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BACCALAUREATE IN SCIENCE**

MONOGRAPH
“Animal abuse and captivity”

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Acknowledgement

First I want to thank God for giving me life and for all that I have. I am grateful for had the opportunity to study, especially in such a fine and respected establishment as is the Unidad Educativa Javier, I thank Him for the family He has given me.

I would also want to thank my family also for being there for me at all times. For helping me and for all that they have given me, a special thanks to my grandmother who always helps me in everything and advises me. I also want to thank my friends who always help me when I need them, I know that I can always count on them and will always be able to do so in the future, and my tutor and dear teacher Ms. Laura Ortuño for always helped me and worried about us.

Abstract

In this essay concerning all that evolves around the abuse of animals in captivity, we propose a new way to see the life of animals, to know better about their habitats and the way they are being treated. As time passes, the consequences are becoming more alarming and spreading worldwide. Through this work, I hope to bring this topic into focus so that will try to bring about a more conscientious and humanitarian outlook upon the way animals are treated, especially those in captivity as well as to describe the different types of captivity and abuse which are suffered by these defensiveness as well as the deficiencies in the ability of these place in supplying a more natural habitat that might help them to adapt more to their enclosure.

People don't always really care about animals, forgetting about their rights as living beings, they also suffer and can have stress crisis. Most people only focus in the benefits they can get from animals, without caring about if they suffer or not, so with this work I hope people can open their eyes and be able to see what they are doing, and if we continue like now, animals will extinct in a near future and the world would never be the same.

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Introduction

This task is a research work on the Development of tactics against animal abuse in the world and has the fundamental purpose of bringing conscientiousness and a more humanitarian outlook upon the way animals are treated, especially those in captivity as well as to describe the different types of captivity and abuse which are suffered by these defensiveness as well as the deficiencies in the ability of these place supplying a more natural habitat that might help them to adapt more to their enclosure.

Animal abuse and captivity is not a popular topic and gets little to no exposure. Many prefer to turn a blind eye. As time passes, the consequences of these common customs are becoming more alarming and spreading worldwide.

This investigation contains a thorough study about the topic, investigating the causes, consequences and involved actors in this growing which affects the entire ecosystem in general. For this monograph work I am going to conduct research which will allow me to analyze, synthesize and offer many suggestions as to how we can improve treatment for animals, affected by human behavior.

This monograph is going to be focus especially in zoos and captivity places for animals, showing the life styles inside these places and the permanent damage caused in these ones.

To fulfill this purpose this monograph has three chapters: Chapter I: Abuse in the different species, Chapter II: Types of animal abuse and Chapter III: Consequences and possible solutions. In the first chapter is developed the concept of animal abuse, a comparison between habitats, the importance of natural habitats for animals to live in and the poor facilities zoo's face towards the needs of animals. In the second chapter, are mentioned causes and the different types of animal abuse. In the third chapter are given possible solutions to this problem, actors involved and a reflection about animal abuse. At the end of the monograph are a series of conclusions derived from the academic work.

Chapter I

Abuse in the different species

1. Generalities

1.1. What is animal abuse?

First, we can define cruelty as "Represents an objectifiable and definable behavior that takes place in an equally definable social context" (Lockwood & Ascione, 1998, p.443).

According to Ascione (1993) animal abuse is a socially unacceptable behavior that intentionally causes unnecessary suffering, pain or distress and / or death of the animal.

We already know that animal abuse is a worldwide problem but some people think that it doesn't have enough importance so they don't care about it, but they are wrong. Scientific studies have revealed that most of the people who are actually criminals, rapists, and serial killers have had an antecedent of cruelty to animals. Some of the most recognized serial killers like Jeffrey Dahmer or David Berkowitz started their torture acts with animals.

1.2. Habitats.

1.2.1. *The importance of a natural habitat for animals to live in.*

In spite of the “concern” and care that zoos have for animals these are neither shelters nor homes for them. Even under the best conditions it’s not possible to duplicate or been close to build something similar to their real habitats, no matter how great a cage can be, it is still a cage (Braitman, 2014).

Animals should be able to do things that are product of their nature, like flying, running, swimming and even make any noise whenever they want and without a limit established by a human, things they can’t do in zoo spaces or in captivity because of the cage size or just because their trainers or the people who “take care” of them don’t allow it.

