

**RIGHT TO LIVE**



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**RIGHT TO LIVE**



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**Thesis Approval Certificate**

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be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of mphil degree.

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It is assured that research work is original and has not yet been published anywhere else.

All the changes suggested by examiners during defense are incorporated in this final copy



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**ABSTRACT**

Stray animals are subjected to the worst kinds of abuse, neglect and trauma on a regular basis, and humans consciously turn a blind eye to it. This documentary depicts role that stray animals play in our society, and the trauma they are victimized to on a daily basis, as well as the relationship between humans and their pets, while emphasizing on better care and welfare of the animals. It is not only the religious sentiments at play, but the role of governmental failure that contributes to impoverished state of the animals. This research will help shed light on the mistreatment of animals, and provide the audience a new perspective of how to deal with the presented problem. This is to help people recognize the importance of animals and the integral role they play in our society and on this planet, as more than being a part of the ecosystem and food chain. This documentary is an effort to bring out a more positive outlook and attitude towards our fellow sentient beings. It captures and represents the relationship between animals and humans, and highlights the need for animal welfare in the society.

*Keywords:* Stray animals, animal welfare, neglect, animal rights, mistreatment, pets

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

An animal by definition is a multicellular organism that can consume, breathe, move, and reproduce. The animal kingdom can be categorized based on the similarities between the hundred and thousands of species that have breathed the very air we breathe today. But what meaning do we assign to the word when these animals are domesticated and bred exclusively for helping humans with their work such as farming, and providing comfort, companionship, entertainment, and pleasure? Do we simply give these domesticated animals a new word, “pets”, or does this change our behaviors and attitudes towards them?

A simple google search can enlighten a person on how exactly wild and vicious predators such as dogs, wolves, and cats ended up being a human’s loving and affectionate best friend. The process of domestication essentially resulted from a mutual give-and-take transaction. For instance, the Feline *Sylvestris Lybica* would hunt down the mice and rodents that would infest the human food storage, and in return, the humans would feed them not only their prey but extra food, as it was an efficient and effective way to protect their settlements from such plagues (Driscoll et al., 2018). Another common example that can help understand this concept better, is a dog. Dogs were mainly domesticated owing to their high sociability with other species, their hunting, and their protective abilities. In return, they would be taken care of and well fed by their human companions.

After eons of breeding and genetic modifications, we get incredibly furry, kind, playful, and caring animals who cannot survive in the wild, hunt for themselves, or live without the comfort of their centrally air-conditioned homes, and blankets and toys. According to the American Pet Products Association (2023) over 33% of families all over the globe are pet owners. While pets surely do provide us with great enduring relationships and alleviate our well-being, the questions still remain. How do we treat them in return? As facilitators of our physical and mental health, are we returning the favor properly? Is society more accepting and understanding of the emotional needs of the animals?

In today’s modern times, humans tend to keep all sorts of vertebrates as pets, regardless of whether they are mammals, fish, amphibians, reptiles, or birds. The most basic reason for this

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being they keep us healthy and reduce our stress and anxiety. Even if some pets are not exactly the most cuddlesome, they still reduce loneliness by helping their humans socialize and become a part of the “pet-owner community” which can give them a sense of belongingness and relatedness, both of which are incredibly important human needs according to Maslow and other theorists.

A documentary is a non-fictional motion picture that is filmed with the specific purpose of education, awareness, giving directions, or recording a historic event. While there may be many different types of documentaries, the basic characteristics remain the same; the subjects, purposes, techniques, and the offered experiences for the audience (Smith and Rock, 2014). Examples are “The Times of Harvey Milk”, “The Thin Blue Line”, and “Honeyland”. The runtime of such films can vary between 10 minutes to 2 hours, but can roughly be approximated between 45-90 minutes. The key factor remains that it is a representation of factual information.

### **1.1 One Liner**

The treatment of stray animals.

### **1.2 Concept and Need of the Topic**

Despite the fact that over one-third of the world’s households have pets, there still remains a stigma around owning these pets. The reasons arise from various religious and cultural issues. Especially in Pakistan, people refuse to acknowledge the rights of animals as living beings because they are widely seen as “unclean” and “impure”, two qualities which are avoided by holy spirits that bring humans blessings. People in this country, regardless of their religion, whether it is Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, and Buddhism, tend to forget and overlook the very basic concept of having to take care of every being and every life on this planet, be it an animal, human or plant. Statistics show that over 50,000 dogs are culled throughout the country by municipal authorities. The government of Pakistan has failed to ensure the 5 basic freedom rights of animals; freedom from malnutrition, freedom from fear, freedom from discomfort, freedom from illness, and the freedom to express normal behavior (Farm Animal Welfare Council, 2009). There are innumerable ways that we can adopt from the West and treat animals more ethically and humanely. We can start off by stopping the mass culling, rather than vaccinating and neutering them and spreading awareness among the general public. In the West, they have introduced the concept of social support and service animals. This is not only beneficial for the animals themselves, but for humans as well. They become more physically active, emotionally stable, and responsible for their role in

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society. New research has proven that owning a pet does in fact have a direct correlation with suicide prevention. So, why do people in Pakistan not employ such methods that would ensure a better life and support for the animals, alongside normalizing the existence of animals and pets in our society?

