

# Prevention of Cruelty to animals Act-1960



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# INTRODUCTION

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- Nearly, all developing countries have laws to save animals from cruelty, i.e., unnecessary pain and sufferings. It can also be said that these laws have been made to prevent humans from behaving cruelly towards the animals.
- For assessing the efficiency of the existing legislation on the subject and for combining several laws into a single Act, the Indian Government appointed a Committee, which introduced the ‘Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act’



# Objectives

- 1) It prevents the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals and also to prevent cruelty to animals.**
- 2) The term animals comprises of any living creature but not the human being.**
- 3) The term cruelty has not been defined under this Act; however it means the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering.**

# Definitions under the act

- **Animal** is any living creature other than a human being.
- **Board** is the Animal Welfare Board established under Section 4 of the Act.
- **Breeder** is a person owing an institution, which breeds animals for transferring to the authorized institution for performing experiments.
- **Committee** is constituted under Section 15 of the Act for control and supervision on animals.



# ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA

- This board is established by **Central Government** in **1962** under the section **4**.
- The Board consists of 28 members who serve for a period of 3 Years. The central government nominates one of the members to be its Chairman and another member to be its vice-Chairman.
- The central government may appoint secretary of the board.
- Headquarter of this board is at Chennai.

## **OBJECTIVE:**

- To promote animal Welfare in general
- To Protect animals from unnecessary pain or Suffering in particulars

# FUNCTIONS (ANIMAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA)



- To prevent the cruelty to animals and advice the central government regarding the amendments.
- To advice the central government on making of rules with the object of preventing unnecessary pain or suffering to animal.
- To suggest the government any improvements in the design of vehicle so as to lessen the burden on draught animals.
- To encourage by any financial assistance formation of rescue homes, animal shelters.
- To advice the government on medical care and attention to be provided in animal hospitals.
- To advice the government in such other matters relating to animal welfare.



# Institutional Animal Ethics Committee (IAEC)

- IAEC is a Committee with a group of individuals registered by the Committee for the Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA). The expert Consultant of CPCSEA is at Chennai and its Member Secretary for Animal Welfare is at New Delhi under the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- The 8 members in **IAEC constitution in National Institute of Biologicals (NIB)** include:
  - 1) The chairperson,
  - 2) Two scientists from two different Biological disciplines,
  - 3) A scientist from the outside Institute,
  - 4) A non-scientist socially aware member,
  - 5) A CPCSEA nominee,
  - 6) A scientist in-charge of animal facility of establishment concerned,
  - 7) A veterinarian in case of animal, and
  - 8) Co-opted in-house scientist (either a microbiologist or pathologist).

# CPCSEA Guidelines for Breeding and Stocking of Animals



**Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA)** was established under Section 15(1)



Only the registered establishments can carry out the business of breeding or trading animals for performing experiments on them.



Animal houses should be located in a quiet atmosphere with no traffic. The buildings should be neat, hygienic, and the animals should be protected from drought and extreme conditions of weather.



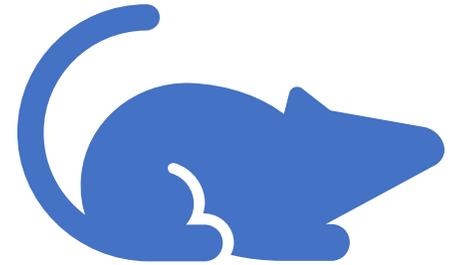
Small animals should be kept in cages and large animals should be given shelter under stables for their comfort and to avoid overcrowding.

# Performance of Experiments

- This Act prohibits prohibited animal experimentation for acquiring physiological information that might save lives, reduce suffering, or fight diseases in humans. Perform animals or plants.

## Committee for Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals

- After the Board advises the Central Government to control or monitor animal experimentation, the Official Gazette should form a Committee with enough officials and non-officials. The Committee Chairman shall be selected by the Central Government.
- To successfully accomplish its functions, this Committee should have the competence to control its own process. The Committee should receive grants, contributions, donations, subscriptions, bequests, and gifts, including those from the government.





## Sub-Committee

- The Committee can even constitute several sub-committees (comprising of the Committee members) to effectively exercise its power, perform duties, or to investigate, report and counsel the Committee related to any matter.

## Staff of the Committee

- The Committee (controlled by the Central Government) can appoint officers and other employees in sufficient number to effectively exercise its powers and perform its duties. The compensation and other terms and conditions of service of these officers and employees can be determined by the Committee.



# Offences and Penalties

**An individual is held responsible of an offence under this Act, if he/she:**

- 1) Exhibits or trains any animal not registered under this amendment,
- 2) Exhibits or trains any animal with respect to which he/she is not registered,
- 3) Exhibits or trains any animal on which experiments should not be conducted,
- 4) Does not allow any individual or police officer to enter and inspect the place where experiments are conducted,
- 5) Hides any animal to avoid inspection,
- 6) Despite of being registered under this Act, fails to produce the certificate with no genuine reason, or
- 7) Applies to get registered under this Act when not entitled to be so registered.

**If found to be guilty of any of these offences, an individual is punished with a fine of Rs. 500 or is imprisoned for 3 months or both.**