

# HAND BOOK ON HUMAN VALUES AND PROFESSIONAL ETHICS



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**Dear Students,**

We heartily welcome to you all to the ICAR-Indian Veterinary Research Institute. At the very outset we wish you a very bright and successful education career during the period of your stay in the institute. As it is said “Knowledge is Power”, real knowledge can only come to you through hard work, dedication and discipline. This handbook gives you fairly the necessary information of this esteemed institution and moral ethics values.

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## **VISION AND MISSION**

Indian Veterinary Research Institute with the excellence in frontier areas in veterinary and animal science is ready and geared up to play pivotal role in addressing the national goals of improved productivity, profitability, stability and sustainability in livestock sector. The institute will strive hard with the concerted efforts to be global leader in veterinary science for the animal and human welfare.

### **VISION**

Striving for excellence in innovative research, human resource development, technology generation and transfer for improved animal owners and lovers with acknowledged leadership among the world nations.

### **MISSION**

Undertaking pioneering research in veterinary and animal sciences with holistic approach, promoting high quality education and training, developing systems and technologies for better animal health care and production and their transfer to end-users, functioning as an effective instrument for nutritional security, poverty alleviation and rural construction.

## FOCUS

Focus In order to keep pace with the society's needs and scientific advances in the area of livestock and poultry health and production, and for realization of the envisioned goals and to accomplish the mission of the IVRI, the major thrust areas will be:

Improving animal health by development of diagnostic kits, vaccines, biologicals, natural and synthetic drugs, methodologies for surgical disorders, biosafety measures for handling pathogens and recombinant organisms, strategies for effective control of zoonotic, exotic and emerging diseases, vectors and measures for combating toxicity and residue problems.

Creating excellence in clinical sciences with capacity building for super specialities in medicine, surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics.

Development of modern diagnostic methods and therapeutic management of non-infectious diseases like metabolic and deficiency diseases.

Gainful utilization of potential of frontier areas like stem cells, pharmacokinetics and nutri-genomics, transgenic animals, proteome analysis, bio-sensor applications, targeted nano-delivery of drugs, sports-space medicine, IVF-ETT, etc.

Enhancing animal production through genetic improvement of cattle, buffalo and other livestock species for better disease resistance/resilience, development and use of genetic markers for fertility

improvement, expanding feed resources and improving bioavailability of nutrients, clinical nutrition studies, abiotic stress management, development of diagnostic markers and therapeutic strategies for infertility.

Focused attention on other research areas namely residue analysis in livestock products, development of alternate systems of medicine like herbal and ethno-veterinary formulations, organic animal husbandry and livestock waste management.

Strengthening animal products technology by developing strategies on production, consumption and marketing of meat and meat products and optimizing technologies for meat processing, preservation, etc.

Strengthening market intelligence, entrepreneurship development, commercialization and transfer of technologies.

Major thrust on human resource development, especially, preparing specialists in frontier areas of research and sharpening the skills in newer techniques/ technologies through continuing education.

# MANDATE OF ICAR-IVRI

- **Basic, strategic and translational research** for animal health & production system sustainability
- **Undergraduate and post-graduate teaching and research** in line with **National Education Policy** to produce time and technology relevant human resources
- To **act as resource, technology and data repository hub** for perspective planning, data analytics and adoption of emerging tools and techniques in the field of veterinary and animal sciences
- Sustained pursuance for **stewardship on IPR competency** for linking the generated science and technology with commerce and society for science led growth of livestock sector
- **Periodic fueling of scientists and faculty**, both within and outside the country, with contemporary research and teaching advancements to keep on injecting innovations in the excellence of veterinary and animal science TREE (Teaching, Research and Extension Education)
- **Research on natural / organic animal farming** systems for quality products and ecosystem sustainability
- **Entrepreneurship development** of the stakeholders through awareness creation, capacity building and skilling for technology driven livestock production
- **Developing linkages and networking with national and international organizations** for creating a niche in global R&D on animal health and production

