



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCE RESEARCH, IDEAS AND INNOVATIONS IN TECHNOLOGY

ISSN: 2454-132X

Impact Factor: 6.078

(Volume 11, Issue 3 - V11I3-1401)

Available online at: <https://www.ijariit.com>

Why Conservation is Necessary and Why it is not as Effective as it Should Be

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ABSTRACT

The study outlines the basic justifications for the necessity of conservation and the reasons it frequently falls short of its objectives. It highlights how a person's social background and upbringing significantly impact their feelings toward animals. For example, although people in the fashion or entertainment sectors may perceive animals as resources or props, hunters may see them as prey. These divergent viewpoints weaken the urgency of preserving animal life and obstruct coordinated conservation efforts. The suffering of animals kept in captivity, whether in zoos, laboratories, circuses, or on movie sets, is a significant issue that has been raised. It was said that being in captivity reduced innate instincts, increased physical and mental abnormalities, and created moral dilemmas. The fashion industry continues to use fur, leather, and exotic animal skins, despite the availability of contemporary substitutes such as synthetic materials. According to the publication, this is now a luxury decision that leads to needless cruelty rather than a necessity. The abstract discusses the widespread use of animal experimentation and dissection in research and education, highlighting the associated ethical concerns and the availability of alternatives. It also highlights the mistreatment of animals in the entertainment industry, particularly on film shoots and in theme parks, where animals are often treated as disposable. The abstract discusses the widespread use of animal experimentation and dissection in research and education, highlighting the associated ethical concerns and the availability of alternatives. It also highlights the mistreatment of animals in the entertainment industry, particularly on film shoots and in theme parks, where animals are often treated as disposable.

Keywords: *Animal Welfare, Conservation Ethics, Captivity and Cruelty, Sustainable Alternatives, Human-Animal Relationship*

INTRODUCTION

“One movement is that of the traditional humane interest groups who feel that their goals embody an enhancement of animals' life quality.” (Silberman 161)

The view of People towards animals is dependent on the surroundings in which they are brought up. A hunter will view various animals as food while a trader will view animals as a source of income. “The various different views derail the conservation efforts across the world. hunters as conservationists embody a unique advocacy group and source of funding; an analysis of their values, styles of reasoning, and social relationships with other conservation stakeholders is particularly important for illustrating the challenges of more fully incorporating hunters into global conservation advocacy and governance today” (Paulson 53)

The fear of the unknown is a documented fact. It is this fear that drives the need to kill animals at sight. If people understood what they are dealing with, the effectiveness of conservation techniques would rise substantially.

Another issue that is as important as conservation is the lack of awareness about animals in captivity. This is probably because “captivity” refers to a wide range of living conditions for these creatures. From mistreated and underfed animal performers in circuses and videos used for entertainment to the protocol-laden and humane” lab rats used for scientific research.

Captivity reduces instincts, produces more deformities, and raises many ethical concerns.

“What is even more concerning from a scientific point of view is the prevalence of abnormal behaviors in laboratory animals; for example, it is estimated that 50% of laboratory mice display abnormal behaviors, which they start to develop right after weaning at 21 days old (Würbel and Stauffacher, 1994; Würbel, Stauffacher and von Holst)” (“Behavioral Research on Captive Animals: Scientific and Ethical Concerns” 523)

Animals are not given the right to life and are not treated as autonomous beings. “Some surgical investigations and demonstrations that predated anesthesia were infamously cruel and caused widespread social controversy. However, French philosopher, René Descartes (1596–1650) famously rebutted such critiques, claiming that animals were merely mindless automata, i.e., “machine-like” (Descartes, 1989); their cries were of no greater moral consequence than the squeals of a poorly-oiled machine” (Knight 321). This view leads to mistreatment of animals in various fields like fashion, science, and entertainment industries. It also doesn’t help in viewing animal lives as important or valued. An example of the way animals are mistreated is the situation described below:

— Outside a school, a student tragically ran over an innocent dog. The body of the dog was left on the road for days before being thrown into a pile of garbage. The student faced no punishment for his heinous actions. However, 2 different students had gotten into a fist fight in the same location after school hours a few weeks after the dog incident. Both students were suspended on the basis that their actions were “promoting violence”. In the fight, none of the students had gotten seriously injured. The penalties for the loss of a life were less severe than a simple case of a dispute where no one got severely hurt. This somewhat mirrors the situation of the entire world where lives of animals are considered disposable, like they are objects and not living beings. —

Another example of the horrible treatment of animals is what is going on regarding the Olympics right now.

