with the local police station as soon as possible.

2.1.4 WILDLIFE(PROTECTION) ACT,1972

The Wildlife (Protection) Act, of 1972 was enacted “to ensure that wild animals are protected

¹³ Shruti Yadav, “Animal Experimentation Laws In India” 5 The Law Brigade Publishers 121 (2020)

¹⁴ Breeding Of and Experiments on Animals (Control and Supervision) Rules, 1998 and Amendment rules, 2006, available at https://cpcsea.nic.in/Content/54_1_ACTS,RULESANDGUIDELINES.aspx (last visited on January 15, 2023)

¹⁵ The prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, sec.11

¹⁶ The Indian Penal Code, 1860, sec.428

¹⁷ *Ibid.* sec.429

in their natural habitats. **Some provisions of this Act provide for punishment against offences committed against animals due to testing on them**". Any officer authorized by the director or chief wildlife officer to arrest and detains anyone without a warrant. The police must, however, have reasonable grounds and reasons to suspect that the person in question committed the offence¹⁸. And anyone who violates any provision of the Act, or any regulation or order made there under, is guilty of an offence under the Act and, if convicted, shall face a sentence of imprisonment for a term of up to three years, or a fine of up to twenty-five thousand rupees¹⁹, or both²⁰. The Wildlife Protection Act is silent on the procedure for the ethical capture, handling, and release of these snakes²¹.

2.1.5 BIO DIVERSITY ACT, 2002

The act was enacted in 2002, it **aims at "the conservation of biological resources, managing its sustainable use and enabling fair and equitable sharing benefits"** arising out of the use and knowledge of biological resources with the local communities. Animals are also considered biological resources²². There is a three-tiered structure for the regulation of activities under this Act, they are **The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA), The State Biodiversity Boards (SBBs), The Biodiversity Management Committees (BMCs)** (at the local level). Only after the approval from the NBA any person or organization can "transfer the results of any research relating to any biological resources occurring in, or obtained from India and the claim of any intellectual property rights on any invention based on the research made on the biological resources obtained from India".

This Act also speaks regarding the funds for research, supervision, central government consultation, penalties²³, etc. Offences under this Act are considered cognizable and nonbailable²⁵. Whoever commits offence against sec 3, 4, or 6 of this act is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or with a fine which may extend to

¹⁸ Wildlife protection Act, 1972, sec.50

¹⁹ Ibid. sec.51

²⁰ Broadly Speaking : Animal Rights; The laws for the Voiceless, *available at* <<https://ylcube.com/c/blogs/broadly-speaking-animal-rights-laws-voiceless/>> (Last Visited on March 21, 2023)

²¹ The Lacunae in Wildlife Protection Laws, *available at* <<https://www.elaw.in/forest/wildlife/lacunaewildlifeAkash.pdf>> (Last Visited on March 2 2023)

²² Biological Diversity Act, 2002, sec.2(c)

²³ Biological Diversity Act, 2002, *available at* <<https://www.drishtiias.com/to-the-points/biological-diversity-act2002>> (Last Visited on January 17, 2023) ²⁵ Biological Diversity Act, 2002, sec.58. ²⁶ Ibid. sec.55(1)

10 lakhs and where the damage caused is more than 10 lakhs such fine should commensurate with damage caused or with both²⁶.

2.2. LAWS PASSED AGAINST COSMETIC TESTING ON ANIMALS IN INDIA

One of the successful campaigns of PETA (People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals) is the ban on using animals for animal testing of cosmetics, it has successfully implemented not only the usage of animals it also ban the import of those cosmetic products from other countries who used animals for cosmetic testing. the **Ministry of Health & Family Welfare** published the **cosmetic testing ban**, which adds the new rule ‘148-C’ to the existing **Drugs and Cosmetics Rules, 1945**. Under this rule, “no person shall use any animal for the testing of cosmetics”. Not only PETA MP Menaka Gandhi and others also played a major role in this. The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, in response to PETA India's recommendations, has included provisions in its new **Cosmetics Rules, 2020** “which provide a separate and updated regulatory framework for testing, manufacturing, selling, stocking, exhibiting, and importing cosmetics in India – to ensure that the ban on the importation of cosmetics tested on animals is enforced”²⁴ Not only in India it is banned in the EU, Israel, and others, but it is still not banned in the US and China.²⁵

CHAPTER – III ORGANISATIONS, COMMITTEES FOR ANIMAL TESTING

3.1. ORGANISATIONS AND COMMITTEE THAT CAME UP WITH STRONG RULES

3.1.1 IAEC

IAEC is a body of members who all are registered under the CPCSEA it has been mainly established to supervise all the registered institutions strictly following the rules and regulations of CPCSEA in animal testing. And to ensure that they are strictly following the 3Rs principles they also have a main duty on approving and rejecting the research proposals.