Studies have revealed that being held in in captivity produce an abnormal behavior in animals which would not happen if they were in their natural habitats. Every unnatural environment will never be beneficial for any kind of animal, instead of that it would cause several consequences, product of the captivity or the restrictions, in their daily lives.

1.2.2. *Poor facilities zoo’s face towards the needs of animals.*

The majority of the spaces where animals are kept inside zoos are really small, this is one of the reasons why some species have been hurt to accomodate the animal

to the constrictive areas. A clearly example of this is the treatment given to birds, people used to cut their wings to keep them confined their cages, so they wouldn't be able to escape. Aquatic animals don't have enough water or space in which to move themselves comfortably instead of that they have to swim or even hover about, wavering around the same place over and over for long periods of time, and sometimes the spaces where they live are not even clean. Polar bears are forced to live in an enclosure that is 0.00009 percent of the size their range that would been their homes had they been in their natural habitat. "It is impossible to replicate, even in a small fraction, the lifestyle that polar bears have in nature" (Braitman, 2014, p.176).

The abnormal behavior is very common in species which find themselves held in captivity and is named as "zoochosis" or psychosis, caused by confinement.

Many animals cope with unstimulating or small environments through stereotypic behavior, which, in zoological parlance, is a repetitive behavior that serves no obvious purpose, such as pacing, bar biting, and Gus' figure-eight swimming. Trichotillomania (repetitive hair plucking) and regurgitation and reingestation (the practice of repetitively vomiting and eating the vomit) are also common in captivity. (Smith, 2014, p.3)

Chapter II

Types of animal abuse

2. Specifications

2.1. Causes

2.1.1. Why there is animal abuse?

Animal abuse is becoming more and more common through the years and there is no a specific cause for it but, according to some researchers, people find the need to feel to feel superior and that's why they commit these acts, this causes stress in animals and even leads to their death.

2.2. Types

2.2.1. Mistreatment due to scientific needs.

A laboratory animal is a normal animal it finds itself in an unnatural treatment that consists in making the animal sick after having undergone and becoming the victim of experiments done on it, all for the sake of medications intended for human consumption. After that the creature is not useful anymore and therefore unnecessary, and so treated as disposable, sacrificed after the torment. A clearly example of this are monkeys and rabbits which are forced to smoke until it causes them serious damage like lung cancer.

“Primates are used as models of human diseases, despite their similarities, there are many significant differences between primates and humans” (Sotomayor, 2014).

Into the cosmetic industry exists something call “draize”, which consists of testing cosmetics, shampoos, detergents and laundry bleach in rabbits without any protection for its skin. “It is usually done by placing 6 to 9 albino rabbits in a stump where they can only poke out the head and neck, which prevents scratching of the eyes with the legs.” (Faéz, 2008)

2.2.2. Domestic abuse.

Nowadays we can find animal mistreatment in our own homes, because the mistreatment not only consist in scientific or medical abuse, it also implicates the way we take care of our pets. One of the most common of this mistreatment is the abandonment. People are used to abandon their pets when they are making some kinds of changes in their lives like moving from a house to an apartment or when some member of the family is allergic. As well of the mentioned before sometimes people adopt a pet when they are not in conditions for take care of it, so when they realized that they abandoned it and that creature will end in the street.

Other domestic abuses are the living conditions animals are put in. Animals need space and a place to do their necessities, they need a well-balanced diet as well as a clean and comfortable place to sleep.

2.2.3. Use of animals in fashion.

Fashion industry had created that tendency that includes animals, giving a notorious importance to the wearing of animal skin. As a fashion statement as well as a sign of importance and power.

Annually over 40 million of animals pay the price of fashion trends, they are hunted or raised on farms with the sole purpose of sell their skins.

The demand for these fine peels is the cause of suffering for millions of animals, for the only reason is to satisfy the whims of a few vain and heartless people who do not think twice about from whence these furs came from, but of only their own self vanity.

2.3. Deadly sports which include animals

There are many sports which are deadly for many animals, even royalty and kings partake in the inclusion of animals in their folly, Hunting is one of these, and before, big game hunting was at the top of the list, where elephants, tigers, lions and many other animals now closet o endangerment were shot for sport and frolic. There is also chicken fights, dog fights and others, where animals are set to fight one another to the death, all for our entertainment.

