

ROLE OF NGOS IN ANIMAL RIGHT MOVEMENTS WORLDWIDE

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ABSTRACT

Animal rights are a much obfuscated term. Does it mean animals do have rights and are these like human rights? Should all animals have the same rights? These question not just the uninitiated, but also the battle-scarred activists. What Everyone Needs to know what it promises: a panoramic view of the major commitments underlying any academic or activist discourse on the rights of animals. The legal term, “rights”, is often used for human compassion and moral duty for welfare of animals as sentient beings. Waldau explains animal “rights” and “welfare” represent different ideologies of the animal rights movement. He also unravels many more knotty issues such as the differences between moral and legal rights and the imperative of translating the former into latter; the need to use the basic commitments of a legal system such as justice and fairness to creatively carve out protection for animals. NGOs provide every needed service to their respective communities and through planning during beginning it is crucial to develop effective and professional organization that is able to meet the myriad challenges faced by the world today. It is obviously ethical and social issue in India. Few animals are ethical symbol of god and goddess. The animals are always devedin in cultural and social history of India. The NGOs play an important role as actors in civil society by creating a link between animalism and humanism. NGOs has increased tremendously with growing awareness about animal rights.

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NGOs carry out a variety of functions, such as advocacy, animal rights education, publications relating to animal rights, exposing instances of animal rights violations and putting pressure on government for the implementations of laws and regulations. Peta India One of the leading organizations of Indian history struggling for animal rights. Focuses primarily on the areas in which the greatest numbers of animals suffer the most: in the food and leather industries, in laboratories and in the entertainment industry. PETA India's investigative work, public education efforts, research, animal rescues, legislative work, special events, celebrity involvement and national media coverage have resulted in countless improvements to the quality of life for animals and have saved countless animals' lives. The present paper aims to focus objectives of NGOs worldwide are similar to protect animal liberation and rights..Educating policymakers and the public about animal abuse and promoting an understanding of the right of all animals to be treated with respect. "Ahinsa" should be basic platform in the life of every stakeholder. Ethical and religious ideologies regarding animal abuse described in various holy books and different religions worldwide should be accepted by everyone.

Key words: animal rights movement, NGOs, animal rescue, PETA India, leather industry.

Introduction: Animal rights are a much obfuscated term. Does it mean animals do have rights and are these like human rights? Should all animals have the same rights? These question not just the uninitiated, but also the battle-scarred activists. What Everyone Needs to know what it promises: a panoramic view of the major commitments underlying any academic or activist discourse on the rights of animals. The legal term, "rights", is often used for human compassion and moral duty for welfare of animals as sentient beings. Waldau explains animal "rights" and "welfare" represent different ideologies of the animal rights movement. He also unravels many more knotty issues such as the differences between moral and legal rights and the imperative of translating the former into latter; the need to use the basic commitments of a legal system such as justice and fairness to creatively carve out protection for animals. But he does not expound on the difficulties faced by concerned individuals or organizations in bringing a suit on behalf of non-human species under many judicial systems, including that in the US. Had the author mentioned the international covenant, the Animal Bill of Rights and Universal Declaration of the Rights of Animals, it would have buttressed his clarification that rights which animals need are very different from the gamut of economic, political social and cultural rights of humans. NGOs

provide every needed service to their respective communities and through planning during beginning it is crucial to develop effective and professional organization that is able to meet the myriad challenges faced by the world today. It is obviously ethical and social issue in India. Few animals are ethical symbol of god and goddess. The animals are always deivn in cultural and social history of India.

The NGOs play an important role as actors in civil society by creating a link between animalism and humanism. NGOs has increased tremendously with growing awareness about animal rights. NGOs carry out a variety of functions, such as advocacy, animal rights education, publications relating to animal rights, exposing instances of animal rights violations and putting pressure on government for the implementations of laws and regulations. Peta India One of the leading organizations of Indian history struggling for animal rights. Focuses primarily on the areas in which the greatest numbers of animals suffer the most: in the food and leather industries, in laboratories and in the entertainment industry. PETA India's investigative work, public education efforts, research, animal rescues, legislative work, special events, celebrity involvement and national media coverage have resulted in countless improvements to the quality of life for animals and have saved countless animals' lives.

Snake Friend Group (SFG) is Non Governmental Organization (NGOs) founded on 5th September 2006 by snake friends and teachers in Manchar; a small village from Western Ghats (Maharashtra, India). Our mission is to save the lives of snakes. This is the snake prone area. Snakes are killed on mass scale because of blind belief regarding snakes. Illigal pouching reduces population of snakes. In India Some skilled peoples (Garudi) pet snakes illigaly. they do this type of business to earn money. These people perform snake shows in the crowds such as market, railway and bus stations with cobra and python. In India cobra has ethical value; so that viewers pay money for such shows. The snakes abused by these peoples on large scale, so that we decided to save the lives of snakes, we started antiabuse movement (Ahinsa) for the snakes. Our team visit such snake shows and arrest these peoples, handover them to police and snakes hand over to forest department.