Let us see its functions in detail.

²⁴ Indian Laws against cosmetic testing on animals, available at < <https://blog.ipleaders.in/indian-laws-againstcosmetic-testing-on-animals/> > (Last Visited on January 15, 2023)

²⁵ Dabarun Das, “A Critical Analysis Of Animal Cruelty in India” *Jus Corpus Law Journal* 591 (2022)

MAIN FUNCTIONS OF IAEC

- IAEC grants standard and uniformity in the evaluation of research proposals and protects the animals from severe pain and ache before, in course of, and after experiments on animals, to follow the guidelines of CPCSEA.
- IAEC evaluates and then permits all the proposals of research that include experiments on animals, up to the phylogenetic level of Coney and leverets only, to maintain the standard and well-being of animals used in pre-medical research.
- IAEC makes sure that the experiment is performed by or under the supervision of a well-educated person in the medical field and under the control of the chief inquisitor.
- IAEC ensures that the animal housing is as per the standards mentioned in the guidelines.
- Ensures that if the required result can be achieved by experimenting on the small animal then experimenting on the large animal is avoided.²⁶

3RS PRINCIPLE – IN INDIA

Ethical concern about the use of animals in research is gaining traction in India because of the strict guidelines stipulated by the regulatory authority the Committee for Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA). However, in India, the general public is mostly unaware of the 3Rs as a fundamental set of principles for the use of animals in research, testing, and teaching. Even though the Animal Welfare Act was introduced in 1960, progress has been slow in engaging stakeholders (scientists, the public, and so forth) in adopting the 3Rs. As early as the 1960s, India enacted the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, which addresses the prevention of cruelty to animals in a general manner. The concept of the 3Rs is only recently slowly attaining recognition among Indian scientists who use animals in their research. Every establishment constituted and operated following the procedures specified by the CPCSEA is required to constitute an Institutional Animal Ethics Committee (IAEC) following Rule 13 of the Breeding of and Experiments on Animals (Control and Supervision), 1998. The IAEC, after granting permission for conducting experiments on animals, will

²⁶ Shruti Yadav, “Animal Experimentation Laws In India” 5 The Law Brigade Publishers 119 (2020)

evaluate the projects for their validity and examine the effective implementation of the 3Rs. behavior, and so forth.

(Breeding of and Experiments on animals [Control and Supervision] Rules 1998)²⁷.

3.1.2 UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (UGC)

It made rules that all the establishments under this whether it is a college or institution whatever it is it should immediately avoid animal testing in the anatomical, zoological, and other studies, etc.

3.1.3 PHARMACY COUNCIL OF INDIA

Pharmacy council of India made rules that all the institutions under this should be registered under this CPCSEA and should strictly follow their rules and regulations regarding the experimentation on animals. And it also banned animal autopsy at the graduation level.²⁸

CHAPTER IV: ALTERNATE TECHNIQUES OR METHODS

4.1 OTHER ALTERNATIVE TECHNIQUES

4.1.1 In vitro testing

Animal tests have been replaced with this in vitro testing in the 2016 amendment of the drugs and cosmetics Act which has been done by the ministry of health and family welfare. It has been said that this test is the best alternative because it gives results more accurately rather than animal tests. We can see exactly what will be the effects of drugs, and cosmetics on humans and it is done by the "organ-on-chips which is created by the Harvard Wyss Institute and contains the human cells grown in an advanced system to mimic the structure and function of human organs". So the researchers can use this chip instead of injecting the animals and torturing them.

²⁷ R.Nivedha, *A Critical Analysis Of Animal Welfare Laws In India* (2019)(Unpublished LL.M dissertation, School Of Excellence in Law).

²⁸ Shruti Yadav, "Animal Experimentation Laws In India" 5 The Law Brigade Publishers 120 (2020)

4.1.2 Computer (In Silico) Modelling

This is another technique where we can identify the hazard potential of chemicals by using the silico or computational, models for prediction instead of animal experiments.