### 1.3 Basic idea

This documentary focused on the lives of stray animals specifically dogs and their wellbeing. It will showcase the various aspects of animal life, the neglect, and their treatment in Pakistan. It will shed light on the reasons Pakistani people actually keep pets, whether it is for money through breeding, entertainment, and keeping children busy, or do they actually feel some connection with these little beings and want to ensure a better life for them. The basic aim of this documentary is to increase awareness of how owning a pet has a neuropsychological effect, and why it is so important to ensure that the government stops all inhumane treatments and passes effective bills and laws. Every animal has a personality and feelings, and it is high time that we, as humans, acknowledge their contributions to this world and our society.

### 1.4 Scope

There are over two million species of animals identified over the planet. In 2018, it was estimated that there are nearly 471 million pet dogs and 373 million pet cats in the United States of America (American Veterinary Medical Association, 2018). But these statistics do not take into account the other types of companion animals such as horses, rabbits, guinea pigs, reptiles, and fish, or the ones kept in captivity illegally. Approximately 920,000 animals are euthanized in the United States each year (ASPCA, 2011). In 2021, the Pakistani government had planned to cull nearly 25,000 stray dogs over the span of 60 days by using poison and simply shooting them at sight. The heart-wrenching statistics are proof of inhumane treatment throughout the globe. With the help of the increasing research that proves that animal interaction does in fact benefit human mental and physical health, there is a dire need to raise awareness to start treating them as living beings and an integral part of not only our ecosystem but also our society.

A study conducted by Khalid and Rogers in 2020 showed that human-animal interaction promotes the students' well-being. Similarly, a study by Mueller (2014) showed that such interactions may be linked to the positive development of the youth.

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Despite having nearly no laws to protect animals, Pakistan has over 190,200 registered pet dogs, of which the adoption of stray dogs is almost zero. It is incredibly disheartening that this country has failed to protect our fellow beings. The majority of the population also does not have much acceptance of shelters and sanctuaries, and consequently, the country barely has such initiatives.

Pakistani people often breed animals for the purpose of selling them off at extremely high prices, especially during the Eid-ul-Adha season, a religious festival on which over 9 million animals are sacrificed. It is noteworthy that most of these breeders fail to treat these animals properly, and instead feed them steroids and forcefully mate them with one another, solely for more income. With over 10% of Pakistan's population suffering from mental health problems, there are only 784 qualified therapists with absolutely no animal-assisted/pet therapy options available. It is unfortunate that we are presented with two grave problems, one of the ill-treatment of animals, and the other of human mental health. However, it is high time we remove the stigmas and taboos associated with them and realize that we can kill two birds with one stone by introducing animal-assisted therapy, guide dogs, and emotional support animals. This documentary will focus on the treatment of animals in relevance to the greater interest of both species.

### **1.5 Clarity of topic**

Owing to our conventional religious and cultural beliefs, it can be hard for the masses of Pakistan to wrap their heads around the concept of animal interactions, or mental health issues. However, it is equally as important for us to raise awareness regarding the stigmas and address the main issue correctly. Humans are terrified of the illness and parasites that these animals carry, so rather than culling, we should adopt the trap-neuter-vaccinate-return (TNVR) method- which is an effective and humane method of controlling the stray animal populations and immunizing them against harmful diseases that could be spread to us. Awareness will eventually lead to acceptance, which in turn will make people more willing to contribute to animal shelters and sanctuaries, and even training facilities. While extensive programs and systems are being formulated for mental health, there is still much work to be done in the animal sector, which can then help to introduce animal-assisted therapies in Pakistan.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

Griffiths Ao and Silberberg (1975) conducted a statistical study that suggested that humans, specifically pet owners, do not take preventative measures, resulting in an over-population of animals and pets. Then this large number of animals are then abandoned due to the lack of facilities and funds. The study showed that while stray animals do not pose such a great risk to human settlements, the majority of their deaths are due to intentional killing. Cases of such incidences are often reported all over the world, especially Pakistan. A news report article written by Allia Bukhari in 2019 discusses this very issue, and questions whether the rebies “epidemic” is just an excuse to kill stray animals. Studies such as that done by Ao and Silberberg are of great value for promoting ethical controls and behaviours towards animals, regardless of whether they are pets or strays.

