

LPM (UNIT- V)

**ANIMAL WELFARE
(PART-2)**

BY-

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What are the principles of animal welfare?

- Animals must be provided water, food, proper handling, health care, and an environment appropriate to their care and use, with thoughtful consideration for their normal behavior.
- Animals should be cared for in ways that minimize fear, pain, stress, and suffering.

Tips upon care for animals

Be kind to animals.

Do not throw stones or beat them.

- Stop friends from being cruel to animals.

Do not allow children to tie a thread to the tails of animals.

- If you have pets, feed them well and give them a proper affection.

In case of any emergency, give proper medical care.

When you visit the zoo, learn about the animals that are found there, but do not tease or hurt them through the bars of their cage.

- Do not visit or encourage the circus. Wild animals should live in the forest.

Besides, a lot of cruelty is involved in the training of animals to perform tricks.

Avoid use of articles like leather hand bags and Cosmetics ,
which are made from animal products.

- Do not disturb or destroy the natural of any animal.
- If you see an injured animal lying on the road immediately contact the local SPCA or any other animal welfare organization.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS :

Animals cruelly.—(1) If any person— (a) beats, kicks, over-rides, over-drives, over-loads, tortures or otherwise treats any animal so as to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering .

(b) [employs in any work or labour or for any purpose any animal which, by reason of its age or any disease], infirmity, wound, sore or other cause, is unfit to be so employed or, being the owner, permits any such unfit animal to be so employed;

(c) willfully and unreasonably administers any injurious drug or injurious substance to 2 [any animal] or wilfully and unreasonably causes or attempts to cause any such drug or substance to be taken by [any animal];

(d) conveys or carries, whether in or upon any vehicle or not, any animal in such a manner or position as to subject it to unnecessary pain or suffering;

(e) keeps or confines any animal in any cage or other receptacle which does not measure sufficiently in height, length and breadth to permit the animal a reasonable opportunity for movement;

(f) keeps for an unreasonable time any animal chained or tethered upon an unreasonably short or unreasonably heavy chain or cord;

(g) being the owner, neglects to exercise or cause to be exercised reasonably any dog habitually chained up or kept in close confinement;

(h) being the owner of [any animal] fails to provide such animal with sufficient food, drink or shelter;

(i) without reasonable cause, abandons any animal in circumstances which render it likely that it will suffer pain by reason of starvation or thirst;

(j) wilfully permits any animal, of which he is the owner, to go at large in any street while the animal is affected with contagious or infectious disease or, without reasonable excuse permits any diseased or disabled animal.

(k) offers for sale or, without reasonable cause, has in his possession any animal which is suffering pain by reason of mutilation, starvation, thirst, overcrowding or other ill-treatment;

[(l) mutilates any animal or kills any animal (including stray dogs) by using the method of strychnine injections in the heart or in any other unnecessarily cruel manner;

or [(m) solely with a view to providing entertainment— (i) confines or causes to be confined any animal (including tying of an animal as a bait in a tiger or other sanctuary) so as to make it an object of prey for any other animal; or (ii) incites any animal to fight or bait any other animal;

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- promotes or takes part in any shooting match or competition wherein animals are released from captivity for the purpose of such shooting; he shall be punishable,

ANIMAL CRUELTY LAWS

Animal cruelty implies cruel gratuitous treatment of animals. Such behavior usually has a single point program - to subject animals and sometimes pets to unnecessary harm and pain. One major type of animal cruelty is torture.

The **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act** is an [Act](#) of the [Parliament of India](#) enacted in 1960 to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals and to amend the laws relating to the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals(CPCSEA)

The Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals(CPCSEA) is a statutory Committee, which is established under Chapter 4, Section 15(1) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act 1960.

Objective of CPCSEA

The objective of CPCSEA is to ensure that animals are not subjected to unnecessary pains or suffering before, during or after performance of experiments on them. For this purpose, under the delegated powers, the Committee formulated the ‘Breeding of and Experiments on Animals (Control and Supervision) Rules, 1998’ which were amended in 2001 and then in 2006, to regulate the experimentation on animals.

Functions of CPCSEA

The main functions of CPCSEA are:

Registration of establishments conducting animal experimentation or breeding of animals for this purpose.

Selection and assignment of nominees for the Institutional Animal Ethics Committees of the registered establishments.

Approval of Animal House Facilities on the basis of reports of inspections conducted by CPCSEA.

Permission for conducting experiments involving use of animals.

Recommendation for import of animals for use in experiments.

Action against establishments in case of established violation of any legal norm/stipulation.

Conduct of Training Programmes for the Nominees of CPCSEA.

Conduct / Support of Conference / workshop on Animal Ethics.

THANKS