“The Olympic city has a dog problem. Thousands of stray canines wander the streets and suburbs of Sochi. They can be seen loping through the recently completed parks and housing developments that have sprung up around what was once a sleepy Black Sea resort. In the countdown to the Winter Games, Russian animal rights activists have accused city authorities of ramping up a campaign to exterminate street dogs through the use of poison.

Yulia Krasova says she witnessed the long, agonizing death of a street dog when she walked out of a movie theater in Sochi two weeks ago” (Watson)

And similar actions have been taken by FIFA in Morocco. There have been unverified reports about large-scale culling of stray animals, raising serious ethical concerns. These claims require further evidence.

This is to put into perspective what animals around the world have to go through.

Many companies try to work towards helping these animals and improving their situation, one such organization is PETA.

PETA employs shock advertising as a key strategy to capture public attention and provoke strong emotional responses. By using graphic imagery and disturbing video recordings of animal abuse, PETA aims to instill feelings of shock and urgency in viewers, compelling them to take action. This method aligns with the concept of social noise, where striking and controversial messages are designed to break through the clutter of everyday media and force audiences to confront uncomfortable truths. Unlike traditional awareness campaigns, PETA’s approach relies on emotional intensity and visual legitimacy to challenge societal norms and drive change in the way people perceive and treat animals. While PETA’s shock advertising can be effective in grabbing attention and appealing to people’s emotions, it also carries the risk of being counterproductive. Graphic imagery of animal suffering may provoke feelings of distress, anger, or guilt, which can lead to action in some cases, but for others, it may trigger avoidance or desensitization. Some audiences may find the content too disturbing and choose to disengage entirely, ignoring the message rather than confronting the harsh reality. These extreme reactions may be due to a hidden feeling of guilt or pity, perhaps. They feel guilt for what humans of the world are making the animals go through. Additionally, overly shocking campaigns can sometimes be perceived as extreme or manipulative, causing resistance rather than inspiring change. Instead of fostering empathy, such advertisements might alienate viewers who feel overwhelmed or defensive. As a result, while shock advertising generates social noise and spreads awareness, its impact may vary, making it a double-edged sword in animal rights advocacy.

Meanwhile, government organizations have also tried for the betterment of animals. Many laws have been made to protect animals. However, it is difficult to implement these laws regarding animals as they do not understand human laws and their own rights, or are not recognized as deserving of these laws in the eyes of the public. An effective implementation process will be needed to actually help animal lives. “It is difficult to predict what an effective implementation process will comprise, but a transdisciplinary approach is recommended (Knight et al. 2011). In Sweden, where biodiversity conservation is an agreed value among the population and scientific knowledge is integrated into the political process, implementation may still be hampered by key institutional gaps” (Holmes et al.)

A lot of people struggle in seeing animals as equal to humans. The fact remains, even if they are not equal, are they to be treated so cruelly?

We often hear stories about how dogs are shot in the street by civilians or police. The shooters are not even given an extremely harsh punishment.

Killing animals is the same as murder. It is sadly not treated the same. The beautiful animals are just trying to survive in a harsh world.

Why do people kill insects on sight? Their only mistake was to be seen.

Is being seen enough justification to kill someone?

Only when we all decide that all animals, big and small, deserve life is when real change can be made.

The animals of the world need a worldwide animal rights movement.

STATE OF ANIMALS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES

Fashion

Use of animals, especially their hide, for clothing originated at minimum, 100,000 years ago.

At that time and era, it was a necessity for survival of early human civilizations to counter the weather conditions. The practice has however continued and is still prevalent in the modern era, even though it is no longer a necessity.