"Animal shelters and animal welfare: Raising the bar" by Turner, Berry and MacDonald (2012) explores the contribution of animal shelters to the cause of animal welfare as well as the necessity for these organisations to embrace best practises and standards in order to increase their efficiency. The authors stress the significance of animal shelters in tackling the problem of stray and abandoned animals and offering them care, shelter, and chances for adoption. To enhance the standard of care and results for animals in need, the authors emphasise the significance of collaboration between animal shelters, animal welfare organisations, and governmental bodies. They also stress the necessity of openness, responsibility, and ongoing development in animal shelter operations. The article also discusses the challenges and limitations that animal shelters face, such as a lack of funding, staffing shortages, and negative public perception, and they offer suggestions for how to overcome these difficulties. Alongside this, they emphasise the value of gathering and analysing data to support programme assessment and decision-making. The article's conclusion states that increasing the bar in terms of best practises, standards, and outcomes is crucial for fulfilling their objective and that animal shelters play a crucial role in improving animal welfare. The authors urge a greater emphasis on the needs of animals in shelters and a dedication to continual development in these organisations' processes and results.

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The article “Stray Animal populations and public health in the South Mediterranean and Middle East Regions” (Seimenis and Tabbaa, 2014), discusses the increasing concern of the region’s rising stray animal population and its potential health risks. The authors stress that this issue is particularly acute in metropolitan settings, where stray animals are frequently seen and can endanger people by spreading illnesses like rabies and toxoplasmosis. With regard to the frequency of stray animals, the reasons influencing their population development, and the threats they pose to the general public's health, the authors give a thorough review of the present state of affairs in the area. Additionally, they go over the various tactics and approaches that have been used to address this problem, such as public awareness campaigns, sterilisation plans, and educational programmes. The authors come to the conclusion that controlling the number of stray animals in the area is crucial for maintaining public health. They contend that in order to address the issue successfully, a multidisciplinary strategy is required, requiring cooperation between public health authorities, animal welfare organisations, and local communities. Additionally, they emphasise the significance of ongoing research to better comprehend stray animal population dynamics and their effects on public health as well as to identify practical and humane interventions to lower their numbers and stop the spread of diseases.

The TEDx talks are a part of a program that aims to spread information and innovative ideas through speeches by influential and expert speakers over a vast variety of topics, to educate and inspire the masses (TEDx Program, 2021). In 2016, Carl Safina talked about the minds and cognitions of animals, why it matters, and the reasons to why it is important for the human species to be more compassionate towards animals. He made numerous references to the various sea animals who have a similar genetic and physiological buildup as humans, but are treated inhumanely for selfish purposes. While talking about the neural mechanisms of animals, he also talked about animals’ abilities to experience pain, suffering, love, pleasure and compassion in ways similar to how the human mind comprehends the emotions. This claim is supported by many such as Katz (2011) who conducted a research on the neural background of the evolution of behavior, as well as Ehret and Romand’s (2022) study on the behavioural correlations between the consciousness of humans and animals. Safina pointed out that humans have gravely endangered animal settlements, pushing innumerable specials to extinction and putting them through devastating emotional and mental traumas. He ended his speech by leaving his audience pondering over an important question “Do we have what it takes to let life on earth survive?”

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In 2017, Karim Baig, a student of National College of Arts in Lahore, filmed a short documentary on the Todd's Welfare Society (TWS). It mainly highlighted the reasons this welfare organization was started, and why there is a need for more of such initiatives. The documentary majorly consisted of clips of stray animals, interviews of a vet, and the owner of the Todd's Welfare Society. The interviewees talked about the suffering and cruelty that victimizes the large population of stray animals, they also provided alternate methods of controlling the population size, and improve their conditions. Dr. Abid Hussain, a veterinary doctor, presented the statistics that nearly 250 stray animals were culled when the Turkish prime minister visited Pakistan. Within the span of one and a half year, TWS adopted over 60 animals, rescued more than 230 animals, and opened their own first permanent shelter.

In 2018, a brief video report on one of Pakistan's areas that has been names "Pakistan's island of stray dogs" (Kermani and Hassan, 2017). This video presents the conditions of this island to its audience, while showing the dogs looking forward and being eager to interact with the fishermen, who take care of them and feed them, because of their empathetic feelings and the overall cause of humanity. It can be estimated that the dog population in Pakistan's largest metropolitan city, Karachi, could possibly be around 12,000 (Khan, 2021); and while they are routinely neglected and tortured due the biased sentiments of the humans, these beings who have made peace with their impoverished state, find hope in the fishermen.

