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RESPECT FOR LIFE, A FUTURE WITH ENVIRONMENTAL ETHICS

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INTRODUCTION

Environmental ethics concerns both human societies and nature and seeks the well-being of both. When talking about it, it refers to the action of reflecting on the good or bad of our actions in relation to the environment, this is the biophysical and social space in which we live, our space for life and culture involving plants and animals. Primack and collaborators in 2001 mentioned that environmental ethics is not an environmentalist or conservationist position that deals separately with the “healthy environment” or “animal rights”, but rather critically analyzes the relationships that exist between human beings with the nature questioning ways of life and development. Environmental ethics proposes the precautionary principle that states that we must be moderate and cautious in our relationships with other living beings and ecosystems.

The central problem in environmental ethics is to define the responsibility of each individual to maintain the crucial natural services that ecosystems provide to humanity. Environmental problems, both local and global, raise moral and ethical questions because of the way they affect the planet's ecosystems in the process of satisfying their demands for goods, energy and resources.

The cultural traditions of different ethnic groups harbor ancient and vast diversity of ethics in the way of relating to the natural world, so they are not of great importance to anthropologists, ecologists and philosophers. Primack and collaborators in 2001 pointed out that most of the current biodiversity is found in indigenous territories and not in the most developed regions, these communities have greater respect for nature and therefore more ethical. It is worth mentioning that even in regions with climates as harsh as the latitudinal extremes of the American Continent (the austral of Chile and Argentina and the boreal

of the United States and Canada) the native populations have developed strategies and ways of life that have conserved the ecosystems and maintained their resources.

Respecting the rights that indigenous peoples have and recognizing the values of these peoples of the Americas is one of the main reasons why organizations have been formed that look after these isolated and marginalized people, who are often harshly punished for defending and leading movements. who are against the felling of trees or invasion of territory, or against the implementation of important companies that take possession of territories that they occupy girls ethnic groups.

Such is the case of the Méndez boy who fought peacefully against the extraction of wood and the expansion of the pastures on the Amazon and was assassinated in front of his house in Brazil, Juan Francisco Durán also assassinated with two shots to the head in El Salvador who participated in a mobilization against metallic mining projects, Felipe Arreaga was apprehended in November 2004 and is still in prison, his only crime has been being one of the leaders of the OCESP and seeking to improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of the sierra of Mexico. It is there where ethics must be applied by the political sector, but many times the economic interest matters more than the integrity of these people, the negative effect that deforestation can cause must be valued and analyzed, as well as the ecocide that can be generated.

Other aspects of great importance that occur in nature are poaching, habitat destruction, illegal trade and human population growth, which are the main reasons why many animal species are at risk of disappearing, in addition to abuse. in medical research that has been carried out over the years. Barassi et al. in 1996 pointed out that the experimental animal is one of the fundamental pieces in biomedicine,

both in research projects and in diagnostic tests and in the controls of pharmacological products.

In this way, vivisection is used, which refers to all those experiments on live animals as part of medical science, as defined by Claude Bernard in 2005. It is used in many ways: by administering harmful substances; electrical or traumatic shocks; surgical interventions without anesthesia; Burns; long deprivation of food and drink; physical and psychological tortures that lead to mental imbalance and infections. The processes are repeated over and over again with the same animal. Finally military research, from sending monkeys into space, testing nuclear explosions on helpless dogs, to exposing primates to radioactivity. Currently 19,000 animals die per minute in experiments and 10,000,000 per year, which is alarming. Other painful acts are bullfights, these are a bloody, sadistic and cruel spectacle.

It is a dirty business where bullfighters use and learn techniques of torture and cruelty against the bull to please morbid people at the expense of the suffering of these animals. Picadors' horses are also mistreated, it is very common for the animal to suffer multiple broken ribs or disembowelment, which is why a breastplate is put on, simulating that the abdominal area is protected, but what is really covered are the wounds that are frequency are presented.

Thousands of rabbits die before the cigarettes reach the lungs of humans to see how much damage can be done to people who have a habit of smoking.

There are companies that are in charge of seeing that most of their products do not produce diseases such as: cancer, mutations or reproductive problems using animals such as chimpanzees, rabbits, dogs, among others that are used as guinea pigs.

Alonzo et al. in 1998 commented that for ethical reasons the number of animals used in

these practices should be kept to a minimum, opting if possible for alternative techniques that can provide the same level of information as that obtained in animal experiments.

The panorama of environmental ethics shows the importance of caring for and preserving living conditions in the world where we live. One of the main contributions that environmental ethics manages is to propose that a change in the understanding and management of the natural environment is necessary, including respecting the rights of ethnic groups and respect for the life of human beings who have every right to power. subsist in nature and that are cruelly used for fun, luxury and experiments as part of medical sciences, it is true that the purpose of these experiments is to discover remedies for human diseases, but the chemical, cosmetic and fur industries profit from their interest in increasing profits.

CONCLUSION

It should be noted that at the beginning of time, the man-animal relationship was based on survival, later, by developing his intelligence, he became a cruel being, who, out of the desire to excel in the happy bullfighting art "called sport" or in their biomedical investigations do not care about the damage they may cause to animals, since they are subjected to aberrant acts. It is not enough to feel sorry for these acts, something has to be done about it, which is why in some developed countries the political action of animal protection groups and public opinion have been aimed at severely limiting animal experimentation. This has led to the development of numerous laws that regulate the use of vertebrate animals in experimentation and has encouraged the creation of international organizations that look after the integrity of these laboratory animals.

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