

Summary of the case for animal rights assignment

Law



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In his own words, “ people must change their beliefs before they change their habits”. In the next part, Reagan describes the process how the beliefs are produced. He asks a question, how to make the moral status of animals become understandable, as start. Then, through an example that one’s neighbor kicks his dog, he raises a theory that the duties of humans to regard animals are indirect ones. In order to illustrate this theory more clearly, he quotes a inception called communitarian’s which, in the follow several paragraphs, has been proved is not strongly enough to protect animal rights.

Because, according to this theory, it systematically denies the duties that humans have to those, including animals undoubtedly, who do not have a sense of justice. Animals will be protected only depend on the sentimental interests of humans. Needless to say, the author needs to look for another theory, Utilitarianism, which is mentioned next, has two main principles: equality and utility. The much more significant point is the second one, which means that what we will do must be brought out the best balance between satisfaction and frustration, and the best results for majority, even an evil means with a good end.

Obviously, any adequate moral theory will refuse to justify this assertion. Again, Reagan discards utilitarianism as an unsuitable theory. In the third part of the article, the author, finally, presents the view that, which he names it inherent value, all Who are the experiencing subjects Of a life hue inherent value and possess IL equally, and regardless of their gender, race, nationality, religion and that kind of things. It means animals as the experiencing subjects Of a life own the inherent value as well.

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The differences between animals and human beings just make a difference to the quality of the different lives. Furthermore, Reagan compares this theory with the two theories mentioned earlier and argues it against a couple of opposed views, which makes the author convince himself that he has sought the right view. In the fourth and the final part, the author draws out an arrest outline with four points about his book's details as a conclusion.

The first one is how the theory, which is underlain, shows the animal rights movement is a part of the human rights movement. The second one is why those are uncompromising: total dissolution of commercial animal agriculture, total elimination of hunting and trapping for sport and money, and total abolition of the use of animals in science. The last two are around philosophy, which will be described to express what and why the aims of the author's professional knowledge are.