Qureshi, Pabani, and Waseem came together in 2019 and shot a documentary based on the Ayesha Chundrigar foundation (ACF) in Karachi. This short film summarized the start of the foundation which served as a shelter for abandoned and rescue pets, while also being a vaccination and rehabilitation center for stray animals. It includes the interviews of the founder and CEO of the foundation, aswell as two volunteer workers. They talked about why there is a need for such initiatives to become a norm in Pakistan, and recalled some of the devastating abuse cases in that were reported to them. The humane treatment of animals, especially street dogs, has been emphasized on repeatedly.

Statistics show that Ireland has the highest child suicide rate in Europe. Amy Aylmer, a child psychologist, spoke at a TEDx event in 2019. She stressed on the incredibly high statistics of people suffering from mental health issues, and how they were not being addressed properly. 1 person commits suicide in Ireland every day, while 12 men commit suicide every day in the United

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Kingdom, 17,000 adolescents' mental health referrals of adolescents are rejected, and they have to wait over 20 weeks for a referral. Around 30,000 animals are "dumped" in shelters each year, of which 3000 are euthanized. These statistics increase the speaker's credibility and help her emphasize the importance of her topic. She suggests one solution to two problems; humans suffering from mental health issues and abandoned animals. She recalls her own trauma from being sexually assaulted and how her adopted cat helped her get through her days and brought her to the point where she has little to no relapses. This is just one instance that proves the effectiveness of animal therapy that can be used to other disorders such as ADHD or autism and can help those individuals to learn and relearn more positive patterns and behaviors. This is essentially rooted in behaviorism, which suggests that all behaviors, regardless of whether they are healthy or maladaptive, are learned through reinforcement, repetition, and interactions. Since behaviors are learned, they can also be unlearned. A large number of studies show that petting an animal such as a dog, can release neurotransmitters and hormones; serotonin, dopamine, and oxytocin. These "happy hormones" and "love hormones" encourage developing positive associations. The speaker, Amy, proceeds to talk about how therapy or emotional support animals can have traumas of their own and can benefit from their interactions with humans, and loving owners. They can regain trust, and heal from their past. Research conducted by Marc Bekoff in 2000 suggested that animals do in fact experience emotions similar to humans. Therefore, animal therapy would not only prove to be beneficial for humans but also the animals. Aylmer suggested that instead of putting down and killing the abandoning animals in shelters inhumanely, we can train them to become therapy animals or open therapy clinics affiliated with animal shelters. Psychiatric clinics already give their outpatients therapy dogs, so this concept as proposed by the speaker is not something completely new, or undoable.

The documentary by Zubair Abbas is regarding a Pakistani girl, Sana Raja, who opened up her own shelter, and with the help of her mother and hired help rescues stray animals who are reported to be abused or tortured. The documentary reports cases of animals that are acid-attack and road accident victims, and shows how this team takes care of such animals. An interview of a religious scholar talking about the rights of animals according to Islam. He points out that this religion does, in fact, tell its followers never to hurt any living creature especially if it does not pose any harm to human life. Sana Raja expresses her dismay and disappointment in the general populations and their reactions towards these rescue workers. Dr. Zahra and Dr. Moeed Abbas,

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who are a part of Sana Raja's team, shed light upon the various types of animals and cases that come to them, and even show certain cases of animals who showed significant improvement.

In the article "Stray Animal Population Control: Methods, Public Health Concern, Ethics, and Animal Welfare Issues" (Abdulkarim, Khan, and Aklilu, 2021), the authors give a general review of the several methods used to reduce the number of stray animals, with an emphasis on their efficacy, moral implications, and effects on animal welfare. The authors draw attention to the rising worry about the number of strays in the world and the hazards they bring to the general public, particularly the spread of zoonotic illnesses. They outline the many approaches, such as chemical sterilisation, culling, and surgical sterilisation, used to reduce the number of stray animals. The success of different approaches and how they affect animal welfare, moral issues, and public opinion are compared by the writers. They also discuss the difficulties and restrictions associated with applying these techniques in various contexts, such as resource-poor communities. The authors come to the conclusion that in order to effectively limit the overpopulation of stray animals, a complete and integrated approach is required, with an emphasis on encouraging responsible pet ownership, education, and community involvement. They also emphasise how crucial it is to design population control programmes that strike a balance between ethical and animal welfare issues and public health ones.