When snakes are suddenly observed in the farmhouses, offices, schools, colleges, shops or anywhere in human residence, they call our volunteers for help. Our team members reach these spots immediately and catch the snakes skillfully and then snakes hand over to forest department or release the snake in forest. This activity is coast free. It is our own interest. SNG also conducts

seminars, conferences, and film shows for the awareness of snakes. We have saved lives of 5000 snakes.

OBJECTIVES:

1. To study the role of NGOs in animal rights movements.
2. To analyses capabilities of NGOs in functioning various roles in animal rights movements.
3. To find out various aspects about NGOs participation in animal rights movements.
4. To study implications of NGOs in animal rights.
5. To study ethical and religious ideologies regarding animal abuse.
6. To make awareness of “Ahinsa” In stakeholders.

METHOD OF THE STUDY:

The study is analytical and therefore vast, descriptive in nature. It documents secondary data published in various books, research journals, articles, newspapers and electronic media. The data is also collected through surveys, mock interview of NGOs working in the field of animal right movements in India.

Animal rights organizations worldwide:

- Animal Aid(AA-UK)
- Animal Liberation Press Office (ALB)
- Animal Right Fund (ARF)
- Coalition Abolish the Fur Trade (CAFT)
- Compassion Over Killing (COK)
- Friends of Animals (FoA)
- In Defense of Animal (IDA)
- International Primate Protection League (IPPL)
- Italian Horse Protection Association (IHP)
- Justice Animal Rights (JAR)
- Last Chance for Animal (LCA)
- Liberal Movement for Animals (LMA)
- Massachusetts Animal Right Coalition (MARC)
- Mercy For Animal (MFA)

- People for the Ethical Treatment of Animal (PETA)
- Sea Shepherd Conservation Society (SCS)
- South Animal Right Coalition (SARC)
- Western Animal Right Network(WARN)
- World Society for Protection of Animals(WSPA)

Movements/campaigns Worldwide Going on

- British Union for Abolition of Vivisection (BUAV)
- Center for Alternative to Animal Testing (CAAT)
- National Anti-Vivisection Society (NAVS)
- New England Anti-Vivisection Society (NEAVS)
- Physician Committee for Responsible Medicine (PCRM)
- Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty (SHAC)
- Stop Sequani Animal Testing (SSAT)
- Stop Wickham (SWAT)
- Vivisection Information Network ((VIN)

Historical NGOs campaigns

- Save the Goats-England
- Save the Hill Grove Cats-USA
- Save the Newchurch Guinea Pigs-Canada
- Save the Shamrock Monkey--USA

Groups focused on blood sports

- CAS International
- Hunt Saboteurs Association (HSA)

Vegetarian-oriented groups

- Movement for Compassionate Living Movement (MCLV) (MCL)
- Vegetarian Society Movement (VSM)
- Vegetarian International Voice for Animals (Viva!)
- Veggies Catering Campaign (VCC)

Groups Movements focused on farm animals

- Farm Sanctuary Group (FSC)

- United Poultry Concerns (UPC)

Prisoner support groups

- Animal Liberation Front Supporters Group(ALFSG UK)
- Earth Liberation Prisoner Support Network(ELPSN)
- No Compromise Animal Abuse (ACAA)
- Vegan Prisoner Support Group(VPSG)

Broadly-focused movements, campaigns and organizations

- Animal Liberation Front(ALF)
- Animal Right Militia (ARM)
- Justice Department (ANIMAL RIGHTS)
- Lobster Liberation Front(LLF)
- Southern animal Right Coalition (SARC)
- Western Animal Rights Network(WARN)
- **Animal Rights Movements/campaigns focused on hunting**
- Hunt Retribution Squad (HRS)
- Hunt Saboteurs (HSA)

Animal Rights Movements Movements/campaigns focused on animal testing

- Close Highgate Farm
- Oxford Arson Squad
- Revolutionary Libration Bridge(RCALB)
- Stop Huntingdon Animal Cruelty (SHAC)
- Stop Sequani Animal Testing (SSAT)
- Stop Wickhman Animal Testing (SWAT)

Other campaigns

- Save the Snakes
- Save the Tigers
- Save the Hill Grove Cats
- Save the Newchurch Guinea Pig
- Save the Shamrock Monkey
- Save Salamanders

Criticism:

PETA (INDIA) and *PeTA*(USA)

PETA India's History: Compassion in Action Founded in 2000, PETA India operates under the simple principle that animals are not ours to eat, wear, experiment on or use for entertainment. Through investigative and legislative work, public education, animal rescues, eye-catching demonstrations, celebrity involvement and outreach with our youth division, PETA Dishoom, PETA India has drastically improved the quality of life for many animals and saved the lives of countless others.