## **ABOUT THE ICAR-IVRI**

The Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory (IBL) established at Pune in 1889, was first led by Dr Alfred Lingard, as In-charge of the laboratory in 1890. Two years later, it was felt that handling highly infectious micro-organisms and pathological materials in a densely populated city like Pune is hazardous. Consequently, the laboratory was shifted in 1893 to an isolated site amidst the dense conifer forest of Mukteswar in the Kumaon hills of United Province located at about 1500 m above the mean sea level. Cattle plague or rinderpest was the most devastating disease in those days and the institute gave top priority for controlling this deadly disease. In fact, the first batch of anti-rinderpest serum was produced in 1899. By 1906, the institute started production of antisera against anthrax, haemorrhagic septicaemia and tetanus, a vaccine against black quarter and a diagnostic against equine glanders. To produce more of these biological products, a sub-centre was established at Kargaina, in the outskirts of Bareilly city. But limitation of space at this site led to acquisition of 306 ha. of land in Izatnagar in 1913, where the institute stands today. The Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory was renamed several times. It was known as Imperial Institute of Veterinary Research in 1925, Imperial Veterinary Serum Institute in 1930 and Imperial Veterinary Research Institute in 1936. Finally when India gained independence it was renamed as Indian Veterinary Research Institute. It came under administrative control of Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 1966.

Over the years, the institute expanded by establishing Regional Stations at Palampur and Kolkata and Campuses at Bengaluru, and Pune. The scientific strength of the institute also contributed to establishment of some reputed institutes such as the Central Avian Research Institute (CARI) at Izatnagar in 1979 and the High Security Animal Diseases Laboratory at Bhopal in 1998 (known as National Institute of High Security Animal Diseases, since 2014). In 2015, the institute established the Training and Education Center at Pune, Maharashtra.

The institute has contributed immensely for enhancement of livestock production through control of economically important diseases and eradication of some of them, most notably eradication of Rinderpest, CBPP, African horse sickness and Dourine. Important vaccines against economically important diseases include Rinderpest (GTV vaccine), Hemorrhagic Septicaemia, Anthrax, PPR, Sheeppox, Goatpox and Newcastle disease of poultry. The institute has also developed a number of user friendly and advanced diagnostics for livestock and poultry diseases.

With time, the mandate and scope of the institute was expanded and research was conducted to enhance productivity through genetic improvement of indigenous livestock and development of better cost-effective nutritional interventions. Value addition of livestock products and research to enhance shelf-life of livestock products and innovative technologies to monitor quality of livestock products during storage had helped the livestock producers and entrepreneurs. With recommendation of the Expert Committee on



Standardization of Veterinary Biological Products (1954), the Division of Standardization was established in 1969, to act as the Central Control Laboratory for whole of India.

It continues to be a DCGI recognized laboratory for quality testing of all veterinary vaccines and diagnostics being used in the country. The institute continues its focus on animal health products, most importantly to develop new vaccines and diagnostics and improvise the old ones. It also provides diagnostic services to various stakeholders including wildlife organizations, and contributes immensely to monitoring and surveillance of diseases in the country, development of low-cost therapeutic agents based on indigenous herbal preparations and advanced stem cell-based therapeutics. The institute has successfully transferred some of these technologies to various commercial manufacturers and entrepreneurs in the country and has disseminated these technologies to end users. The institute has a dedicated unit to promote entrepreneurs and commercialize the technologies.

The significant achievements of the institute have been recognized through various awards, most notably the 'Sardar Patel Outstanding ICAR Institution Award', twice, in 2001 and 2009. The ICAR-IVRI has also been actively involved in teaching and training veterinary professionals since the dawn of 20th century. Regular post-graduate and refresher courses were organized since 1922 and the institute started awarding Diploma for the Associateship of IVRI in 1943 and a P.G. College of Animal Sciences was established in

1958. In the beginning, it was affiliated to the Agra University and subsequently to Rohilkhand University.

The Deemed University status was conferred by UGC in 1983. The IVRI-Deemed University with its reputation for quality education offers Master's degree in 22 disciplines and Doctoral degree in 19 disciplines. The undergraduate degree programme (BVSc & AH) has also been initiated from 2015 with an intake of 20 students. The university has MoU with several Central and State Agriculture Universities for extending its expertise in higher education in Veterinary and Animal Sciences.

