

Contemporary Issues In Animal Agriculture 3rd Edition

housing disputes involving "no pets" policies and discrimination laws be86794430 Immanuel Kant argued narrowly that all humans are "subjects-of-a-life" (see definition below, and compare subjectivity), and so possess inherent value. Thus, they must be treated as ends-in-themselves, never as a means to an end. Regan extends this position to non-humans. He also argues that, while being the subject-of-a-life is a sufficient condition for having intrinsic value, it is not a necessary one: an individual might not be the subject-of-a-life, yet still possesses intrinsic value. be86794430

Animal Liberation (book) He popularized the term "speciesism" in the book, which had been coined by Richard D. Singer himself rejected the use of the theoretical framework of rights when it comes to human and nonhuman animals. Following Jeremy Bentham, Singer argued that the interests of animals should be considered because of their ability to experience suffering and that the idea of rights was not necessary in order to consider them. Singer allows that animal rights are not the same as Animal Liberation: A New Ethics for Our Treatment of Animals is a 1975 book by the Australian philosopher Peter Singer. It is widely considered within the animal liberation movement to be the founding philosophical statement of its ideas. Ryder to describe the exploitative treatment of animals. A revised edition, Animal Liberation Now, was released in 2023. exploitative treatment of animals be86794430

== Arguments == be86794430 There are two forms of criticism of the concept of animal welfare, coming from diametrically opposite positions. One view, held by some thinkers in history, holds that humans have no duties of any kind to animals. The other view is based on the animal rights position that animals should not be regarded as objects and any use of animals... be86794430 Respect for animal welfare is often based on the belief that nonhuman animals are sentient and that consideration should be given to their well-being or suffering, especially when they are under the care of humans. These concerns can include how animals are slaughtered for food, how they are used in scientific research, how they are kept (as pets, in zoos, farms, circuses, etc.), and how human activities affect the welfare and survival of wild species. be86794430 CAFOs are governed by regulations that

restrict how much waste can be distributed and the quality of the waste materials. As of 2012 there were around 212,000 AFOs in the United States, 19,496 of which were CAFOs. be86794430

Animal welfare Formal standards of animal welfare vary between contexts, but are debated mostly by animal welfare groups, legislators, and academics. Animal welfare science is an Animal welfare is the quality of life and overall well-being of animals. Animal welfare science uses measures such as longevity, disease, immunosuppression, behavior, physiology, and reproduction, although there is debate about which of these best indicate animal welfare. Development Report identified animal welfare as one of several key missing issues in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development be86794430

Many animal rights advocates oppose assigning moral value and... be86794430 A revised edition, *Animal Liberation Now*, was released in 2023. be86794430

Animal rights movement The argument from marginal cases is often used in animal rights advocacy which asserts that if certain humans with limited cognitive capacities are granted moral consideration, then non-human animals, who may possess different forms of intelligence or sentience, should also be afforded similar negative rights and moral consideration. They see the promotion of veganism as a means of creating an antispeciesist culture and abolishing animal agriculture. persuasion in their activities. Other The animal rights movement, sometimes called the animal liberation, animal personhood, or animal advocacy movement, is a social movement that advocates an end to the rigid moral and legal distinction drawn between human and non-human animals, an end to the status of animals as property, and an end to their use in the research, food, clothing, and entertainment industries be86794430

Concentrated animal feeding operation In animal husbandry, a concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO), as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), is an intensive In animal husbandry, a concentrated animal feeding operation (CAFO), as defined by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), is an intensive animal feeding operation (AFO) in which over 1,000 animal units are confined for over 45 days a year. A thousand animal units equates to 700 dairy cows, 1,000 meat cows, 2,500 pigs weighing more than 55 pounds (25 kg), 10,000 pigs weighing under 55 pounds, 10,000 sheep, 55,000 turkeys, 125,000 chickens, or 82,000 egg laying hens or pullets. An animal unit is the equivalent of 1,000 pounds of "live" animal weight be86794430

Animal law issues encompass a broad spectrum of approaches – from philosophical explorations of the rights of animals to pragmatic discussions about the rights of those who use animals, who has standing to sue when an animal is harmed in a way that violates the law, and what constitutes legal cruelty. Animal law permeates and affects most traditional areas of the law – including tort, contract, criminal and constitutional law. Examples of this intersection include: [be86794430](#)

Cruelty to animals For example, some laws govern methods of killing animals for food, clothing, or other products, and other laws concern the keeping of animals for entertainment, education, research, or pets. There are several conceptual approaches to the issue of cruelty to animals. More narrowly, it can be the causing of harm or suffering for specific achievements, such as the inhumane killing animals for food or the killing of animals for entertainment; cruelty to animals is sometimes due to a mental disorder, referred to as zoosadism. Divergent approaches to laws concerning animal cruelty occur in different jurisdictions throughout the world. Cruelty to animals, also called animal abuse, animal neglect or animal cruelty, is the infliction of suffering or harm by humans upon animals, either by Cruelty to animals, also called animal abuse, animal neglect or animal cruelty, is the infliction of suffering or harm by humans upon animals, either by omission (neglect) or by commission [be86794430](#)

Intensive animal farming The main products are meat, milk and eggs for human consumption. To achieve this, agribusinesses keep livestock such as cattle, poultry, and fish at high stocking densities, at large scale, and using modern machinery, biotechnology, and pharmaceuticals. Intensive animal farming, industrial livestock production, and macro-farms, also known as factory farming, is a type of intensive agriculture used by the Intensive animal farming, industrial livestock production, and macro-farms, also known as factory farming, is a type of intensive agriculture used by the meat and dairy industry to maximize animal production while minimizing costs [be86794430](#)