This is not sustainable nor desirable, considering the wellbeing of the ecosystems of the world. “This notion of sustainability is not only a concern for people and the environment, but also for animals. Besides environmental and social issues, more than 50 million animals suffer cruel death each year to benefit the fashion industry” (Gardetti 47).

These deaths of countless animals can be, and should be, avoided. After the ability to print any kind of pattern onto fabric, the need for authentic animal skin clothing is redundant. The need for warmth or any other necessity can also be synthetically manufactured.

“Animal testing in the cosmetics industry has always been a controversial topic, which plays a vital role in the development and safety of cosmetics, but at the same time it seriously violates the survival rights of experimental animals. This

study is a dialectical analysis of the business theme from two very different perspectives of thought: Utilitarian and Kantian. Utilitarianism advocates the pursuit of maximum happiness. Happiness involves not only those involved in the act but also

everyone affected by it. Animals experimented in the cosmetics industry suffered great pain and did not get happiness, which means that the cosmetics industry goes against the morality of utilitarianism. Therefore, animal experiments conducted by the

cosmetics industry is unethical. Kantian is very different from the utilitarianism in that Kantian believes that whatever the outcome, at least some actions are right or wrong. In this case, animal testing is justified in the cosmetics industry, mainly

because it helps protect consumers of these products from the unknown consequences of their use. From a Kantian point of view, animal testing in the cosmetics industry is moral and beneficial. Based on the above two arguments, it is concluded that

animal experiment is an indispensable link in the cosmetics industry. At the same time, relevant practitioners should respect the survival rights of experimental animals and conduct animal experiments with scientific and humane procedures to

minimize the harm to experimental animals.” (wang et al. 116)

A major debate in the fashion industry is whether the need for luxury justifies the harm inflicted upon the animals. Fur coats may look fashionable but Fur production involves controversial trapping and farming methods.

One especially horrible method is the steel jaw trap.

It has been elaborated upon in this extract from PETA website:

“Although most animals who are slaughtered for their fur are raised on notoriously cruel fur farms, millions of raccoons, coyotes, wolves, bobcats, opossums, nutria, beavers, otters, and other fur-bearing animals are killed every year for the clothing industry by trappers. There are various types of traps, including snares, underwater traps, and Conibear traps, but the steel-jaw trap is the most widely used. The American Veterinary Medical Association calls these traps “inhumane.” This simple but barbaric device has been banned by the European Union and a growing number of U.S. states, including Colorado, California, Florida, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Washington state. Arizona does not allow the use of steel-jaw traps on public lands. When an animal steps on the spring of a steel-jaw trap, the trap’s jaws slam shut on the animal’s limb. The animal frantically struggles in excruciating pain as the trap cuts into his or her flesh, often down to the bone, mutilating the animal’s foot or leg. Some animals, especially mothers who are desperate to get back to their young, attempt to chew or twist off their trapped limbs. This struggle may last for hours. Eventually, the animal succumbs to exhaustion and often exposure, frostbite, shock, or death” (PeTA)

Many animals suffer at the hands of this industry.

Reptiles are one such faction. Snakes, crocodiles and alligators are some of the famous skins used for clothes.

Animals like rabbits, deer and wolves are also accessorized. Thankfully, these animals have had public support to stop being accessorized as they are viewed as “cute” and “pure”. This is really good in the overall scheme of animal conservation. Reptiles, on the other hand, are viewed as “creepy - crawly” and do not have public support with them.

Lives should not be lost to make “fashion statements”. It is not a fair trade-off.

SCIENCE

Animal Testing:

“Various animals like mice, rats, hamsters, rabbits, fishes (examples – zebra fish, trout), birds (mainly chicken), guinea pigs, amphibians (xenopus frogs), primates, dogs, cats etc. are being used in research for a long time (CULABBR, 1988). Drug testing and toxicological screenings which are useful in the development of new treatments for infectious and non-infectious diseases is the main purpose of such studies. Animals also serve as a tool to understand effects of medical procedures and surgical experiments. Moreover, they are used to obtain products like vaccines, antibiotics etc. which are used in diagnostics as well as treatments” (Doke and Dhawale 223)

Animals all around the world are used in laboratories. While this helps in advancement of science and medicine, the animals are subjected to a lot of horrible things in the name of science. Preliminary cures, new strains of diseases, vaccines, unidentified substances are just some of the examples of what the animals go through.