The Referral Veterinary Polyclinic and Teaching Veterinary Clinical Complex (TVCC) provide treatment services to livestock and pet owners and is an excellent platform for teaching purposes. The Wildlife Centre of the institute imparts education and training on wildlife health management and provides consultancy services to various State and Central organizations. The institute has also established the National Animal Science & Veterinary Educational Museum and a Mini Zoo for educational and recreational purposes.

## OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand the moral values.
2. To justify the moral judgment concerning the veterinary profession.
3. To develop a set of beliefs, attitudes and habits that students and teachers should display concerning morality.
4. To create an awareness on Ethics and Human Values.
5. To appreciate the rights of others.
6. To imbibe and internalize the Values and Ethical Behavior in the professional and personal lives



Human Values Tree

## **HUMAN VALUES**

Human Values are beliefs that have an inherent worth in usefulness or importance to the holder. In other words, they are principles, standards or qualities reflected worthwhile or desirable. Values refers to an important characteristic of self-concept and serve as supervisory principles for person. The values are global beliefs that transcendently guide actions and judgment across specific objects and situation.

### **NEED FOR HUMAN VALUES:**

Inculcation of human values is needed on the following grounds.

- To shape one's life and to give one an opportunity of performing on the global stage.
- To curb violent activities, disorders, social and political crisis.
- To strengthen democratic culture in the society.
- To overcome from the narrow thinking about caste, religion etc.
- To instill national unity and integrity.
- To develop linguistic and communal harmony.
- To ensure inclusive growth.
- To reduce the gap between haves and have not's.

## NATURE OF HUMAN VALUES

1. There is more to life than the accumulation of money.
2. The best ways to prepare for the end is to live for others.
3. The aim of human values is not bringing down the higher level.
4. The nature of human values is to protect the weak and defense less, and ensure justice and equality. The values make on individual selfless.
5. They allow everyone to grow not only materially but also morally.They are basis for any practical life within society.

## MORALS

Morals are the welfare principles enunciated by the wise people, based on their experience and wisdom. They were edited, changed or modified in accordance with the development of knowledge from time to time. Morality is concerned with principles and practices of morals such as: What ought or ought not to be done in a given situation? What is right or wrong about the handling of a situation? What is good or bad about the people, policies, and ideals involved?

## INTEGRITY

Integrity is defined as the unity of thought, word and deed (honesty) and open mindedness. It includes the capacity to communicate the factual information so that others can make well-informed decisions. It yields the person's peace of mind, and hence adds strength and consistency in character, decisions, and actions. This paves way to one's success. It is one of the self-direction virtues. It entuses people not only to execute a job well but to achieve excellence in performance. It helps them to own the responsibility and earn self-respect and recognition by doing the job. Moral integrity is defined as a virtue, which reflects the consistency of one's attitudes, emotions, and conduct in relation to justified moral values. Integrity comes in many forms, but honesty and dependability are two traits that are expected in most workplace situations. Without responsible behavior, distrust can make a work environment tense and uncomfortable. A strong work ethic shows co-workers and clients that you're reliable and take your responsibilities seriously. Polite communication, respectable behavior and fiscal responsibility also help you stand out as a trustworthy employee.

## RESPECT FOR OTHERS

This is a basic requirement for nurturing friendship, team work, and for the synergy it promotes and sustains. The principles enunciated in this regard are: Recognize and accept the existence of other persons as human beings, because they have a right to live, just as you have. Respect others' ideas (decisions), words, and labor (actions). One need not accept or approve or award them, but shall listen to them first. One can correct or warn, if they commit mistakes. Appreciate colleagues and subordinates on their positive actions. Criticize constructively and encourage them.