Ilyas and Qazilbash (2021) published a research report which shed light on the laws relating to animal rights in South Asia and Turkey. It was reported that 0.15 million dog bite cases were reported in 2020, while 116,000 dogs were culled. Despite being a part of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE), Pakistan does not have any strict or proper laws that ensure animal safety and welfare. The country has a single law that was introduced in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century by the British. Even though, a large number of activists throughout the subcontinent region standing up for a change, there is bare minimum acknowledgement of their stance and work. However, it can be seen in the laws and regulations of Indonesia and Turkey, how they have updated their standards and rules to be compatible with the changing times. This report by Ilyas and Qazilbash also proves policy recommendations such as the development of a special animal welfare body, ensuring the five freedom rights declared by OIE, to adopt TNVR methods instead of simply culling them, and creating and fostering a harmonious and peaceful co-existence relationship between animals and humans, a ban on hunting etc.

## CHAPTER III

### SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY

The stigmas attached to mental health in Pakistan make it increasingly harder for every person to truly grasp the root of the problem and fix it. Outrageous statistics show that somewhere between 10%-16% (20-50 million) of Pakistan's population is suffering from some kind of psychological, however, there are only 400 well-trained professionals in the country (British Asian Trust, 2022). These numbers do not take into account the unreported cases where individuals are forced into using religion to cope or are simply neglected due to the masses being uninformed. Often people suffering from disorders, especially such as schizophrenia, are made to undergo exorcisms, which obviously end up being unhelpful in many cases.

As each day passes by and the world makes its advances and mores increasingly complex, there is an upsurge in the need to educate the population and work towards removing the stereotypes attached to mental health. We need to spread awareness that having anxiety or depression does not make anyone's daughter less marriage-material, rather getting therapy would help her overcome the problems. Not every case is that of black magic, evil eye, or demonic possession.

At the same time, we are presented with concern about the treatment of animals in this country, be they a pet or stray animals. People fail to treat them as fellow living beings and respect their rights. A superiority complex and an astronomical amount of miseducation in our species make the masses prone to believe that it is only them who feels, has emotions, and is deserving of power and dominance over all others. Animals are regularly abandoned, hurt, injured, and treated like garbage. But the day, we unite and learn to leave our religious and cultural stereotypes and stigmas behind, we will start treating them fairly, and giving them proper treatment as our counterparts in society.

We as a country need to start progressing and developing better facilities for not only ourselves but also animals. There is a need for more rehab centers, shelters, hospitals, sanctuaries, etc. as well as awareness of how opting for a career in the mental health field, or veterinary profession does not doom a person to failure or make anyone any less successful. Incorporating

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animals in therapy and interacting with them on a regular basis is one sustainable solution for two aggravated problems.

This documentary aims to bring about the initial stage awareness amongst the general population regarding the way animals are treated versus how they should be treated, and their connection to human mental health and wellbeing. The goal of awareness and education can be met when there is discussion generated amongst the masses, and people can learn to be more accepting while putting their generational biases behind them.

## CHAPTER IV

### SCRIPT

The earth is home to every creature living and nonliving, while the talk of the town is about the living things, which comprise humans and animals. The conventional wisdom of humans leads us to exploit animals and use them for variety of purposes. The story of humans and animals is based upon the fact of give and take. However, this give and take relationship has become imbalanced, with humans taking much more than they give.

We met a pet lover; her story inspired many to value the love between animals and humans. She shared how her pet dog (rise of intonation) helped her overcome depression and anxiety and how the companionship of animals can bring joy and healing to humans (no pause). Her story reminded us that the relationship between humans and animals should not just be about taking but also about giving love, care, and respect.

Among all of these animals that we adore and use, one class is left stray by the humans to roam around on the streets, scavenge for their food, fight for their territory, and keep up their nobility along with the humans, and the condition of this class of animals in Pakistan (make a brief delay) is indescribable.

Being a stray animal wandering on roads in a third world country where human rights are few or nonexistent and where the general opinion about stray animals is unknown (fall of intonation), these repugnant behaviors have taken the form of dog culling, which is an inhumane way to kill dogs without even knowing about the nursing mother dogs or pregnant dogs.

Tens of thousands of dogs are culled every year in Pakistan. In terms of ethical consideration and feasibility (fall of intonation), mass culling (rise of intonation) is a cruel practice prohibited by Islam and the Constitution of Pakistan and also poses a high risk of increasing violence in society by desensitizing people to animal abuse. On the other hand, there are people who are endeavoring to protect these animals. We strolled over to one of the activists working for the cause.