2.3.1. Chicken fights.

Chicken fights are very common, it consist in make two roosters fighting with against each other with the purpose that one may be there can be only one victor, for they fight to the death.. People make place bets and it is considered entertaining for humans.

2.3.2. *Sport hunting.*

When we talk about hunting for sport we need to know what “to hunt” actually is, according to the Royal Spanish Academy, to hunt is "to seek or to follow the birds, beasts and other many kinds of animals to collect or to kill them". People are trying to hide the hunt based on saying that it is a “sport” when the truth is that animal hunt had been the cause of the disappeared of more than three hundred of species, attempting against the preservation and the balance of the general fauna.

There are two types of hunt, in one hand there is the big hunt which is based on hunting big mammals like deer, wild boar, etc.; in the other hand it is the small hunt which includes smaller animals like rabbits or different kind of birds.

2.3.3. *Sport fishing.*

This practice is probably the most severe as it actually brings the highest numbers of casualties along with it. It has the biggest number of death animals perishing at the same just for human entertainment. More than 10 million metric tons of marine

animals can be caught each year in sport fishing, the saddest part about this is that along with the direct target which is being fished, many other species such as porpoises, dolphins, manta rays, sea turtles and many others are also wound up within the nets as well.

2.4. Public spectacles

2.4.1. Circus, zoos and aquariums.

Animals are exploited in circuses, forcing them to perform various tricks and maneuvers, acting "artistically" as dances which are unnatural to their species, when in reality what is causing them is a damage, people forced animals to make tricks to perform in live making them get hurt not only physically but also psychologically putting their lives at risk. As time passes they can suffer permanent damage to their bodies.

It is also demonstrated that noisy voices and the loud yelling, screaming and even cheers of people constantly caused them great tension, stress and anguish for they do not understand and are frightened.

The "tamers" usually use chains, whips, muzzles, hooks and electric shocks to force the animals to act in a certain way, as well as chain them and deprive them of water and food. Animals are also mutilated so that make it less dangerous to train

them. The tamers, to prevent animals to attack them, often extracted their claws and their teeth with hammers. It is usually to see animals been drug for the shows to make them more tame.

We must recognize that sometimes it is good to care for animals if the only other alternative is suffering and death, this is clearly demonstrated in the real sanctuaries and animal shelters. There are people who have built new homes for the animals that have been exploited by humans, or have suffered from other causes. There are animals that have been rescued from labs or farms where they suffered a lot of pain and were having not a good lifestyle and now are living a new life in places where someone take care of them and worry about if them have everything they need to live, and this would not be possible without those people who created real sanctuaries or shelters for animals. There are also been rescued wild animals from their natural habitats because they have been orphaned or have lost their families at the hands of men. These animals would have died if those people would not rescued them.

In the other hand we cannot say the same about zoos, in lot of zoos around the world animals have to put up with some conditions like loneliness, captivity, reduce spaces, weather conditions, etc. they also have to live on uncomfortable cages and without enough space to satisfied their necessities.

Animals in aquariums suffer a lot, especially those who are trained for doing spectacles or shows to entertained people, while they are in those tanks the noise is louder than it is hear outside, and also these animals have increase the capacity of

hearing. The noise cause serious damages in their mental health as well as the fact that the tank is smaller than 9 meters and this make big animals like dolphins, wales, or manatees spend swimming in circles around the pool, what it is an abnormal behavior of those animals.

Animals in tanks can also suffer from skin problems, because of the toxic and chemical substances that people put in the water to keep it clean for a larger period of time.

By the way, in the three cases, circus, zoos and aquariums, animals are separated from their families. During the transportation they suffer and also can died especially when it is so far or when we are talking about sea animals.

Chapter III

Analysis about the animal abuse

3.1. Survey applied to third of baccalaureate – course A in Unidad Educativa Javier

This survey was applied to students between 16 and 18 years old of third of baccalaureate of the Unidad Educativa Javier. It was applied digitally and has by objective to recognize the approximate percentage of students within the institution who Have some knowledge of what is involved in the abuse of animals.