They are bound to improve their performance, by learning properly and by putting more efforts. Show goodwill on others. Love others. Allow others to grow. Basically, the goodwill reflects on the originator and multiplies itself on everybody. This will facilitate collinearity, focus, coherence, and strength to achieve the goals.

## CARING

Caring is feeling for others. It is a process which exhibits the interest in, and support for, the welfare of others with fairness, impartiality and justice in all activities, among the employees, in the context of professional ethics. It includes showing respect to the feelings of others, and also respecting and preserving the interests of all others concerned.

Caring is reflected in activities such as friendship, membership in social clubs and professional societies, and through various transactions in the family, fraternity, community, country and in international councils.

## **HONESTY**

Honesty is a virtue, and it is exhibited in two aspects namely, truthfulness & trustworthiness. Truthfulness is to face the responsibilities upon telling truth. One should keep one's word or promise. By admitting one's mistake committed (one needs courage to do that), it is easy to fix them. Reliable judgement, maintenance of truth, defending the truth, and communicating the truth, only when it does good to others, are some of the reflections of truthfulness. But trustworthiness is maintaining integrity and taking responsibility for personal performance. People abide by law and live by mutual trust. They play the right way to win, according to the laws or rules (legally and morally). They build trust through reliability and authenticity. They admit their own mistakes and confront unethical actions in others and take tough and principled stand, even if unpopular.

## **CHARACTER**

It is a characteristic property that defines the behavior of an individual. It is the pattern of virtues (morally-desirable features). Character includes attributes that determine a person's moral and ethical actions and



responses. It is also the ground on which morals and values blossom. People are divided into several categories, according to common tendencies such as ruthlessness, aggressiveness, ambition, constricting selfishness, stinginess, cheerfulness, generosity and goodwill.

- Individuals vary not only in the type of their character but also in the degree. Those whose lives are determined and directed by the prevailing habits, fashions, beliefs, attitudes, opinions and values of the society in which they live, have at best a developed social as opposed to an individual character. The aim of education is not only the cultivation of the intellect but also the formation of moral character.

## LOYALTY

Loyalty is faithfulness or a devotion to a person, country, group, or cause. Philosophers disagree on what can be an object of loyalty as some argue that loyalty is strictly interpersonal and only other human beings can be the object of loyalty.

## TRUTH

It is nothing but unconditional and unselfish care. Truth inspires us to work for others without any expectation. Truth means beauty, honesty, faith, loyalty, integrity, fairness or belief.

## **PEACE**

It is basic value for promoting good will at the familial, social, national and global level. Peace can be achieved through co-operation in practical life. Co-operation will be of greater help in this regard. The more we care for happiness of others, the greater our own sense of well-being.

## **ROLE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN INCULCATION OF HUMAN VALUES**

Value education is emerging as new science for inculcating human values in our highly advanced society. Educational institutions play a pivotal role in transforming human values, Educational is a driver to enhance the values which lead to social cohesion, harmony and peace, for developing life character. In educational institutions the human values are inculcated through curricular, extra-curricular and co-curricular activities. In our multi-cultural society, education should foster universal values oriented towards unity and integrity of own people. Such value orientation should help to eliminate religious fanaticism, violence, superstition and fatalism.

## **CONCLUSION**

Human Values are having greater influence on human life in particular and society in general, Co-operation, honesty, caring for others, kindness, compassion,

courteousness, harmony, respect, faith, wisdom, integrity, cohesion, tolerance, discipline, dedication etc. Are all inter- linked and contribute to the common goodness. The inculcation of these core human values ultimately leads to pleasure. The pleasure the ultimate end is intrinsic value. “Thinking with love is truth, feeling with love is peace, acting with love is right conduct, understanding with love is non- violence.