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According to the scarce information available about these animals in Pakistan, there can be more than 10 million dogs in the country, and around 50,000 of them are executed every year in different provinces.

On the other hand, there are organizations and departments that legislate and decide the fate of these abandoned animals. We met a social worker leading a sanctuary for such animals, TWS, a Todd's Welfare Organization that rescues and protects these animals.

The journey towards legislation protecting the rights of these stray animals has started, but this journey seems extensive. Initiatives from the federal government and Punjab government provide the momentum for the cause, but the number of these animals is large, and the propagation of the message to the underprivileged masses of Pakistan is a challenge.

However, the journey has begun with many identities: individuals, organizations, and civil society. Everyone is making efforts to contribute to this noble cause, but even so, uniformity in the cause and a positive cooperative effort have yet to be seen. Till then, these animals can survive because they have become street smart.

## CHAPTER V

## AUDIO-VISUAL BOARD

<b>RIGHT TO LIVE</b>		
<b>Video</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Audio</b>
Parental Guidance for documentary	4 seconds	-
Starts with a clip of Earth revolving and then zooms in to clips of nature and animals along with humans with their animals on screen	46 seconds	Narration starts along with BG music---
<b>Cut</b>		
Graphic Documentary Title on screen	3 seconds	BG Music
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewer and Interviewer on screen discussing and interviewee (Kawish) with her dog	25 seconds	Narration continues with BG music---
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Kawish) with her dog on screen	5 seconds	Soundbites of Kawish
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Kawish) on screen	9 seconds	Soundbites of Kawish
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Kawish) with her father and pets on screen	17 seconds	Soundbites of Kawish
<b>Cut</b>		

## RIGHT TO LIVE

Interviewee (Kawish) on screen	5 seconds	Soundbites of Kawish
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Kawish) and her father with their pets on screen	13 seconds	Soundbites of Kawish
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Kawish) on screen	10 seconds	Soundbites of Kawish
<b>Cut</b>		
Shots of family photos on screen	15 seconds	Soundbites of Kawish
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Kawish) on screen	12 seconds	Soundbites of Kawish
<b>Cut</b>		
Shots of stray dogs on roads, sleeping and fighting. A man catching a dog on screen	38 seconds	Narration continues with BG music---
<b>Cut</b>		
Clips on new headlines related to stray dogs and politicians commenting on this situation	35 seconds	Sound of the headline news and comments
<b>Cut</b>		
Clips of dead dogs and dog culling on roads	14 seconds	Narration continues with BG music---
<b>Cut</b>		
Shots of dogs on roads and government vet hospital	29 seconds	Narration continues with BG music---

## RIGHT TO LIVE

<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Aiza Saleem) and Interviewer discussing on screen	11 seconds	Narration continues with BG music---
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Aiza Saleem) on screen	19 seconds	Soundbites of Aiza Saleem
<b>Cut</b>		
Close up shots of stray cats at Aiza's house	3 seconds	Soundbites of Aiza Saleem
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Aiza Saleem) petting her stray cat	4 seconds	Soundbites of Aiza Saleem
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Aiza Saleem) on screen	7 seconds	Soundbites of Aiza Saleem
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Aiza Saleem) petting her cats	9 seconds	Soundbites of Aiza Saleem
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Aiza Saleem) on screen	10 seconds	Soundbites of Aiza Saleem
<b>Cut</b>		
Shots of stray dogs on roads, dead dogs and dog biting a man	19 seconds	Narration continues with BG music---
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewer and Interviewee (Iqra) discussing on screen	21 seconds	Narration continues with BG music---
<b>Cut</b>		

## RIGHT TO LIVE

Interviewee (Iqra) on screen	9 seconds	Soundbites of Iqra
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Iqra) and interviewer petting a foster cat on screen	12 seconds	Soundbites of Iqra
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Iqra) on screen	11 seconds	Soundbites of Iqra
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Iqra) playing with her stray cat on screen	12 seconds	Soundbites of Iqra
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Iqra) on screen	5 seconds	Soundbites of Iqra
<b>Cut</b>		
Time lapse shot of nature on screen	11 seconds	Narration continues with BG music---
<b>Cut</b>		
Shot of SDPCC gate, a dog sitting outside the gate, stray dogs wandering and resting on screen	20 seconds	Narration continues with BG music---
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Aiza Saleem) on screen	10 seconds	Soundbites of Aiza Saleem
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Iqra) on screen	19 seconds	Soundbites of Iqra
<b>Cut</b>		
Interviewee (Kawish) on screen	9 seconds	Soundbites of Kawish
<b>Cut</b>		

## RIGHT TO LIVE

Time lapse shot of nature, people playing and feeding with stray dogs, buildings, roads and sunset time lapse on screen	33 seconds	Narration continues with BG music--- and fades out
<b>ENDING CREDITS</b>		

## CHAPTER VI

### TECHNICAL METHODOLOGY

A documentary can be short or long in length and it gives an idea to the audience about the realities that they might not be aware of. It is one of the easiest ways to put up the reality in front of the audience. The main objective of a documentary is to collect/record the facts for the sake of awareness. If the documentary created has a strong impact on the audience it will have more chances to bring a change in them.