The survey has been taken as a sample from the total of students of third of baccalaureate A, determined by the following formula:

$$n = \frac{K^2NPQ}{E^2(N-1) + K^2PQ}$$

It was applied according to the following data:

n: the sample

P/Q: constant of population variance (0.5)

N: total population: 30

E: maximum permissible error: 0.05

K: error correction coefficient: 2

Population is detailed below

Table 1. Population

No.	Individuals	Quantity
1	Third of baccalaureate A	30

Autor: Doménica Wong

Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate "A" students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

$$n = \frac{K^2NPQ}{E^2(N-1) + K^2PQ}$$

$$n = \frac{2^2 \times 30 \times 0,5 \times 0,5}{0,05^2(30-1) + 2^2 \times 0,5 \times 0,5}$$

$$n = \frac{30}{0,0025 \times 29 + 4 \times 0,5 \times 0,5}$$

$$n = \frac{30}{0,0725 + 1}$$

$$n = 27.9$$

Table 2. The sample

No.	Individuals	Quantity
1	Third of baccalaureate A	28

Autor: Doménica Wong

Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate "A" students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

3.2. Analysis of the applied survey

These are the survey results per question with each table, providing the reader the results concerning the quantity and the percentage, permitting a more thorough

and complete understanding of the conclusions drawn by the survey, quantity and percentage of the results in order to understand the conclusions.

How old are you

Table 3. Age

Category	Amount	Percentage
16 years old	0	0%
17 years old	8	71,4%
18 years old	20	28,6%

Autor: Doménica Wong

Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate “A” students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

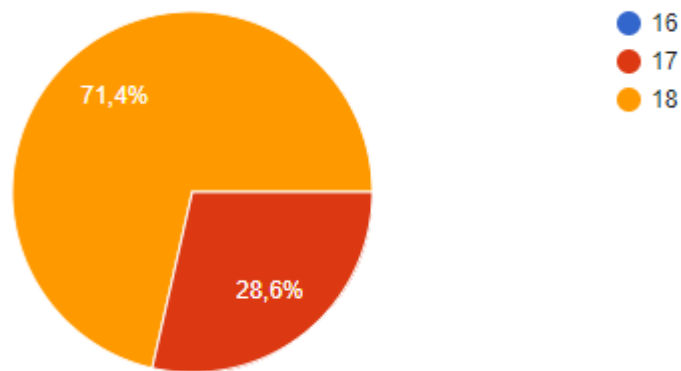


Figure 1: Age

Autor: Doménica Wong

Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate “A” students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

Genre

Table 4. Genre

Category	Amount	Percentage
Male	20	71,4%
Female	8	28,6%

Autor: Doménica Wong

Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate “A” students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

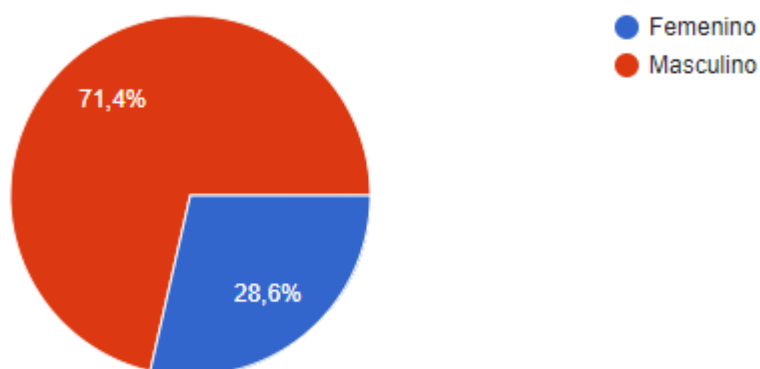


Figure 2: Genre

Autor: Doménica Wong

Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate “A” students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

1. Have you ever visited a zoo or an aquarium

Table 5. Visits to these places

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	28	100%
No	0	0%

Autor: Doménica Wong

Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate “A” students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

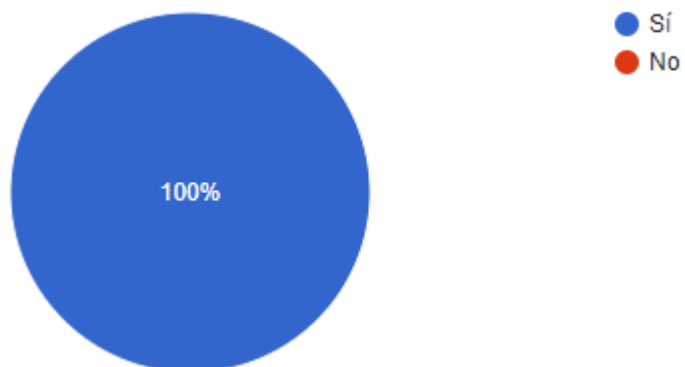


Figure 3: Visits
 Autor: Doménica Wong
 Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate “A” students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

