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Government



Throughout theyears, many people are joining social media to feel more "socially" connected. However, according to thearticle, "Is Facebook Making Us Lonely?," Stephen Marche gives the readersome reasons as to why people, who are more connected to social media, arebecoming lonelier. In contrast, SenaChristian, in "Beasts under the Big Top," explains how the government imposedtheir bans on circus animals which result in homelessness for them. Although these articles discuss differenttopics, both illustrate how people's decision could affect their future as wellas animals. Forsome readers, it is surprising to read what March has to say about whether ornot social media is making people lonelier in "Is Facebook Making Us Lonely?" Marche believes that the more connectedpeople are to social media, the lonelier they become. As a result of loneliness, some people diefrom it such as the actress, Yvette Vickers, who starred in the Attack of the 50 Foot Woman.

In this article, Marche points out thatdespite the "social" connection, people are not interacting with each other inperson which causes them to feel lonelier. For instance, John Cacioppo, the director of the Center for Cognitiveand Social Neuroscience at the University of Chicago, did an experiment wherehe looked to see if there are any connections between loneliness of theparticipants and the frequency of their interactions. The result of this experiment is that peoplewho communicate face-to-face; they are less lonely than people who communicate online. Another point that Marche makes is thatloneliness is part of the American culture.

For example, Europe does not approve of the Pilgrims' religiousdifferences.

As a result, the Pilgrimsmove to America in order to practice their religious https://assignbuster.com/throughout-as-a-result-of-loneliness-some-people/

freedom. Their action shows that they are willing todo anything, such as being a social outcast, to achieve their goal. In the end, Marche changes his mind on thematter. Now, he believes that socialmedia doesn't make people lonely; instead, it is how they are using it that causes them to feel that way.

According to Cacioppo, he states that Facebook is a tool for people to use and itseffectiveness depends on the user. For the most part, it is the people's decision on whether or not to isolate themselves from their society which, as a result, makes them feel lonely. Unlike Marchebringing up the problem about social media causing people to feel lonely, SenaChristian brings up the issue about people's decision to be brutal towards animals which result in the government to impose bans on circus animals in "Beasts under the Big Top." Because of the ban, animals are homeless like Smith, the lion.

In the article, Christian mentions that the Animal DefendersInternational (ADI) went undercover to get into circuses in South America tofilm some footage of the circus animals being physically abused. For example, some animals were beaten, shocked with stun guns, chained up, malnourished, etc. Their work eventually leads to Boliviabanning circuses from obtaining wild or domestic animals. Soon enough, they have rescued twenty-ninelions and airlifted twenty-five of them to the Wild Animal Sanctuary.

In dealing with homeless animals, the ADIplaced them in holding facilities until they can be relocated to permanenthomes. If it weren't for the ADI'sefforts in rescuing animals from circuses, the mistreatment wouldcontinue. Eventually, the animals would diein a cage from people's decision to mistreat them. Looking up anarticle, "Who We Are, What We

Do," on ADI did not inform me about whether theincreasing use of social media is making us lonelier, but it did open me a newperspective as to what this nonprofit organization believes in and what they doto help the abused animals. Besidesrescuing animals, they educate the public about animal and environmentalissues. Currently, they are running twocampaigns: Stop Circus Suffering and Save the Primates.

The Stop Circus Suffering campaign occurredin South America where it bans animal circuses in Bolivia. As for the Save the Primates campaign it isabout using non-animal techniques in a laboratory as opposed to usinganimals. After reading this article, itdidn't satisfy the reader's curiosity. Instead, it made the reader want to look up another article about themsince the article, "Who We Are, What We Do," doesn't go into detail about the rescuing they did. Perhaps thereader should look up an article that does go into detail about the ADI's rescuing missions.

All in all, people's decision canaffect the outcome of their situation as well as animals. In "Is Facebook Making Us Lonely?" Marche, at first, think increasing the use of social media makes people lonelier. After some further investigation, he statesthat it is not Facebook that makes people lonely. Instead, it is the way they use social mediathat affects their feeling of loneliness. As for "Beasts under the Top," Christian discusses the issueof animal abuse in circuses around the world which soon lead to the ADI gettinginvolved in rescuing them from their misery.

People's decision to mistreat them can result in banning of animalscircuses as well as leaving them to be homeless. Reflecting further research on the

ADI, thereader should investigate more on what they do specifically on their missions to rescue the animals from circuses. Without a doubt, it is the decisions that people make can affect theworld of tomorrow.