#### 6.1 Approach

The approach of this documentary was to aware people of the current situation of animals on roads in our country. It can show how these animals can bring a huge change in our lives as multiple studies have shown the impact of keeping pets on the owner's personality. The documentary will show how lives of these stray animals are near to horrible and how we treat them here in Pakistan on roads.

#### 6.2 Genre

The topic we have chosen consists of animals and their owners and as we are spreading awareness along with giving information to our audience the genre of our topic is documentary and the type that we will be using is "expository documentary". In such documentaries, the creators focus on giving the actual facts to the audience and spreading awareness regarding a specific idea.

#### 6.3 Clustering / Brainstorming

The first and most important step in the production of any content for the audience is clustering, in this step, the creator of content brainstorms some ideas and draws a rough idea in the head for each topic he/she has in her brain. As we created this documentary for academic purposes, we had to get the topic approved by our supervisor. We had multiple ideas for the final year project but the one we chose was very relatable to me as I myself am an animal lover and I can relate to the difference in the treatment of animals in our society.

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### **6.4 Objectives**

The objectives of this documentary are:

- To aware audience regarding animal treatment in Pakistan.
- To provide with the issues these animals face throughout their lives.
- To find out the ratio of people in Pakistan who are pro animals.
- To locate the laws for animal cruelty and whether they are enforced or not.
- To take the point of view of people related to pets via different fields in Pakistan.

### **6.5 Target Audience**

The target audience for this documentary will be the general public ranging from 10 years and above. The reason why we chose the age range above 10 years is that we want younger kids to be aware of the situation we have in our society regarding animal treatment and they can understand what the right behavior towards animals is.

### **6.6 Demographics**

The demographics for this documentary will be an audience from every socio-economic class as every class has a reach to animals one way or another.

### **6.7 Shots/Camera Angles**

For this documentary we used only one camera along with a tripod and one GoPro for time lapse shots because we had interviewees sitting in one place for their responses and for the other shots we used the same camera with a stabilizer to take shots of animals moving around. Close up shots were also taken for the sake of impact. For most part of the documentary we used natural light except when we were at Iqra's place she had to turn on her TV and play a white screen video on youtube to throw light on her left side of the face. For sound we used a wireless mic which was attached to the camera for clear sound quality.

### **6.8 Technical Equipment used**

- Sony Alpha 7SIII – Camera
- Sennheiser Mic set – Audio
- Ronnin S – Stabiliser

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- LX 650 Liabec – Tripod
- 24 - 240 mm – Lens
- 18 - 75mm – Lens
- 50mm – Lens

### 6.9 Pre-Production

The director of this documentary wanted to work on a topic which the director can relate to. For this topic brainstorming was done to finalize the idea and present that to the supervisor. Initially the idea was to show a difference between the treatments of animals in Pakistan vs Western societies. Supervisor was supportive towards the idea and helped with making a guideline to follow in order to make this documentary.

In pre-production phase an estimated budget was decided and director tried to find interviewees who voluntarily agree to take part in this documentary.

#### a) Reece report

<b><u>Location</u></b>	Interviewees houses	M.M Alam, Defense and Wapda Colony
<b><u>Date/Time</u></b>	On the day of shoot  From 12:00 pm-6:00 pm	-
<b><u>Light Availability</u></b>	Natural light and in house light (no extra lights were used)	Natural light was available
<b><u>Noise Interference</u></b>	No external noise such as general crowd or passerby's. The location was closed off therefore, there was no wind obstruction either.	Used wireless mic to ensure the clear sound quality
<b><u>Permission</u></b>	Permission granted	Location owned by interviewees

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<b><u>Limitations</u></b>	Limited shooting hours and shooting animals was an issue as the cameraman had to follow them to take shots.	The movement of animals was an issue
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**b) Production Schedule**

- **Location permission**

Approval for location was already taken from the interviewees as they were more comfortable giving interview at their houses.

- **Scripting/Voiceover**

Script was completed on 10<sup>th</sup> April, 2023 and voiceover was completed 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2023.