“The pain, distress and death experienced by the animals during scientific experiments have been a debating issue for a long time. Argument is that being alive, animals have the rights against pain and distress and hence, their use for experimentation is unethical and must be stopped” (Doke and Dhawale 223)

The conditions in some laboratories can resemble scenes from horror films, with animals subjected to severe physical and psychological stress.”

An article extracts describes the condition of animals as follows:

“Animals in laboratories are involuntarily placed in artificial environments, usually in windowless rooms, for the duration of their lives. Captivity and the common features of biomedical laboratories—such as artificial lighting, human-produced noises, and restricted housing environments—can prevent species-typical behaviors, causing distress and abnormal behaviors among animals. Among the types of laboratory-generated distress is the phenomenon of contagious anxiety. Cortisone levels rise in monkeys watching other monkeys being restrained for blood collection. Blood pressure and heart rates elevate in rats watching other rats being decapitated. Routine laboratory procedures, such as catching an animal and removing him or her from the cage, in addition to the experimental procedures, cause significant and prolonged elevations in animals’ stress markers. These stress-related changes in physiological parameters caused by the laboratory procedures and environments can have significant effects on test results. Stressed rats, for example, develop chronic inflammatory conditions and intestinal leakage, which add variables that can confound data. A variety of conditions in the laboratory cause changes in neurochemistry, genetic expression, and nerve regeneration. In one study, for example, mice were genetically altered to develop aortic defects” (AKHTAR 407)

The animals are treated like they are disposable. They are bought, used and thrown away as if they are disposable objects. The animals have rights too. It is as much as their world as it is ours.

Animal testing is not the only way. There are many alternative routes to animal testing like the 3r method

3R strategy: Reduction, refinement, replacement

“This approach motivates the use of a minimum number of animals i.e. ‘reduction’ in the total number of animals used in an experiment. The use of animals must be planned and ‘refined’ carefully in such a way that pain and distress caused during the experiment should be minimized. Moreover, if possible higher animals should be ‘replaced’ with alternative methodologies and lower organisms” (Doke and Dhawale 223)

The concept of replacement of animals was first discussed by Charles Hume and William Russell

Reduction

“With the help of statistical support and careful selection of study design one can produce meaningful scientific results of an experiment. For example, *in vitro* cell culture is a good way to screen the compounds at early stages. Use of the human hepatocyte culture gives the information about how a drug would be metabolized and eliminated from the body. Inclusion of such method in study design helps to eliminate unsuitable compounds in preliminary stages only and minimizes the use of animals in further tastings” (Doke and Dhawale 223)

Refinement

It not only helps in helping animals live better lives but also helps in improving the quality of research.

“Enriching the cage environment by taking care of animals reduces the stress on animals. Scientists should refine the animal facility so that pain, discomfort and distress during animal life and scientific procedures are reduced. Moreover, under the stress and discomfort there may be imbalance in hormonal levels of animals leading to fluctuations in the results. Hence, experiments need to be repeated which causes an increase in the number of experimental animals.” (Doke and Dhawale 226)

Replacement

“Various alternatives to the use of animals have been suggested, such as *in vitro* models, cell cultures, computer models, and new imaging/analyzing techniques(Balls, 2002). The *in vitro* models provide the opportunity to study the cellular response in a closed system, where the experimental conditions are maintained. ” (Doke and Dhawale 226)

“As a one-to-one replacement of an animal test with a non-animal alternative is not generally practicable, due to the inherent complexity of biological systems, it is necessary to employ a range of alternative methods. Each method can contribute a different piece of information that can be used to build a complete, mechanistic understanding of how a chemical interacts with a biological system, to cause a perturbation resulting in an apical effect (i.e. an observable or measurable whole-organism outcome). *In silico* (computational), *in vitro*, omics, organ-on-a-chip technology, high-throughput screening (HTS) and mathematical biology can all play a role in providing complementary information” (Madden et al. 146)

“*In silico* modelling, *in vitro* assays, high-throughput screening, organ-on-a-chip technology, omics and mathematical biology, can provide complementary information to develop a complete picture of the potential response of an organism to a chemical stressor.” (Madden et al. 146)

Animals used for education:

Another field where animals are used in science is for educational purposes like in the medical field (someone pursuing MBBS perhaps).

