

Egocentrism

If you care only about yourself, without a thought for anyone else, you've got a bad case of egocentrism. Egocentrism is a quality of being overly interested in oneself, at the expense of other people.

Egocentrism is an extreme form of selfishness. Psychologists describe it as a state of being unable to see things from anyone's perspective except your own. While egocentrism is considered normal in very young children, it can be a real problem in fully grown adults who think the world revolves around them.

The quality or state of being egocentric:

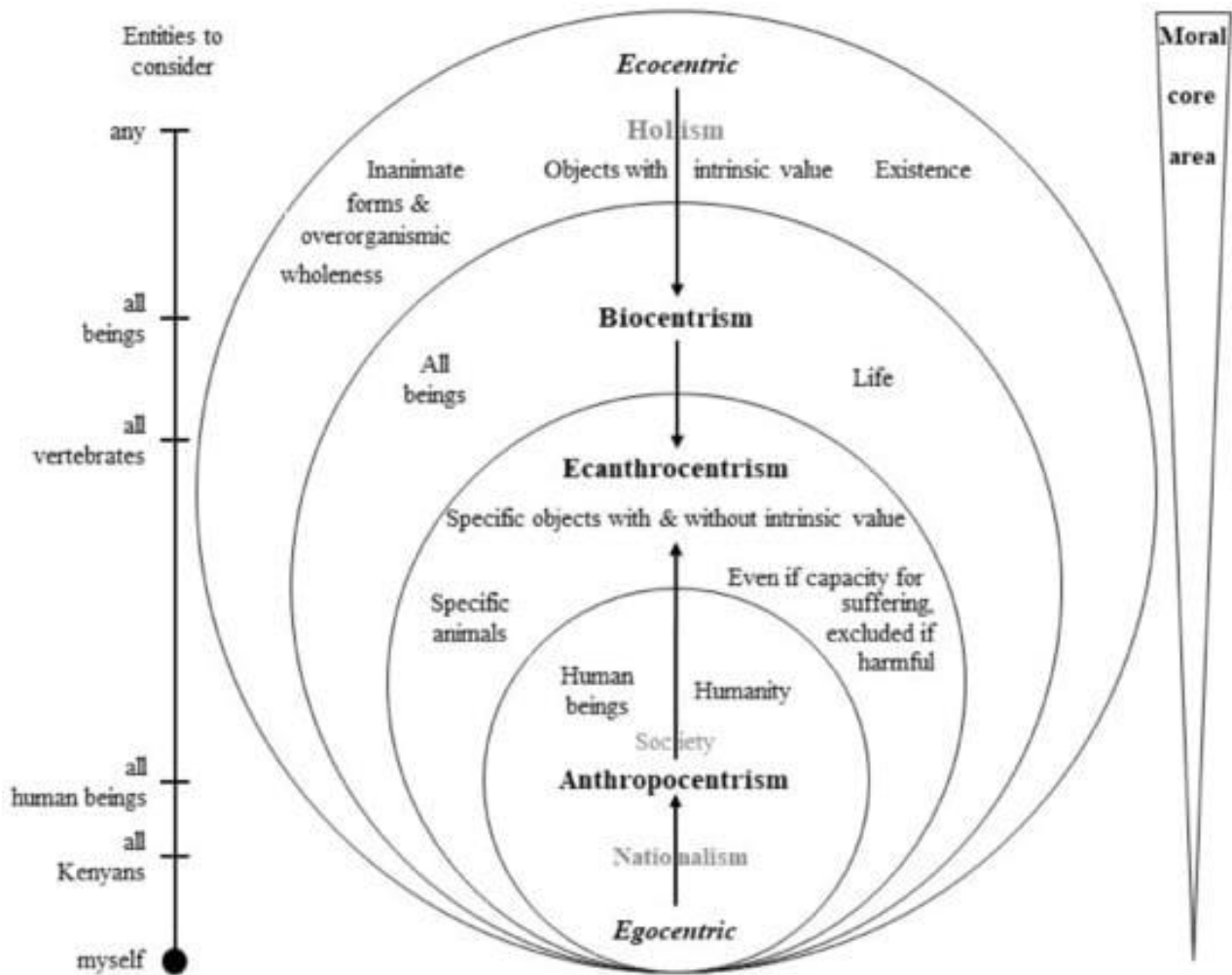
- excessive interest in oneself
- concern for one's own welfare or advantage at the expense of or in disregard of others