2. Do you considerer that in zoos and aquariums animal abuse take place

Table 6. Animal abuse in these places

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	24	85,7%
No	4	14,3%

Autor: Doménica Wong
 Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate “A” students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

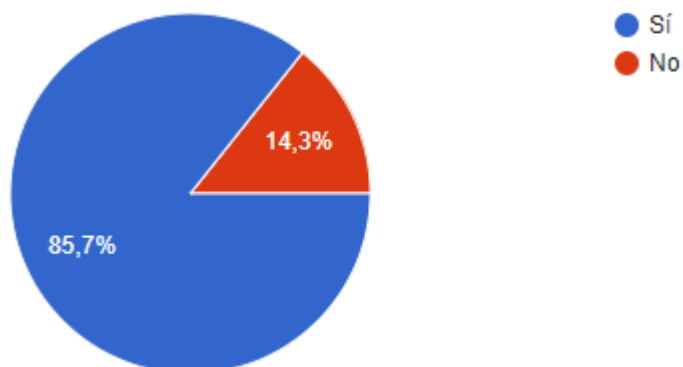


Figure 4: Animal abuse in zoos and aquariums

Autor: Doménica Wong

Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate “A” students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

3. Do you agree with the inclusion of animals in public shows

Table 7. Public show

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	1	3,6%
No	24	85,7%
Maybe	3	10,7%

Autor: Doménica Wong

Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate “A” students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

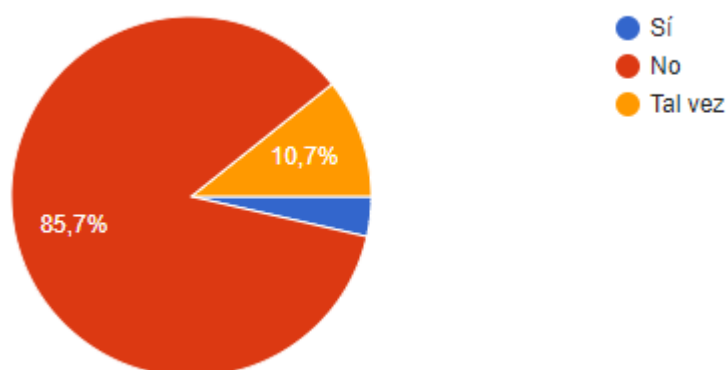


Figure 5: Public shows

Autor: Doménica Wong

Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate “A” students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

4. Do you think zoos and aquariums offer enough care to animals

Table 8. Animals care

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	3	10,7%
No	2	7,1%
Maybe	23	82,1%

Autor: Doménica Wong

Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate “A” students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

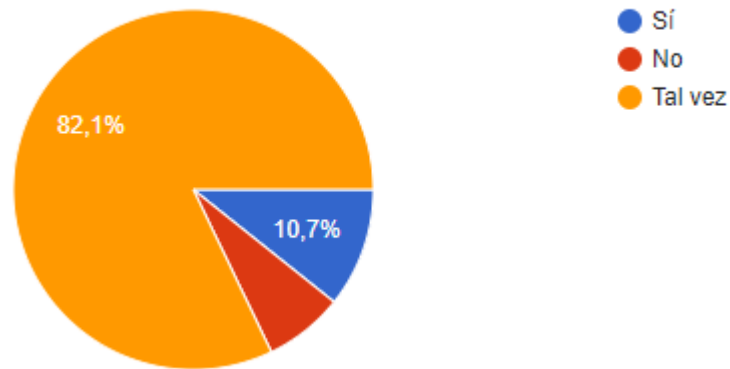


Figure 6: Animals care

Autor: Doménica Wong

Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate “A” students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

5. Are these places dignified for animals

Table 9. Dignified places

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	4	14,3%
No	28	85,7%

Autor: Doménica Wong

Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate “A” students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