Rather than teaching anatomy on animals like frogs and cockroaches by cutting them open, they could do it on a transparent fish. There is a type of fish called *Danio rerio* or the zebrafish. “It has a nearly transparent body during early development, which helps easy visual access to the internal anatomy. The optical clarity allows direct observation of developmental stages, identification of phenotypic

traits during mutagenesis, easy screening, assessment of endpoint of toxicity testing and direct observation of gene expression through light microscopy. Small size, short life cycle and high fecundity favor its laboratory use.” (Doke and Dhawale 226)
This saves animals like mice and frogs from certain death.

Entertainment

Movies behind the scenes:

Use of animals in movies has been prevalent for many years now. We all love to see animals of all kinds in movies, however there is a dark turn in some movies.

A lot of animals have actually been killed on the sets of movies like Friday the 13th and on the sets of Disney. A lot of animals have also died at Disney’s animal kingdom like Asian small-clawed otters, cheetah cubs, rhinos, and hippos “Twenty-nine animals died at or en-route to Disney’s new Animal Kingdom, according to a U.S. Department of Agriculture report obtained by The Associated Press. Disney had acknowledged 12 deaths.” (Schneider 1)

In the world of entertainment, Animals are treated like just a number or a statistic.

They are so much more than that. They are capable of feeling thoughts and emotions.

They are no less than us humans. What gives us more of a right in this world that they don’t deserve.

A Disney executive said, “We don’t make a practice of informing the media every time an animal dies at our facilities or, by the same token, when one is born,” Ledder said. “It’s not practical. Animals are born, and they die. It’s a fact of life, and the numbers change.” (Schneider 1)

The deaths were avoidable as well; the poor animals did not have to die.

“It said two otters died when they ate seeds from a loquat tree. Disney said the seeds were toxic but that handlers thought the otters wouldn’t eat them.” (Schneider 1)

“The report said there is still no explanation for the deaths, from kidney failure, of the cheetahs last December. Ethylene, an ingredient used in antifreeze and solvents, was found in their systems.” (Schneider 1)

“An empty gasoline can was found in the cheetah compound, but was ruled out as a source of the poisoning. A 24-hour guard has since been placed at the entrance to the cheetah compound

“The source of the toxicity still remains a mystery,” the report said. “Deliberate poisoning cannot be totally ruled out.” (Schneider 1)

Another horrifying case is that of the bull snake at the set of Friday the 13th.

The poor snake was cut apart for dramatic flair. The handler was not informed and was not compensated.

Do animals deserve to be treated like this for mere seconds of entertainment?

“While many have thought for years that this could have just been some of the legendary Tom Savini’s artistic talent at play, the *Friday the 13th* snake killing was actually real. Iso, the snake — which was a harmless bull snake — was accompanied by a handler who didn’t know about its intended fate.” (Klein et al.)

Zoo

Talking of animals being mistreated for entertainment can also be seen in the case of zoos. Animals spend their entire natural life living in a cage. Don’t they deserve to be running wild and free. They were born to run in fields, but are forced to live in a cage which barely holds them. Even if the cages are made to mimic their habitat, it can never be good enough as the real thing.

So many poor animals have died in those cages.

If we take orcas for example, many famous orcas have sadly died living in their human made prisons. Living in a cage causes stress on them leading to them inadvertently killing their handlers. All these deaths could be avoided.

Some orcas that died in the cage were Tilikum, Lolita, Kiska, Shamu and so many more.

The poem ‘a tiger in a zoo’ by Leslie Norris accurately depicts the feelings of an animal who has lived in a cage all their life.

We all know the case of the gorilla, Harambe. How he was trying to save a poor kid and was killed for it.

Polar bears, like Arturo, who died in Mendoza Zoo, Argentina, can suffer from heat stress and other health issues in unsuitable climates.

