

The animal-abuse enabling ideologies: anthropocentrism, carnism, and speciesism

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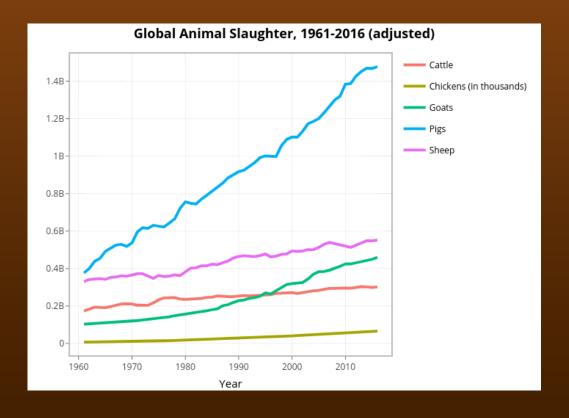
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Main goals of the talk:

- Statistics about animal (ab)use
- The role of ideologies in enabling animal abuse
- The role of education in promoting those ideologies
- The goals of critical animal pedagogy



Number of animals slaughtered for food (more than 70 billion land animals per year):





In Slovenia the numbers of slaughtered animals are also not negligible:

		~	
7akal na: 7AKAL	MEDITVE	VRSTA IN KATEGORIJA ŽIVALI, LETO	
Lakui Du. ZANUL.		VIOLA IN NATEGORIJA ZIVALI. LETO	

			2019	2020	2021
Zakol - Štev SKUPAJ zakla		Konji – skupaj HORSES			
		Govedo – COWS, CALFS 	116.295	118.124	123.296
	Čtavila	Prašiči – PIGS	331.537	297.700	311.225
	zaklanih živali	Ovce – SHEEP	97.837	96.010	97.227
		Koze- GOATS	24.056	24.419	24.906
		Kunci – RABBITS			
		Perutnina - POULTRY	39.160.088	40.456.420	39.886.443



And also in Croatia ... (source: https://podaci.dzs.hr/2022/hr/29344)

UKUPNO KLANJE STOKE I PERADI U 2021.					
		Indeksi <u>2021.</u> 2020.			
	2021.			le se l'essile	
	broj grla	neto težina, t ¹⁾	randman ¹⁾	broj grla	neto težina ¹⁾
Goveda /COWS, CALFS	170 812	43 147	55	100,7	99,5
Ovce / SHEEP	484 723	5 622	47	112,9	114,2
Koze / GOATS	49 179	540	47	92,2	92,2
Svinje / PIGS	1 701 547	122 543	78	113,7	111,0
Perad / POULTRY	50 799 394	86 682	71	121,6	120,71



And also in Austria ... (source:

https://www.statistik.at/statistiken/land-und-forstwirtschaft/tiere-tierischeerzeugung/schlachtungen)

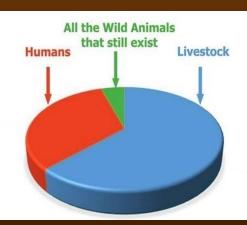
Rinderschlachtungen (COWS, CALFS) 2021 646 170

Schweineschlachtungen (PIGS) 2021 5 115 428

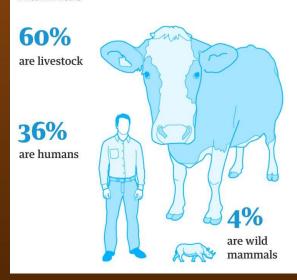
Schafschlachtungen (SHEEP) 2021 167 387



Mammal biomass:



Of all the mammals on Earth, 96% are livestock and humans, only 4% are wild mammals





Mammal biomass:



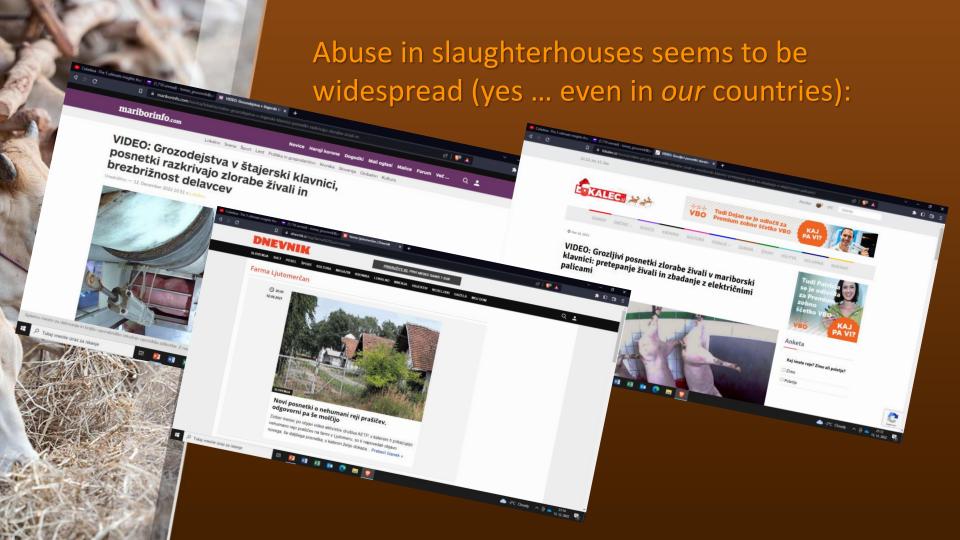
"Bar-On et al. (2018) provide estimates of livestock only, without estimates of mammalian pets (e.g. cats and dogs). Pets have been added as an additional category based on calculations from estimates of the number of pets globally and average biomass. Data source: Bar-One et al (2018). The biomass distribution on Earth, Images sources from the Noun Project. OurWorkfinData.org - Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems. Licensed under EC BY by the author Hannah Ritchie



Some other forms of animal abuse:









The role of ideologies in enabling animal abuse

These immense numbers are possible only because of ideologies operating in the field that *normalize* meat consumption.

What, exactly, is an ideology?

"A system of beliefs and values that supports the existing order – state of affairs – power" (J. Kincheloe)

Ideologies in thus enable the abuse of animals and make it seem natural and normal – "as if [those practices] could have been constructed in no other way."



In the area of *animal abuse*, such ideologies are:

anthropocentrism, speciesism, and carnims



Anthropocentrism

World-view that humans are (at) the center of the world ("homo mensura") and that they are therefore justified in exploiting other beings and entities for their purposes: in this view only humans have *intrinsic* value while everything else has *instrumental* value



Anthropocentrism

intrinsic value = inherent or inner worth, entity that possesses it is valuable in itself

instrumental value = if something has instrumental value, then it is valuable only as a means to achieve ends (as a ,tool', an ,instument') -

Things that have instrumental value are fundamentally replaceable



Speciesism

discrimination based upon biological species – analogous to racism (discrimination based on race) or sexism: these analogies at the same time show that oppression of animals, humans, and nature have *the same roots* – something we call an "intersectional" approach (bell hooks –

"The classroom, with all its limitations, remains a location of possibility. In that field of possibility we have the opportunity to labor for freedom, to demand of ourselves and our comrades, an openness of mind and heart that allows us to face reality even as we collectively imagine ways to move beyond boundaries, to transgress. This is education as the practice of freedom."

- bell hooks

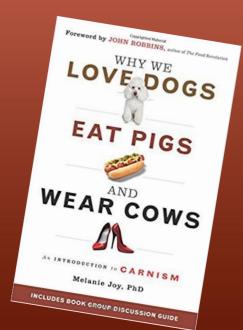




Speciesism

Typical hallmark of speciesism is the idea that some species are more morally significant than others -

For instance, thinking that pigs are to be eaten, cows worn, and cats loved, is a form of speciesism ...

