

## **Jurisprudential Subjectology of Common Animal Traps with an Emphasis on Animal Rights**

**Introduction:** This paper delves into the jurisprudential aspects of commonly used animal traps, with a particular focus on adhesive and spring traps, within the framework of environmental jurisprudence and animal rights. Despite the widespread use of these traps, their legal and ethical implications have not been thoroughly examined in existing literature.

**Material and Methods:** The study employs a descriptive-analytical approach to explore the jurisprudential dimensions of terrestrial animal traps, highlighting key legal rulings and scrutinizing the most prevalent types of traps from a jurisprudential perspective. The research reveals that while there is no outright prohibition on the use of traps, it is essential to prioritize less harmful methods when possible, considering alternative solutions. In cases involving live traps, swift decisions must be made regarding the release or humane euthanasia of captured animals. The study adopts a comparative research framework, focusing on the examination of jurisprudence surrounding prevalent animal traps, without delving into a comprehensive analysis of the legal and principled foundations underlying each effective trap type.

**Results and Discussion:** The paper identifies several jurisprudential principles relevant to the use of animal traps, including the prohibition of causing harm to animals without a legitimate benefit, the necessity of avoiding harm to oneself or others, and the commendation of kindness towards animals. It also discusses the acquisition of ownership through the capture of animals using traps and the prohibition of consuming animals killed by traps due to the lack of proper slaughtering rituals. The study examines various types of traps commonly used in Iran, such as adhesive traps, leg-hold traps, wire loop traps, electric traps, and cage traps, analyzing their jurisprudential implications. It highlights the potential for non-target animals to be caught and the severe suffering inflicted on trapped animals, emphasizing the need for regular inspection and humane treatment of captured animals.

**Conclusion:** The research concludes that while the use of traps is not inherently prohibited, it is crucial to minimize harm and consider alternative methods. The findings underscore the importance of adhering to jurisprudential principles in the use of animal traps, advocating for the humane treatment of animals and the avoidance of unnecessary suffering. This study contributes to the broader discourse on animal rights and environmental jurisprudence, providing a nuanced understanding of the ethical and legal considerations surrounding the use of animal traps.

**Keywords:** Animal rights, environmental jurisprudence, traps, livestock, hunting