Knut, a polar bear cub who died in 2014, received extensive care but ultimately succumbed to a disease.

Some elephants are kept in small, sterile enclosures for extended periods, leading to a lack of social interaction and psychological distress.

Copenhagen Zoo killed a healthy young giraffe named Marius, sparking global outrage.

Flavia, **an elephant described as the “saddest in the world”** has died after more than four decades living on her own in a Spanish zoo. And so, so many more animals have died. Countless deaths of animals that should have, could have seen the world but they couldn’t. It is not fair to them. All these deaths were avoidable. How long must we go on with this violence before we make some changes? Would we treat our fellow humans like this? No, of course not.

Then why do we treat the world’s beautiful animals like this?

SOME SOLUTIONS

Solutions for the fashion world

There is a substance called leatherette. It is an artificially-made, synthetic material made to look and feel like leather. Furthermore, painted cotton or something similar can be used to mimic fur. We do not need to take lives to look good anymore. It is not necessary, essential or ethical on any level.

Solution in the entertainment world

It is an extremely simple solution. The world today has movies of worlds and events that are not even remotely possible. How is that one may ask? It is the magic of CGI. There is no need to use real life animals anymore. They can be free to run in the jungles and the wilderness

Chat channels for collaboration

A dire situation is that regarding dogs that either live on the streets of India, or were abandoned by their respective owners. They have to fight for their lives almost every day. A lot of initiative has been taken by people who have noticed their situation and countless dog shelters and homes have been set up. Credit where credit is due, they are doing their fair share of work.

The question can be asked is how can they be improved?

Here is an idea:

Suppose there is a shelter "A", a shelter "B", and a shelter "C"

"A" has abundant food and water while "B" has a lot of space and "C" has a large number of dogs. However, "A" only has a handful of dogs, "B" lacks proper food and nutrition to take care of the dogs and "C" lacks enough space.

Just think about how easy it would be if there was a platform where they could exchange a specific resource that one of the places needs to tend better to the needs of each and every dog.

"A" could share food with "B" while "B" could take off some dogs from the care of "C".

All of the shelters and companies try to work on their own and this leads to a lot of dogs getting "put down" or living in horrible conditions.

A little cooperation can go a long way. This might even help dogs get adopted more quickly and create job opportunities as help in transport of these dogs, customer service of the platform.

Animal relocation and habitat allotment

The government has put in a lot of effort into creating national reserves for animal populations. Albeit, it has helped but the programmers are not perfected yet. There is the matter of area and territories. To understand this, let's take the example of a tiger.

Tigers are territorial animals that are willing to fight to the death for a territory. There are countless tiger reserves in a country like India. Jim Corbett national park has approximately 260 tigers and Ranthambore has about 88 tigers. This is amazing but the problem of intraspecies fighting due to lack of their own territory is a major issue. The fights over territory lead to the death of many tigers. A lot of the tigers flee from the jungle into the villages where they meet death again. Due to this, villagers have made a superstition about the dangers of a tiger and continue with killing tigers on sight.

The solution is simple. There are tiger reserves like Palam and Dampa where there have been no tigers recorded. The areas are suitable for a tiger population. If there was a controlled tiger population density by relocating tigers. The populations would shoot up.

This is true for all animal species.

The effects would be similar to that seen in the Yellowstone reserve when wolves came back.

When wolves came back, the prey (mostly elk) populations declined in a sustainable way. This led to lack of overgrazing. The plants and vegetation grew back. Due to this all kinds of insects and herbivores like the beavers came back into the area. The beavers created beaver dams which led to change in the flow of rivers. Due to all this, coyotes also came back along with foxes, deer, vultures, and many more animals.

There is a possibility to find similar benefits. A fitting analogy is that right now, we are trying to accommodate 100 people into a single bedroom while the other 99 bedrooms lay empty. So, all 100 people spend all their time fighting each other, leading to them dying out while hurting the bedroom they are in. All other empty bedrooms also get ruined due to lack of care.