Groundbreaking Investigations

PETA India's investigation into the Indian leather industry exposed cruel transport and inhumane and filthy conditions in numerous slaughterhouses, and an undercover investigation of dairy farms revealed shocking abuse to cows and buffaloes. Our five-year investigation of poultry farms uncovered gruesome abuse, including the live scalding, starvation and mutilation of birds, and conditions that could lead to potential health hazards, including *E. coli*, salmonella and bird flu. After investigating more than 30 zoos, PETA India filed a case in the Supreme Court concerning the substandard and inhumane state of zoos across the country. PETA India also released an in-depth report and video on the fishing industry, exposing violations of laws, environmental devastation, risks to human health and horrendous animal suffering.

Major Accomplishments

Following PETA India's campaign against keeping animals in zoos, the Central Zoo Authority banned the imprisonment of elephants in zoos and circuses. After exposing cruel conditions at the National Institute of Virology (NIV), PETA India helped rescue 39 animals from NIV's laboratory. We have also received assurances from numerous universities that they will stop conducting animal dissections in zoology courses, and we successfully pressured the Medical Council of India (MCI) to withdraw its requirement that medical schools in India maintain an animal laboratory and use animals as teaching models. PETA India has also rescued numerous animals, including lions used in circuses, goats in a laboratory, birds in the pet trade and buffaloes on their way to slaughter.

Celebrity Involvement

Celebrities who have worked with PETA India include John Abraham, Shahid Kapoor, Rahul Khanna, Shilpa Shetty Kundra, Celina Jaitley, Dilip Kumar, Saira Banu, Yana Gupta, Gulshan

Grover, Mahima Chaudhary, Hema Malini, Atul Kasbekar, Jiah Khan, Raveena Tandon Thadani, Rahul Dev, Hemant Trevedi, Jackie Shroff, Anil Kumble, R Madhavan, Amisha Patel, Eesha Narang, Malaika Arora Khan, Shatrughan Sinha, World Billiards champion Pankaj Advani and Olympic medallist Sushil Kumar, just to name a few.

OUR MISSION

PETA India, based in Mumbai, was launched in January 2000. PETA India operates under the simple principle that animals are not ours to eat, wear, experiment on or use for entertainment, while educating policymakers and the public about animal abuse and promoting an understanding of the right of all animals to be treated with respect.

Snake Friend Group (SNG)

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People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) (stylized *PeTA*) is biggest American Animal Rights organization based in Norfolk, Virginia, and led by Ingrid Nwrik its international president. A non-profit corporation with 300 employees and two million members and supporters, it claims to be the largest animal rights group in the world. Its slogan is "animals

are not ours to eat, wear, experiment on, or use for entertainment. Founded in March 1980 by Newkirk and fellow animal rights activist Alex Pacheco, the organization first caught the public's attention in the summer of 1981 during what became known as the Silver Spring Monkeys case, a widely publicized dispute about experiments conducted on 17 macaque monkeys inside the Institute of Behavioral Research in Silver Spring, Maryland. The case lasted ten years, involved the only police raid on an animal laboratory in the United States, triggered an amendment in 1985 to that country's Animal Welfare Act, and established PETA as an internationally known organization. Since then, in its campaigns and undercover investigations, it has focused on four core issues—opposition to factory farming, fur farming, animal testing and animals in entertainment—though it also campaigns against fishing, the killing of animals regarded as pests, the keeping of chained backyard dogs, cock fighting dogs, and bull fighting. Anybody wonders 'what's this with all these reforms?', you can hear us clearly. Our goal is total animal liberation, and the day when everyone believes that animals are not ours to eat, not ours to wear, not ours to experiment [on], and not ours for entertainment or any other exploitive purpose.

—Ingrid Newkirk, 2002

Conclusion:

1. Aims and objectives of NGOs worldwide are similar to protect animal liberation and rights.
2. Educating policymakers and the public about animal abuse and promoting an understanding of the right of all animals to be treated with respect.
3. Ethical and religious ideologies regarding animal abuse described in various holy books and different religions worldwide should be accepted by everyone.
4. "Ahimsa" should be basic platform in the life of every human. "Ahimsa" (stop killing) basic principle of Great Indians Gautama Buddha, Mahatma Gandhi should be applied to stop animal abuse and killing.
5. NGOs need to bring about more transparency in the manner in which they conduct their work.
6. Animal rights should be considered seriously, those who violate and abuse animals should be punished by laws.
7. Enforce work of FSG (Friends of Snake Group) save snake Movement in Maharashtra and India.

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