

A Scoping Review on the Ethical Issues for All Animals

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ABSTRACT

Domestic animals are used for carrying loads, and excreta, skin (hide), fur, egg, and milk are useful in our daily animal-protein consumption. For agricultural affairs, people keep some notable domestic animals, sometimes they slaughtered them for meat consumption especially bovine animals. We fulfill our fundamental demands from the forest where animals are the main issue. Considering ethics, 'Environment and Forest Department' of a country plays a significant role for all living organisms. The roof of high-rise buildings and balconies could flourish the extension of biodiversity of a country. An animal welfare act of a country could arrange on the basis of animal transportation, exhibition, sale, and experiment as a whole. If wildlife is caused for threatening to human within one mile it will be required shot by the permission of concern authority.

Keywords: Animal Ethics, Human-Animal Interaction, Animal Law.

INTRODUCTION

Inter-relation between humans and animals is very ancient in human civilization (Plate 1). From the beginning, people showed their hunting ability on them. The word 'forest' is signified with environment, environmental science, nature, natural resources, and jungle. People knew the value of forests, but overpopulation then unconsciousness made unbelievable hazards. Prehistoric people kept plants and ornamental animals in their yards for recreation. They used large and energetic animals for carrying loads in agricultural lands. Bovine animals were slaughtered for human consumption in the world and this is a common practice at all. Dogs were faithful and used first for humans' protection (Plate 2). Animals and plants provide us all of the fundamental needs. Considering ethics, the environment and the forest department of a country exhibit full role for the humans. Rules and regulations, theories, and recommendations are not the ultimate things to maintain a society but consciousness and motivation are another key issue. Overpopulation destroys the forest for their dwelling need and industries. A federal

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act could arrange a fair by showing animals to encourage everybody to keep as well as love animals. 'Wildlife Act' of Bangladesh is indirectly related with domestic animals which deals or explain the dealer who are not allowed to transport or sell wild animals, trophies or meat, purchase, preserve, killing, poisoning, trapping, injury, nest destroy, and egg collection. There is a provision to kill wild animals if they are the cause for our life threatening. No person shall import live wild animal (second schedule) and not allowed for exporting animals (first schedule) [1]. The objective of this review is to mention the value of forest and animals as well as the well-being of the mankind.

Human-animal interaction

From the beginning of humans' ancestry, they showed their capability to cope with many alters of the nature. In a broad sense, the word forest is focused with mainly environmental

science. Everybody knows value of forests but somehow its management is not an easy task. Overpopulation of a country makes tremendous hazardous on the environment. For carrying goods, ornamentation, protection, and agricultural purposes, people trained wild animals first then through domestication they got their desirable animals to handle them easily. They understood the impact of excreta of animals for their land. Eggs, animal meat, fur, feather, and skin all are very useful materials for our daily use. Specifically, animal protein for human consumption is permitted all over the world. Lots of animals are slaughtered in the world every day. A real zoo will focus free space for animals. All living or non-living organisms signify the ecological balance. We get our fundamental six elements from the forest. Considering interaction human-wildlife conflicts are a common scenario in Bangladesh [2].



Plate 1. Man feeding a wallaby [3].

Ethics and attitudes

Considering ethics, the Environment and the Forest Ministry of a country exhibit role in the conversation of the forest. We have all rules and regulations, theories, and recommendations but need to apply properly. If we see the developed countries with good forest management, we will see that their maximum people are very conscious. Some countries do not have sufficient laws, and their strong attitude to the forest is involved in protecting this issue. Overpopulation needs to destroy the forest for their living

and industries, so there is no way to minimize population through motivation. The roof of high-rise buildings, besides living places, balconies, and animal farmlands, could flourish with plants through our ethics and attitudes. A federal act could manage treatment of animals, arranging tolerable animal fighting, transporting, exhibition, sale as well as experimentation have been controlled by Animal Welfare Act, USA [4]. We could transport animals in a convenient way [5].



Plate 2. Animal right [6].

Animal Act in Bangladesh

Wildlife Act of Bangladesh' is indirectly related with domestic animals which deals or explain the dealer who are not allowed to transport or sell wild animals, trophies or meat, purchase, preserve, killing, poisoning, trapping, injury, nest destroy, and egg collection. The dealers should purchase license to do such works or not. Meat means animals fat,

blood, flesh, edible part has been mentioned in this act. In any country, somebody gift the wild animals to other; this is not authentic. If wildlife is caused for threatening to human and within one mile it will be required shot by the permission of such personnel. No person shall import live wild animal (second schedule) and not allowed for exporting those animals (first schedule) [1].

Table 1. Features and their sources

Features	Examples	Sources
Human-animal interaction	From the history, human-animal interaction is a common event	Kabir A, 2019 [2]
Ethics and attitude	For protecting animals, ethics as well as attitude plays a vital role	Animal Welfare Act, USA; Kabir A, 2025 [4,5]
Animal Act	Animal Act is a strong recommendation for the conservation of wildlife	Bangladesh Wildlife Act, 1974 [1]

CONCLUSIONS

Motivation is the first and last criterion that needs to execute from the root level of the people. We could make effective questionnaires in this field, and output from sufficient individuals explains the real cause of forest management. If we coordinate values, ethics, and attitudes, possible to conserve forest management that will promote our healthy live.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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