4.1.3 Human-Patient Simulators

It is like strikingly lifelike, high-tech tools that offer hands-on medical training without any harm to animals Eg. The Armed Forces Medical College.

4.1.4 Help from Human Volunteers

Human volunteers can replace this archaic, invasive brain experiments on animal researchers also use a method known as "micro-dosing" where these volunteers are given this one-time drug dose to analyze its reaction on the human body.²⁹

CHAPTER – V TESTING ANIMALS IS LEGAL, WHETHER IT IS ETHICALLY AND MORALLY RIGHT

There are two arguments to the morality of experimenting. First, animal experimenting is morally good and acceptable when it comes to greater benefit to humanity if some animals are harmed. Second, the level of suffering and pain that these animals go through is high and it is not equivalent to the benefits to humanity don't provide moral justification.

5.1 WHY WE SHOULD DO ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION?

As a matter of fact, as the time passes every single second there is development taking place. Animals at any cost cannot be considered as morally and socially equal with humans. Removing animals as a source of experimenting will hamper our understanding of health and diseases and will surely as a result affects the new and important treatment. Although these experiments reduce the quality of life of animals but some ethical measures are to be taken.

²⁹ Alternatives to experimenting on Animals, *available at* <<https://www.petaindia.com/issues/animalexperimentation/alternatives-to-experimenting-on-animals/>> (Last Visited on March 24, 2023)

Researchers are required to follow a set of doctrines, the ‘**three Rs**’.³⁰ They are:

- **Replace:** Replacing, where possible, experiments using animals with alternative techniques like cell culture, computer modeling, or human volunteers instead of animals.³¹
- **Reduce:** Reducing the number of non-humans used, by refining experimental techniques and sharing information with other researchers so that the identical experiments aren't being done by a lot many people.³²
- **Refine:** Refining the way the animals are cared for to aid and assist minimize any stress or pain, by using less invasive methods where possible and improving medical treatment and living conditions.³⁶

5.2 WHY WE SHOULD STOP ANIMAL EXPERIMENTATION?

Every year it is estimated that millions of animals had been mutilated and killed because of these experiments for everything from medicines to cosmetics. This includes practices similar to forcing them to inhale toxic gases, applying corrosive substances to their skin and eyes, infecting them with HIV, or removing a part of their brains. Certainly, the number of nonhuman animals that suffer and die as a result of these practices. . Killing, burning, and poisoning animals is the routine work done in animal testing. Killing animals outside the laboratories is a crime but animals killed in laboratories are legal and they are protected. However, since the fundamental interests of those animals are not suffering and not dying matter, it's even so necessary to mirror whether or not experimentation with them is ethically even. Animals feel pain; they suffer because of the mere greed of humans. Experimenting on animals is cruel though they are regulated. Research on Animals is not always a reliable source because a result of the animal's experiment is sometimes not compatible with humans. One

³⁰ Kilkenney C, Browne WJ, Cuthill IC, Emerson M, Altman DG (2010) Improving Bioscience Research Reporting: The ARRIVE Guidelines for Reporting Animal Research. *PLoS Biol* 8(6): e1000412. DOI:10.1371/journal.pbio.1000412

³¹ Ibrahim DM (2006) Reduce, refine, replace: the failure of the three R's and the future of animal experimentation. University of Chicago Legal Forum, 2006; Arizona Legal Studies Discussion Paper No. 06-17. Available: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=888206>. Accessed 2011 Jan 7.

³² Rusche B (2003) The 3 Rs and animal welfare: conflict or way forward? *ALTEX* 20: 63–76.

³⁶ <https://www.yourgenome.org/debates/should-animals-be-used-in-research>

such example is cancer research on rats was success but there are no cancer treatments for humans, so this is a failing example of animal research.

