

Chapter 1 : Download [PDF] Animals Equality And Democracy Free Online | New Books in Politics

"In Animals, Equality and Democracy, Siobhan O'Sullivan appeals to democratic values to argue that the way we treat many animals is unjustifiable, even when judged by the standards that citizens of most democracies already accept. This is an engagingly fresh approach to the issue of animal equality, and I hope it will be widely discussed."

By Jason G Goldman 14 November Last week, citizens of the United States voted to select who they thought would best serve them as President of their country, as legislators for their states, and more. They filed into their polling places many of them waiting for hours, and indicated their choices on a touch screen or by colouring in ovals on a response form. Each voter weighed up the multiple consequences of each option and, after careful consideration, reached a conclusion. Animals make collective decisions, too. Some do it through the wisdom of crowds. Near the end of spring or the beginning of summer, honey bee *Apis mellifera* colonies grow too large for their hives, so the group splits in two. The mother queen and half of the worker bees leave the hive to seek a new location, while the daughter queen and the remaining workers remain in place. Minutes later, the departed group identifies a temporary resting place on a nearby tree branch, and from there it surveys the local real estate. Several hundred scouts fan out in all directions in search of a suitable location for a new hive. On their return, each scout communicates the location of the space they found by performing a waggle dance in front of their hive mates. Over the course of several days, the scouts may spend as much as sixteen hours dancing, each advocating for a possible location. As the days pass, consensus begins to emerge. Some simply stop dancing, while others switch their choreography to endorse one of the more popular options. Thomas Seeley and Susannah Buhrman, who have studied decision making in swarms of honey bees write, "we have seen that there is no omniscient supervisory bee that compiles all the evaluations and selects the best site. Instead, it is the highly distributed process of friendly competition among the scout bees that identifies the best site. Hence the cognitive effort that each scout bee must make is evidently quite small relative to the information processing done by the entire swarm. However, social species throughout the animal kingdom often have to make decisions without the aid of expert knowledge. Such is the case for Tonkean macaques *Macaca tonkeana*, a group of fruit-loving monkeys that live in the forests of Sulawesi, Indonesia. Fruit trees are distributed randomly throughout the forest, with some areas containing more fruit than others. So Tonkean macaques must decide which direction they will move in search of food, and they make those choices by majority vote. When a particular Tonkean macaque wishes to move the group, he or she walks a few steps in the desired direction, pauses, and then turns his or her head back towards the rest of the group. This indicates that the group should move to a new food patch. The other monkeys then decide whether to support the direction suggested, or whether to offer an alternative. If an alternate direction is proposed, each group member votes by joining with his or her favoured candidate. Like the leader himself, they walk a few steps, pause, and then turn their heads back to inspect the rest of the group. Once the majority of the group has voted, the remaining undecided voters simply side with the majority, walking along but not turning back to monitor the others. Those who opted for the losing recommendation turn around and catch up the group. Like most primates, Tonkean macaques maintain a strict social hierarchy, but all group members vote when it comes to these sorts of decisions. And any individual may act as initiator, regardless of age, sex, or hierarchical status. By contrast, it is primarily the older or more dominant individuals who make decisions for other monkey species, such as the closely related rhesus macaques. Democracy in this form is not limited to primates. African buffalo *Syncerus cafer* are large bovines distantly related to domestic cows that can be found grazing in forests, grasslands and swamps across the African continent. Food patches vary for African buffalo, based on previous grazing history by the herd as well as by other species, on the speed at which plants regrow, and on soil quality – not to mention the amount of time it would take them to get there. Prins, who wrote about an odd pattern in which the females get up while at rest, shuffle around, and lay back down. Prins continues as quoted by Wilson: The exciting thing is that they start trekking, at the beginning independently of each other, in the same direction. And the direction that the herd ultimately chose to move could be successfully predicted by the number of individuals who had initially been gazing that way. In other words, herd movements are

guided by majority vote. If the votes were evenly divided between two directions, then the herd separates for the night, grazing at different locations, and reconvenes in the morning. Unlike the Tonkean macaques, only the adult female African buffalo are allowed to vote. But like the monkeys, all adult females vote regardless of their position within the dominance hierarchy. Also like the monkeys, any female may propose a travel route. Chimpanzees are led by the male who is able to retain hold over his position as most dominant. A female honey bee becomes queen based on what she eats in the first days of her life though worker bees do seem to have some influence over who becomes queen, giving honey bees the most human-like election process. But group decision-making is not unique to our species. Even the smallest worker bee, the youngest Tonkean macaque, and the least dominant African buffalo get an equal say in making group decisions that directly impact their own survival. Democracy, it seems, is far from being uniquely human. If you would like to comment on this article or anything else you have seen on Future, head over to our Facebook page or message us on Twitter.

Chapter 2 : Animals, Equality and Democracy by Siobhan O'Sullivan

Animals, Equality and Democracy examines the structure of animal protection legislation and finds that it is deeply inequitable, with a tendency to favor those animals the community is most likely to see and engage with.

Chapter 3 : Animals, Equality and Democracy : S. O'Sullivan :

Animals, Equality and Democracy examines the structure of animal protection legislation and finds that it is deeply inequitable, with a tendency to favor those animals the community is most likely to see and engage with. Siobhan O'Sullivan argues that these inequities violate fundamental principle.

Chapter 4 : Democracy takes flight | 7 examples of animal democracy | MNN - Mother Nature Network

Animals, Equality and Democracy examines the structure of animal protection legislation and finds that it is deeply inequitable, with a tendency to favour those animals the community is most likely to see and engage with.

Chapter 5 : [PDF] Download Animal Welfare Law In Britain Regulation And Responsibility Free | Unquote B

"Animals, Equality and Democracy examines the structure of animal protection legislation and finds that it is deeply inequitable, with a tendency to favor those animals the community is most likely to see and engage with.

Chapter 6 : Animals, Equality and Democracy

Animals, Equality and Democracy by S. O'Sullivan, , Iqra Read online bookstore free delivery to Saudi Arabia, We sell books online.

Chapter 7 : BBC - Future - How democracy works in nature

(a) Model type. We use a game theory model to investigate the evolution of equally shared and unshared consensus decisions. Game theory is often used as a model for phenotypic evolution in asexual populations, but its results can be extended to sexual populations if there are no more than two pure strategies (Maynard Smith), as is the case here.

Chapter 8 : Lunchbox / Soapbox: Animals, Equality and " The Wheeler Centre

Where animals and equality are discussed, be it in sociology, philosophy or history, the debate usually comes down to the inequality between humans and non-human animals. Not so in Animals, Equality and Democracy.