CONCLUSION

The paper talks about the complex and often overlooked reasons why conservation efforts across the globe are falling short and are not living up to their potential, despite increasing awareness. It explains that the core issue lies in the way different societies and individuals perceive animals. These perceptions are deeply rooted in upbringing, culture, and environment. For example, a child raised in a hunting community may grow up viewing animals as a source of food or sport, whereas someone raised in a fashion-driven household might see animals' skin clothes as symbols of status or luxury. This shows the impact of culture on the mindset towards various kinds of beings.

This diversity in how animals are viewed creates major divisions in how they are treated, valued, and ultimately, whether their protection is prioritized. One of the central topics addressed above is the mis-treatment of animals in captivity. The paper argues that animals held in zoos, laboratories, circuses, and other confined environments are subjected to conditions that strip them of their natural behaviors, instincts, and freedoms. They might also be stripped of their dignity and are treated extremely unethically.

It points out that, while captivity is sometimes defended as being for "education" or "conservation," it often leads to unnatural behaviors, mental deterioration, physical deformities, and shortened lifespans.

Real-world examples are cited, such as countless orcas (some cases even got wide stream media attention) in marine parks developing collapsed dorsal fins due to lack of space and stimulation, or tigers in overcrowded reserves fighting to the death due to territorial stress. The fashion industry is heavily criticized for continuing to use animal skins, fur, and exotic hides despite having access to high-quality synthetic alternatives. The paper calls out brands and consumers who prioritize aesthetics over ethics, highlighting how animals like minks, foxes, and alligators are farmed and killed in cruel ways for coats, bags, and shoes. Just so someone may "look good". The argument is made that these practices are no longer about survival or function but are driven by vanity, and that continued support for these industries normalizes unnecessary cruelty. Scientific and educational systems are also scrutinized for their use of live animals in testing and teaching. The paper discusses the immense stress, fear, and pain animals experience in experiments, often being subjected to burns, drug injections, dissection, or genetic tampering. It presents alternatives such as in vitro testing, computer simulations, and the use of non-lethal models like zebrafish, whose transparent bodies can be studied without dissection. It suggests that if the goal of education is to teach empathy and curiosity, then using animals in cruel ways contradicts that mission. The entertainment industry is exposed as another major contributor to animal suffering. The paper references numerous incidents where animals were harmed or killed during film production, stage performances, or kept in theme parks under poor conditions. One example discussed includes the deaths of animals during the making of movies where their scenes were prioritized over their safety. It also brings up issues in amusement parks, such as mistreatment of performing animals or enclosures that fail to meet even basic welfare standards. The argument is made that with advanced technology like CGI, the continued use of real animals is both outdated and unethical. This doesn't mean it's hopeless. The paper also states some viable solutions. One key proposal in the world of media is the use of digital effects and animatronics in place of real animals in films and shows. It encourages a global shift in industry standards where no production is allowed to involve live animals unless their welfare is 100% guaranteed. Another idea is the creation of an online platform for animal shelters, where different facilities can share resources such as food, staff, and medical supplies. This system would also help with transferring animals between shelters that have more space, reducing overcrowding and euthanasia rates. Effectively saving lives. An important ecological example included is the reintroduction of wolves to Yellowstone National Park. The research paper also describes how this single act restored the entire ecosystem by naturally controlling prey populations and allowing vegetation and other species to recover. It uses this case to argue that controlled rewilding and better reserve management could help endangered species not only survive but thrive, provided the efforts are thoughtful and well-monitored. In conclusion, the research paper strongly advocates for a deeper, more compassionate understanding of animal life. It suggests that many conservation failures stem not from a lack of resources or knowledge, but from a lack of empathy and ethical consistency. Animals are often viewed through a lens of utility—whether for entertainment, fashion, research, or profit—which justifies their suffering in human systems. The paper insists that meaningful change must begin with a shift in perception: recognizing animals as individuals with rights, emotions, and intrinsic value. Laws, technologies, and institutions must follow this mindset shift, enabling a world where animal welfare is non-negotiable and cruelty is never a compromise. True conservation, it concludes, cannot exist without justice and compassion. If one does not respect animals, they would not do anything for them. The notion that "humans are simply superior" must be thrown out. Even if humans were simply superior, it does not give anyone the right to treat animals harshly.

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