- **Equipment Gathering and Checking**

The equipment came with the cameraman as he was responsible for bringing all the equipment with him.

- **Shooting**

Shooting was started on 14<sup>th</sup> February, 2023 and completed on 15<sup>th</sup> February, 2023.

- **Shooting**

Editing was started on 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2023 and the first cut was presented to supervisor on 16<sup>th</sup> April, 2023.

**6.10 Production**

Once the time and locations were decided and availability of interviewees was confirmed director started the shooting with cameraman. The only issue for the first day was that the pets of our interviewees were very shy and one of her pet dog was continuously messing with the equipment cameraman. Interviewees was very comfortable sharing her stories and providing with lights at home.

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On the second day of shoot director had to cover two interviewees which was also managed smoothly as locations were easy to find and natural light was available at houses. There was no miscommunications or issues with understanding the questions by interviewees.

### **6.11 Post-Production**

Post production was all about cutting extra shots and getting all the required shots in coordination with the voice over. The coordination of editor and director was over calls and editor was helpful in sharing every details of the progress throughout the post production phase. Hence, it became easy to pack the whole idea in one video to portray the idea to the audience.

## CHAPTER VII

## BUDGETING

Budget Phases	Description	Out Source	One time Cost	Total Budget
<b><u>PRE-PRODUCTION</u></b>				
Set & Graphics	In house	Yes	In house	In house
Set construction	In house	Yes	In house	In house
Music	Internet	No	In house	-
<b>Sub Total</b>				
				<b>On Actual</b>
Host	Sahar Zaman	No	In house	-
Producer	Sahar Zaman	No	In house	-
Researcher	Sahar Zaman	No	In house	-
Make-up	NR	In house	In house	
<b>Sub Total</b>				
				-
<b><u>PRODUCTION</u></b>				
Studio Charges	Production House	In house	In house	-
Refreshment	Production Team and Crew	Yes	15,000	15,000
Transportation	Production Team and Crew	Yes	20,000	20,000
Set Maintenance	Production House	Yes	15,000	15,000
Misc	-	-	10,000	10,000
<b>Sub Total</b>				
				<b>60,000</b>
<b>Post Production on the next page</b>				

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<b><u>POST-PRODUCTION</u></b>				
Editing	Production House	Yes	35,000	35,000
Graphics	Production House	Yes	20,000	20,000
<b>Sub Total</b>				<b>55,000</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>				<b>1,15,000</b>

## CHAPTER VIII

### CONCLUSION

Animals are the unfortunate beings on the planet who cannot speak or defend themselves against the horrendous acts of violence and abuse that they are subjected to by the hands of humans. Despite having animal protection laws, and being a part of animal welfare organizations, the Pakistani government fails to provide adequate care and protection to these helpless entities. The lack of proper knowledge has caused the general population to develop a negative outlook on the existence of stray animals in human settlements, and led them to adopt inhumane and torturous means to eradicate them, or drive them out towards the outskirts of cities and towns.

This documentary aims to create awareness, spread positivity and factual knowledge to the masses of Pakistan, regarding animals, their existence, and gentle ways to approach their concerns. It is used to present the relationship humans can have with animals, if they treat them humanely, and with love. The impact that an animal can have on human wellbeing is also shown.

While showing the challenges and limitations faced by the animal rights workers, this documentary hopes to illicit feelings of compassion and pity for the animals, aswell as those struggling daily to provide those animals with a life with better quality.

In conclusion, it is extremely essential for humans to treat animals with care, love and kindness, and fight towards better animal welfare and protection laws to foster an earnest and harmonious relationship with our fellow beings.

## CHAPTER IX

### RECOMMENDATIONS

According to Sabah Bano Malik (2022), it can be estimated, that Pakistan's land is home to nearly 3 million stray dogs alone. This statistic does not take into account the other animal species living on the streets, digging through piles of garbage for food and if lucky, anything with nutritious value. It is of utmost significance to raise awareness and develop a better living conditions for animals, therefore, it is recommended:

- To be more empathetic towards animals by giving them nutritious foods, saving them from any physical abuse, and reporting injured animals to welfare organizations.
- To introduce animal welfare into school curriculums and have frequent awareness campaigns.
- To ban hunting animals, and mass culling for entertainment/commercial purposes, or to control stray animal population. Instead, train more professionals to practice TNVR.
- To impose hefty penalties and fines on abusing and torturing animals.
- For the government to establish more animal welfare bodies and organizations.
- Develop a stronger legislation regulating the animal welfare and protection laws, and updating all of the bills, in accordance to the changing times.

## CHAPTER X

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