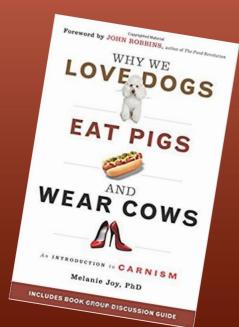


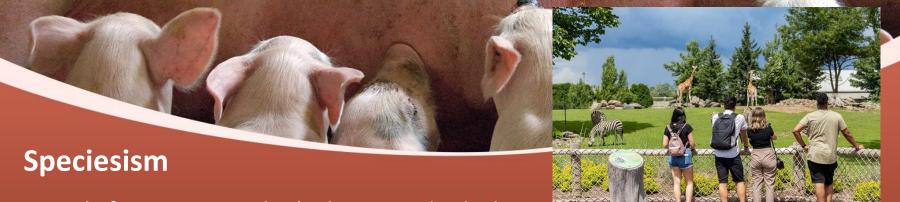


Speciesism

Also, imposing criteria of one species (cognitive abilities, for instance) as universal, is also a form of speciesism

(looking at animals as ,disabled humans' is similar to viewing humans as handicapped birds (because we do not have wings ...)

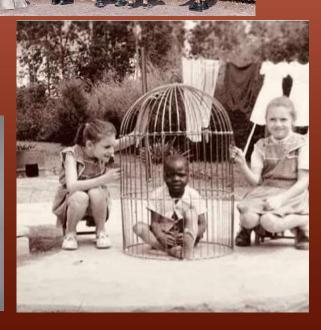




Typical of speciesism is also looking on individuals as representatives of *species* (and thereby overlooking or denying individual differences and characteristics).

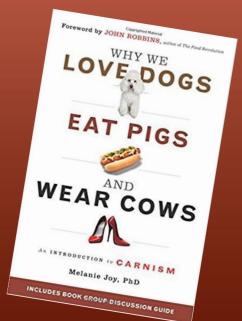








Ideology that normalizes and justifies meat-eating





Trains us to withdraw our compassion and also deny and/or rationalize animal suffering and abuse



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Gene Myers: younger children (K-age) are more compassionate with livestock than older children (elementary school 10-12 yrs); because the latter are systematically trained to view cows, pigs, sheep, goat etc. as "livestock"



Meat-eating often causes discomfort – theory of *cognitive dissonance*

- 1. Unneccessary suffering is morally problematic
- 2. Animals suffer when the meat is produced
- 3. I often eat meat



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Carnism thus provides strategies how to <u>avoid</u> CD <u>without</u> changing 3 – ("animals are meant to be eaten", "Eating a lot of meat is necessary for survival", "Animal abuse is an important industry", "If we wouldn't eat animals, they would overpopulate the world." …)



Unfortunatelly, school often helps in promoting animal abuse ideologies

students are traditionally exposed to anthropocentrism, speciesism, and carnism in schools: in natural sciences where animals are <u>studied as objects</u>; in social sciences where animals are <u>viewed as commodities</u> (e.g. in geography they are often treated under the section of "economy"); they can also be <u>therapeutic animals</u> (again only tools for humans) or they are <u>eaten in the school's dining room</u> (Pedersen et al.)







* the main goal of Critical Animal Pedagogy (CAP) is to develop a critical consciousness of animal exploitation which wants to result in transformative action.



* "developing critical consciousness" means understanding the workings of mechanisms that enable animal exploitation by the commodification of



*process of critical education is, however, often painful, as it entails changing our cherished worldviews

"the assumptions teacher candidates bring to the classroom about teaching are challenged." (J. Kincheloe) – this may cause discomfort



Two examples of transgression:







* also, in critical animal pedagogy we often have to deal with the *elites – educating the oppressors* who often exhibit *resistance* and *denial*

(cf. Grušovnik, Spannring & Lykke Syse)



Thanks for your attention!

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