

# Ethical Direction of Animal Use during Research Work

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**Abstract-** Ethics is the rules that, distinguish between right and wrong things, good and evil, about actions, volitions, or character of responsible beings. This present study is concerned with ethical concepts related to animals during our research on them. How to treat, care for, and protect them, and how to handle, them without any harm to them as per their rule and regulations?

Most of the time alternative refinement encompasses methods that can be used that minimize the potential pain or distress which enhances the animal's well-being.

**Keywords:** Animals, Ethical concepts, research, researcher, etc.

## INTRODUCTION:

Animals are living organisms and also the part of environment like human beings. Directly or indirectly humans are dependent on them. We all studied about human ethics and their values. Here we are talking about ethical concepts related to animal and animal use during research.

Ethics may be defined as, "A procedure method or perspective for deciding how to act and for analyzing complex problems." (Resnik, 2015). "As a concept, 'research ethics' refers to a complex set of values, standards, and institutional schemes that help constitute and regulate scientific activity." (NESH, op. cit.). While the subject of ethics is complex and has generated volumes of discussion, at the core, ethics rests on human and humane considerations.

We have been conscious that findings about the use of animals in research, diverse as this is, must be seen in the wide context of the usage of animals in food, clothing, as pets, and as working animals in farming and other occupations. Science, however, is progressing rapidly in new technologies such as cloning, and genetic modification and also in the development of alternatives to the use of animals. The report sets out in some detail the range of scientific uses of animals including the uses being made of these new advances. It considers the ethical issues of research involving animals in the light of these developments, the implications for regulation, and the provision of information and education. The ethical assessments related to the use of animals in research are wide-ranging. It is generally thought that it may be necessary to use laboratory animals in some cases to create improvements for people, animals, or the environment. At the same time, the general opinion is that animals have a moral status and that our treatment of them should be subject to ethical considerations. Such views are reflected in the following positions:

1. Animals have an intrinsic value that must be respected.
2. Animals are sentient creatures with the capacity to feel pain, and the interests of animals must therefore be taken into consideration.
3. Our treatment of animals, including the use of animals in research, is an expression of our attitudes and influences us as moral actors.

The guidelines reflect all these positions and stipulate principles and considerations that can be used as tools when balancing between harm and benefit. The three Rs (Replace, Reduce, and Refine) are established principles that are also enriched in legislation.

In the overall interest of both human and animal welfare, animal experimentation cannot be completely abolished at the present stage of our knowledge and development, especially in teaching and training. The committee decided some guidelines for the control and supervision of experiments on animals (CPCSEA) guidelines have to be strictly followed during research involving the use of experimental animals.

### • Guidelines for researchers when they research on animals:

- ✓ We should respect animals' dignity.
- ✓ Our Responsibility for considering options such as replacement.
- ✓ The principle of proportionality: responsibility for considering and balancing suffering and benefit.
- ✓ Our responsibility for considering reducing the number of animals in the present condition.
- ✓ We all must minimize the risk of suffering and improve animal welfare (Refine).
- ✓ We all people have a responsibility to maintain biological diversity.
- ✓ We all researcher have a responsibility to care for and not harm animals and their habitat by intervening in them or studying them.
- ✓ Every researcher has the responsibility to maintain transparency, openness, and sharing of data, information, and material.
- ✓ Researchers should follow rules, national laws, international conventions, agreements, and due care regarding the use of laboratory animals.
- ✓ Biologists and those people who work on animals or handle live animals should have documented, updated, and expertise on animals. It may include knowledge about biology, zoology, the environment, living organisms, etc. and to have ability to take care of animals.

- ✓ All efforts must be ensured to provide human care for animals before during and after experiments.
- ✓ Resources should be provided to upgrade the standard of existing animal houses in scientific and educational institutions.
- ✓ All the animal houses need to be registered with CPCSEA.
- ✓ Training programs for all those who are involved in caring for animals and carrying out experiments should be initiated and made compulsory for scientists, research students, and other workers.
- ✓ All educational institutions should be asked to revise their curricular content about animal experimentation to formulate alternatives, like the use of non-prohibited animal species, or better still to utilize non-animal-based teaching aids after their careful evaluation and validation.
- ✓ Programmes should be initiated to provide a mechanism/ platform for regular interaction among various stakeholders the Government (CPCSEA), the scientists, the animal welfare groups, and the public. The academy can play a critical role in this regard. for more details kindly consult the INSA publication on animal ethics. ( Tandon, Muralidhar and Gupta, et al 2012.)

These guidelines have been prepared by the National Committee for Research Ethics in Science and Technology (NENT). The main purpose of this study is to provide ethical guidelines for researchers and other people who experiment on these animals. The guidelines will be helpful during research, planning projects, assessing, reporting, and publishing findings and results.

To assess coverage of natural wildlife and environmental other aspects, also reviewed major health security reports (including World Organisations for Animal Health Performance of Veterinary Services reports, and World Health Organization Joint External Evaluations and follow-on National Action Plans for Health Security) organized and published by 107 countries and territories. Our extracted information on told coverage gaps, wildlife surveillance systems, and priority diseases. We also searched National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans published by 125 countries to assess whether disease surveillance or prevention activities were included in the protection.

An Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee (IACUC) in universities or institutes ensures that appropriate procedures and study protocols are followed for the welfare and humane treatment of all animal subjects.

The National Institute of Health (NIH) Office of Laboratory Animal Welfare (OLAW) provides extensive resources on policies and guidelines on the use of animals. The journals require authors to submit documents to indicate whether institutional or national guidelines for animal subjects were followed and whether approval was taken from the relevant ethics committees. Many journals reserve the right to reject manuscripts if these requirements are not followed.

- To Accelerate/increase the development and use of different models, and tools based on the latest science and technologies to address important scientific questions without the use of animals.



- Methods that recommend or avoid or replacing the use of animals



**Replacement, Reduction, and Refinement**

- Methods that minimize the number of animals used per experiment.

Methods that minimize animals suffering and improve the welfare



- Appropriately designed and analyzed animal robust and reproducible by exploiting the latest in vivo by improving the

advancing research into animal welfare experiments that are truly add to the knowledge base. technologies and

understanding of the impact of welfare on scientific outcomes.

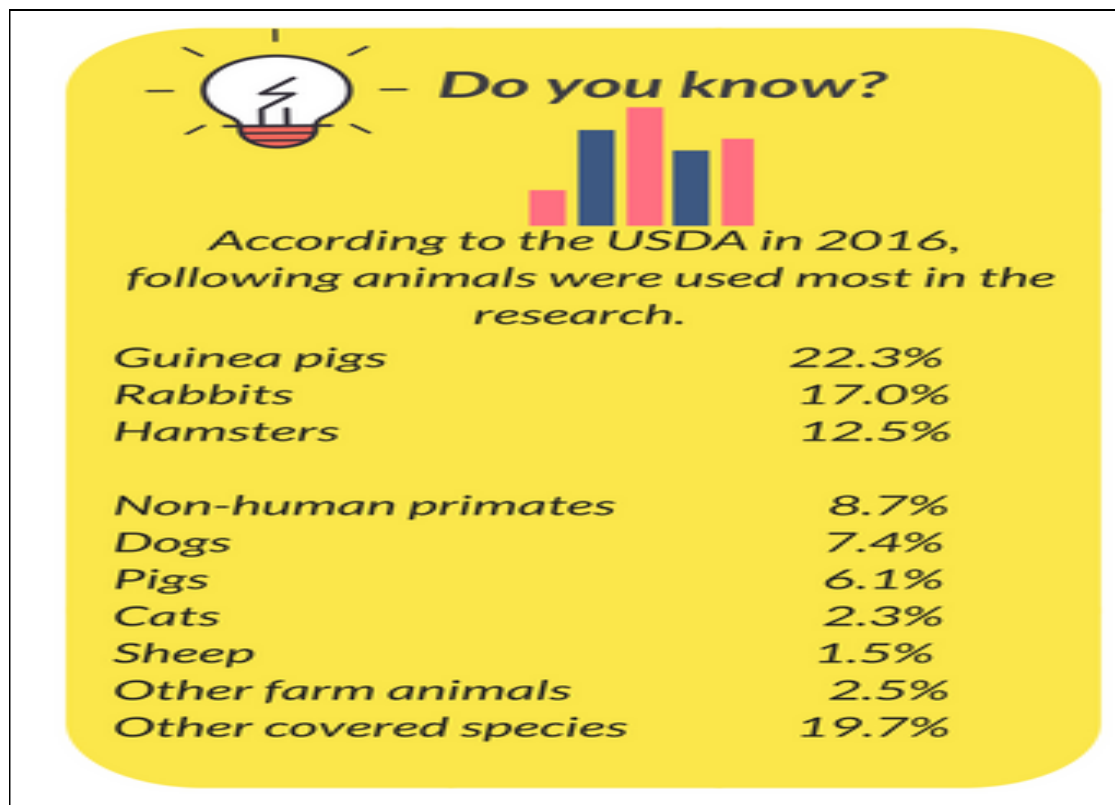


Figure & Table: The Enago Academy Team (Website: <https://www.enago.com/academy/>)

## CONCLUSION

Those studies involving laboratory animals have provided insights into the development of new vaccines, drugs, and medicine. Unlike human subjects, laboratory animals cannot give informed consent and hence, the care, concern, and use of animal subjects in a study warrant attention from researchers who study them. Animal Care Shows respect and care for animals in a study by avoiding bad study designs and experiments. During the research unnecessary animal procedures can be avoided. In many fields, bio-medical science in vitro methods are used. Normally the care of animals should be taken under the supervision of a veterinary doctor or person having adequate experience in animal care. Scientific breeding and other experiments on animals can be performed under the guidance of AEC (Animal Ethical Committee). Animals selected for the experiment should be of an appropriate species and quality. Researchers, investigators, and other people should treat animals with kindness and should take proper care of them. Care of animals is very necessary to balance the nature and environment.

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