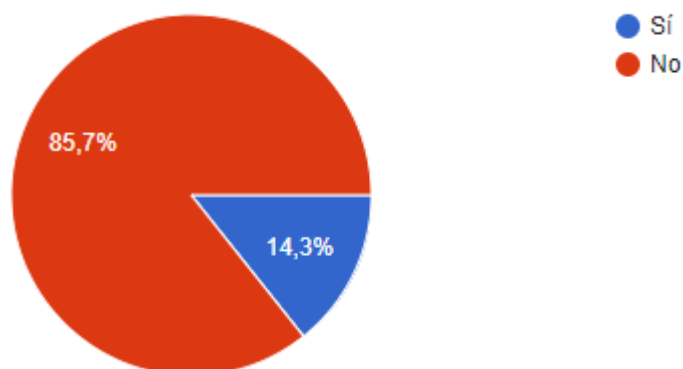


Figure 7: Dignified places

Autor: Doménica Wong

Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate “A” students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

6. **Would you be interested in forming part of a campaign against animal abuse**

Table 10. Campaign

Category	Amount	Percentage
Yes	8	28,6%
No	3	10,7%
Maybe	17	60,7%

Autor: Doménica Wong

Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate “A” students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

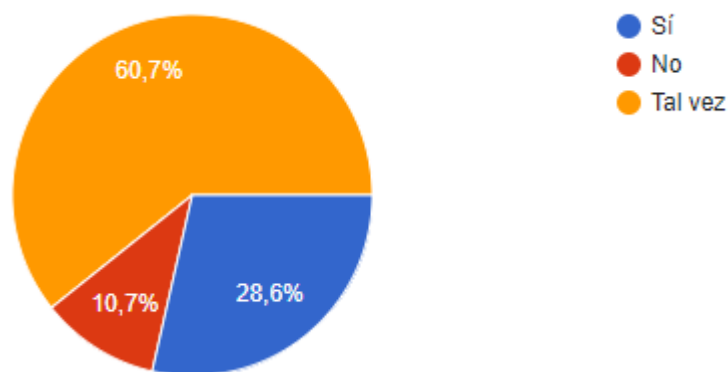


Figure 8: Campaign

Autor: Doménica Wong

Source: Survey applied to third of baccalaureate “A” students of the Unidad Educativa Javier

Conclusions

At the end of this monograph work we can concluded that:

- Animals were created to live in their own habitat, in the wild, never in a cage. Due to captivity, animals can present abnormal behaviors that are hazardous to their well bell- being and health, both physical and mental for their health, thing that would never happen in their natural environment. Every single act that represents a damage, directly or indirectly for animals, causing them any level or amount of stress or pain, is considered animal abuse.

- Most of the causes of animal abuse are caused for the satisfaction and whims of a few vain humans for satisfying a whim and human vanity, as well as the hunting of these creatures for using to use and selling their pelts and furs for making sweaters, shoes, handbags, etc., on the other hand these unsuspecting creatures are also made to appear and perform in are the public spectacles, which were invented to satisfy and entertained humans, forcing animals to act in an specific way contrary to their natural behavior and, for making animals do these tricks, that their trainers mistreat them until they perform the acrobatics they deem worthy. People usually don't care or simply are numb to the harsh truth about animals and the pain they can suffer but we have to be aware that they are also living beings and they also feel and suffer just like we do. It is our responsibility to keep them out of harms way and maintain balance in Mother Nature and this planet.

• With the survey applied to third of baccalaureate – course A in the Unidad Educativa Javier with an amount of 30 students surveyed , we can conclude that:

- ✓ A 100% have ever visited a zoo or an aquarium.
- ✓ 85, 7% considered that in zoos and aquariums is where animal abuse takes place.
- ✓ 85, 7% are disagree with animals being use for public shows; 3, 6% are agree, and 10, 7% are unsure or undecided with animals being used for public shows.
- ✓ 10, 7% think that zoos and aquariums brings enough care to animals; 7, 1% do not agree with that, and 82, 1% think that maybe perhaps zoos and aquariums do offer bring enough care to animals.
- ✓ 85, 7% think these places are not dignified for animals to live in, and 14, 3% think these places are dignified for animals.
- ✓ 28, 6% are interested in forming part of a campaign against animal abuse; 10, 7% are not interested, and 60, 7% perhaps would be interested interested in forming part of a campaign against animal abuse.

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