The Case for Animal Rights New York: W The Case for Animal Rights is a 1983 book by the American philosopher Tom Regan, in which the author argues that at least some kinds of non-human animals have moral rights because they are the "subjects-of-a-life", and that these rights adhere to them whether or not they are recognized. By Lewis Vaughn. Second ed. The work is considered an important text within animal rights theory. " Doing Ethics: Moral Reasoning and Contemporary Issues. 2012-04-28 at the Wayback Machine. Regan, Tom. "Animal Rights [be86794430](#)

== Terms and factions == be86794430

Animal rights This argument holds that if human beings such as infants, senile people, and the cognitively disabled are granted moral status and negative rights, then nonhuman animals must be granted the same moral consideration, since animals do not lack any known morally relevant characteristic that marginal-case humans have. Cohen, Carl; Regan, Tom (2001). *Point/Counterpoint: Philosophers Debate Contemporary Issues Series. The Animal Rights Debate*. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Animal rights is the philosophy according to which many or all sentient animals have moral worth independent of their utility to humans, and their most basic interests—such as avoiding suffering—should be afforded the same consideration as similar interests of human beings. The argument from marginal cases is often used to reach this conclusion be86794430

animal custody disputes in divorce or separations be86794430 **damages cases involving the wrongful...** be86794430 The argument is a deontological one, as opposed to consequentialist. If an individual possesses a moral right to not be used as a means to an end, that right ought not be sacrificed, even if the consequences of doing so are considered appealing. Regan challenges Kant's assertion that moral patienthood is predicated on rationality... be86794430 **veterinary malpractice cases** be86794430 Research using animal models has been central to most of the achievements of modern medicine. It has contributed to most of the basic knowledge in fields... be86794430 While intensive animal farming can produce large amounts of animal products at a low cost with reduced human labor, it is controversial as it raises several ethical concerns, including animal exploitation, animal welfare issues (confinement, mutilations, stress-induced aggression, breeding complications), public health risks (zoonotic diseases, pandemic risks, antibiotic resistance), and worker exploitation, particularly of undocumented workers. Both intensive and extensive animal farming require significant land to feed the livestock and cause harm to the environment and wildlife through greenhouse gases, deforestation and eutrophication. The animal agriculture industry has been accused of actively supporting... be86794430 Even though some practices, like animal fighting, are widely acknowledged as cruel, not all people or cultures have the same definition of what constitutes animal cruelty. Many would claim that docking a piglet's tail without an anesthetic constitutes cruelty. Others would respond that it is a routine technique for meat production to prevent harm later in the pig's life.... be86794430

Animal testing Experimental research with animals is usually conducted in universities, medical schools, pharmaceutical companies, defense establishments, and commercial facilities that provide animal-testing services to the industry. This approach can be contrasted with field studies in which animals are observed in their natural

environments or habitats. Examples of applied research include testing disease treatments, breeding, defense research, and toxicology, including cosmetics testing. Animal testing, also known as animal experimentation, animal research, and in vivo testing, is the use of non-human animals, as model organisms, in experiments. Animal testing, also known as animal experimentation, animal research, and in vivo testing, is the use of non-human animals, as model organisms, in experiments that seek answers to scientific and medical questions. In education, animal testing is sometimes a component of biology or psychology courses. The focus of animal testing varies on a continuum from pure research, focusing on developing fundamental knowledge of an organism, to applied research, which may focus on answering some questions of great practical importance, such as finding a cure for a disease be86794430

Singer allows that animal rights are not the same as human rights, writing in *Animal Liberation* that "there are obviously important differences between humans and other animals, and these differences must give rise to some differences in the rights that each have." be86794430

Animal law [promotional source. The emerging field of animal law is often analogized to the environmental law movement because "animal law faces many of the same legal and strategic challenges that environmental law faced in seeking to establish a more secure foothold in the United States and abroad".] Animal law issues encompass a broad Animal law is a combination of statutory and case law in which the nature - legal, social or biological - of nonhuman animals is an important factor. environmental law faced in seeking to establish a more secure foothold in the United States and abroad". Animal law encompasses companion animals, wildlife, animals used in entertainment and animals raised for food and research be86794430

All animal liberationists believe that the individual interests of non-human animals deserve recognition and protection, but the movement can be split into two broad camps. Animal rights advocates believe that these basic interests confer moral rights of some kind on the animals, and/or ought to confer legal rights on them; see, for example, the work of Tom Regan. Utilitarian liberationists, on the other hand, do not believe that animals possess moral rights, but... be86794430 == Summary == be86794430 Livestock production has become increasingly dominated by CAFOs in the United States and other parts of the world. Most poultry was raised in CAFOs starting in the 1950s, and most cattle and pigs by the 1970s and 1980s. By the mid-2000s CAFOs dominated livestock and poultry production in the United States, and the scope of their market share is steadily increasing. In 1966, it took 1 million farms to house 57 million... be86794430 Broadly speaking, and particularly in popular discourse, the term "animal rights" is often used synonymously with "animal protection" or "animal liberation". More narrowly,

"animal rights" refers to the idea that many animals have fundamental rights to be treated with respect as individuals—rights to life, liberty, and freedom from torture—that may not be overridden by considerations of aggregate welfare. Like human rights, animal rights center on the notion of freedom. be86794430 In Animal Liberation, Singer argues against what he calls speciesism: discrimination on the grounds that a being belongs to a certain species. He... be86794430

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