5.3 DOING ANIMAL RESEARCH IN ETHICAL MANNER

There ought to even be an area animal care committee that ensures that the animals are kept in appropriate facilities. The committee ought to additionally confirm if animals are required to check the suggestions listed. The animal care committee should additionally confirm the acceptable sample sizes and procedures to be utilized in the experiment. The animals ought to have access to veterinary care. All workers who work with the animals ought to be sufficiently trained in each procedure and moral handling of the animals. All researchers handling the animals used for experimentation ought to even be trained in handling the actual species within the study. The National Centre for the replacement, refinement, and reduction of animals in analysis (NC3Rs) has issued ARRIVE (Animal Research: reportage of in vivo Experiments) ³³pointers are meant to enhance the reporting of research exploitation animals. This list provides data that must be provided within the different sections of the manuscript similar to experimental animals, study style, experimental procedures, housing and agriculture, moral statements, and more.

5.4 WHAT ARE ALTERNATIVES TO ANIMAL TESTING?

Researchers are actively searching for alternative methods to animal research. Substitutes for creature models will probably have the quickest impact in the region of poisonousness testing, since harmfulness contemplates have unmistakably characterized endpoints, says Anthony Holmes, executive of science and innovation at the National Centre for the Replacement, Refinement, and Reduction of Animals in Research. There is as of now some proof that in silico techniques may be predominant in this field. Thomas Hartung of Johns Hopkins University and his partners as of late built up a man-made consciousness-based synthetic screen that they exhibited to be more powerful at recognizing harmful synthetic substances than creature test³⁴. While a large number of these methodologies are promising, it is farfetched that they will ever totally oust creature explore. Yet, there will be a phase when

³³ The ARRIVE guidelines. Originally published in PLoS Biology, June 2010

³⁴ Hartung's supposition article, "computer-based intelligence Versus Animal Testing," The Scientist, May 2019

where we should perceive what's happening in a working living being.³⁵

5.5 WHY ANIMAL TESTING SHOULD BE BANNED?

Issues in Responsible Animal Experimentation, 60% of all creatures utilized in testing are utilized in biomedical research and item security testing. Individuals have various affections for creatures; many view creatures as partners while others see creatures as a method for propelling clinical strategies or facilitating exploratory research.⁴⁰ To begin with, creatures' privileges are damaged when they are utilized in inquire about. Creatures and individuals are similar from numerous points of view; the two of them feel, think, carry on, and experience torment. ³⁶Accordingly, creatures ought to be treated with a similar regard as people. However, creature's privileges are abused when they are utilized in the examination because they are not given a decision. Creatures are exposed to tests that are frequently agonizing or cause lasting harm or passing, and they are never given the choice of not partaking in the examinations. Creature experimentation ought to be halted because it damages the privileges of creatures. In *Against Animal Testing*, a flyer distributed by The Body Shop, a notable beautifying agents and shower item organization situated in London, the advancement of items that is upheld as opposed to testing on creatures.

CHAPTER - VI

SUGGESTIONS

According to the report published by the Federation of Indian Animal Protection Organizations (FIAPO) and All Creatures Great and Small (ACGS), **between 2010 and 2020, a total of 4 93,910 animals are exposed to cruelty by humans.**

Out of 1,000 assault cases recorded against animals, over 400 cases were of violent attacks of beating, kicking, throwing acid, or boiling water on animals.

I would like to suggest that these crimes can only be reduced by bringing stringent laws for the offenders like life imprisonment and capital punishment. The CPCSEA committee should

³⁵ <https://www.the-scientist.com/careers/fixing-the-flaws-in-animal-research-66276>

⁴⁰ The Hastings Center, "Fact Sheet: Animals Used in Research in the U.S.," animalresearch.thehastingscenter.org (accessed Oct. 15, 2013)

³⁶ Marc Bekoff, *Animals Matter: A Biologist Explains Why We Should Treat Animals with Compassion and Respect*, 2007P. Michael Conn and James V. Parker, *The Animal Research War*, 2008

work more efficiently in maintaining the ethics in animal testing in a stricter manner. The 4Rs Principles should be followed properly.

CONCLUSION

India became the first country to ban the use of animals for cosmetics experimentation and the import of products that are animal tested. It has also banned the use of live animals in the medical field. Animal experimentation has been the topic of argument, and many people believe that it is unethical because animals do have rights. In India, we have a lot of laws, rules, and regulations to protect the animals but they are not stringent in punishing the offenders. If this cruelty happened to humans, then the situation will be somewhat different.

But what is my opinion being that more than humans, animals should have given more importance because they cannot express their feelings and pain like human beings. We have to become their voices when they are unable to raise their voices for any injustice that happens to them. So let us all be together in solving this problem.

CHAPTER VII

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