Incident Command System

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

Incident Command System

**Introduction**

Correspondence is the path toward exchanging contemplations, considerations, substances, emotions and ends between at any rate two than two individuals. In a manner of speaking, Communication is the route toward transmitting and getting verbal and nonverbal messages (Miller, 2005). According to the "Oxford vocabulary", Communication implies, "conceding, passing on or exchange of musings, data, etc , whether by talk, forming or signs," Thus we can say that correspondence is the route toward transmitting the information or considerations beginning with one individual then onto the following individual so the other person, who gets the information can understand it adequately.

An Argument is generally an extraordinary and angry difference. Contending is a type of verbal battling where each side attempts to command, win, or power the other into accommodation. Contending begins in youth with contentions about who's turn it is, who is more grounded, who is inept, or who has the most grounded or best father or mother. Sadly, these to a great extent irrational showdowns exist on into adulthood for people who have not figured out how to smoothly work out, examine, and once in a while bargain about existence's issues, circumstances, and contrasting conclusions.

A counter-contention that you can answer carries validity to your article, yet just if that counter-contention has actualities behind it that offer truth to the fact you're attempting to demonstrate. For instance, say you're composing an exposition about constraining every day screen time. In the event that you state that screen time is terrible for one’s eyes, then include the counter-argument, “But your eyes recover after time!”, you’ll need to answer that counter-argument with a fact. Let’s use, “This is true, and taking frequent breaks helps reduce eye strain. However, prolonged or excessive use of screens is still detrimental to one’s vision. There are some counter-arguments that will be counter-productive to proving your point. In the example given, you wouldn’t want to make the point that limiting screen time in the workplace would be extremely hazardous to productivity. Because it would be, and there’s no way around it. So just pick and choose your arguments, and don’t bring up a point you’ll spend the rest of your essay to refute.

**Discussion**

There are a number of examples of arguments and counterarguments on a daily basis.One of the most popular examples of arguments and counter-arguments nowadays is whether animal testing is ethical or not. There are various arguments both in the favor and against this topic, which have been mentioned as under.

**Argument**

With the present current innovation, and advances in science, the need to test on creatures has turned out to be out of date, yet numerous administration guidelines require creature testing before any new medication or fix can be utilized on people. For what reason are our administrations so obsolete? How about we take a gander at a couple of actualities.

• Under 2% of human afflictions (1.16%) are ever found in animals. Over 98% never impact animals.

• According to the past consistent authority of Huntingdon Life Sciences, animal tests and human results agree "5%-25% of the time."

• Among the few procedures available as opposed to animal tests, cell culture toxicology systems give accuracy paces of 80-85%

• 92% of medications breezed through by creature tests quickly bomb when originally took a stab at people since they're futile, risky or both.

• The two most normal sicknesses in the Western world are lung malignant growth from smoking and coronary illness. Neither can be recreated in lab creatures (Doke, and Dhawale, 2015).

• Rats are 37% viable in recognizing what makes malignant growth people – less use than speculating (50/50). The experimenters stated: "we would have been exceptional off to have flipped a coin."

• 75% of symptoms recognized in creatures never happen in people

• Over half of symptoms for people can't be distinguished in lab creatures

• Vioxx was appeared to secure the core of mice, pooches, monkeys, and other lab creatures. It was connected to respiratory failures and strokes in up to 139,000 people.

• In the UK an expected 70,000 individuals are executed or seriously debilitated each year by unforeseen responses to drugs. Every one of these medications have breezed through creature test.

• A large number of safe things cause birth forsakes in lab animals – including water, a couple of supplements, vegetable oils, oxygen and drinking waters. Of more than 1000 substances perilous in lab animals, over 97% are shielded in individuals.

• 30 HIV antibodies, 33 spinal line mischief medications, and in excess of 700 drugs for stroke have been made in animals. None work in individuals.

**Counter Argument**

1. Self- interest: animal test doesn't hurt human, and it helps human. Someone may say it's immoral, but how moral it is to test on humans?
2. No capable alternative choice: computer technology nowadays is basically based on the data of animal testing. The combination will be ideal, but only using computer tech is impossible.
3. Disease: more and more diseases appear, so we need animal testing more than ever. Cute for Ebola need animal testing.
4. Moral issue: creature testing sounds unethical, yet that it is so good to eat creatures? A great many people still eat meat, correct? Creatures are dealt with ethically( not pleasantly) casual association of creature testing, so they are in reality less agonizing than the individuals who become nourishment.
5. Discrimination: those who protest animal testing actually show their hypocrisy. 95 percent of tested animals are nice, but those protesters merely protest for dogs and chimpanzees——-those animals who are liked by human.
6. The cure made in animal testing can also cure the disease spreads among animals.

**Conclusion**

 Hence, it can be seen that arguments and counter-arguments both hold equal importance in the process of communication. Both have equal value and are necessary in order to carry this process. Moreover, both these are necessary in order to understand the viewpoint of all the parties participating in the communication process, A brilliant example of argument and counter-argument can be seen in the form of facts presented in the support and against animal testing.

**References**

Doke, S. K., & Dhawale, S. C. (2015). Alternatives to animal testing: A review. *Saudi Pharmaceutical Journal*, *23*(3), 223-229.

Miller, K. (2005). Communication theories. *USA: Macgraw-Hill*.

Pylkkänen, L. (2008). *Introducing arguments* (Vol. 49). MIT press.