Anthropocentrism

Anthropocentrism is the idea that humans are the most significant or central entities on Earth. The word in English derives from two in Ancient Greek; anthropos is "human being" and kentron is "center." From an anthropocentric perspective, all beings and objects have merit only insofar as they contribute to human survival and pleasure.

As is true of small- and large-scale human greed, blind anthropocentrism has pushed climate change, ozone depletion, the destruction of the rainforest, the poisoning of water and air, the pace of species extinction, the abundance of wildfires, the decline of biodiversity, and many other environmental crises worldwide.

Some evidence suggests, however, that anthropocentrism isn't all bad. Indeed, an inter-generational approach can produce ethically sound communication strategies that work to the environment's advantage. Measures taken today to protect the interests and quality of life of people of tomorrow could benefit the environment now and in the future.



Biocentrism,

Biocentrism Ethical perspective holding that all life deserves equal moral consideration or has equal moral standing. Although elements of biocentrism can be found in several religious traditions, it was not until the late decades of the 20th century that philosophical ethics in the Western tradition addressed the topic in a systematic manner.

Biocentrism (from Greek βίος bios, "life" and κέντρον kentron, "center"), in a political and ecological sense, as well as literally, is an ethical point of view that extends inherent value to all living things. It is an understanding of how the earth

works, particularly as it relates to its biosphere or biodiversity. It stands in contrast to anthropocentrism, which centers on the value of humans. The related ecocentrism extends inherent value to the whole of nature.

Biocentrism does not imply the idea of equality among the animal kingdom, for no such notion can be observed in nature. Biocentric thought is nature-based, not human-based.

Advocates of biocentrism often promote the preservation of biodiversity, animal rights, and environmental protection. The term has also been employed by advocates of "left biocentrism", which combines deep ecology with an "anti-industrial and anti-capitalist" position.

Biocentrism views individual species as parts of the living biosphere. It observes the consequences of reducing biodiversity on both small and large scales and points to the inherent value all species have to the environment. The environment is seen for what it is; the biosphere within which we live and depend on its diversity for our health. From these observations the ethical points are raised.

Ecocentrism

Ecocentrism finds inherent (intrinsic) value in all of nature. It takes a much wider view of the world than does anthropocentrism, which sees individual humans and the human species as more valuable than all other organisms. Ecocentrism is the broadest of worldviews, but there are related worldviews. Ecocentrism goes beyond biocentrism (ethics that sees inherent value to all living things) by including environmental systems as wholes, and their abiotic aspects. It also goes beyond zoocentrism (seeing value in animals) on account of explicitly including flora and the ecological contexts for organisms. Ecocentrism is thus the umbrella that includes biocentrism and zoocentrism, because all three of these worldviews value the nonhuman, with ecocentrism having the widest vision. Given that life relies on geological processes and geomorphology to sustain it, and that 'geodiversity' also has intrinsic value, the broader term 'ecocentrism' seems most appropriate.

Ecocentrism (/ˌɛkoʊˈsɛntrɪzəm/; from Greek: οἶκος oikos, "house" and κέντρον kentron, "center") is a term used by environmental philosophers and ecologists to denote a nature-centered, as opposed to human-centered (i.e. anthropocentric), system of values. The justification for ecocentrism usually consists in an ontological belief and subsequent ethical claim. The ontological belief denies that there are any existential divisions between human and non-human nature sufficient to claim that humans are either (a) the sole bearers of intrinsic value or (b) possess greater intrinsic value than non-human nature. Thus the subsequent ethical claim is for an equality of intrinsic value across human and non-human nature, or biospherical egalitarianism.

Difference between Anthropocentrism, Biocentrism and Ecocentrism

