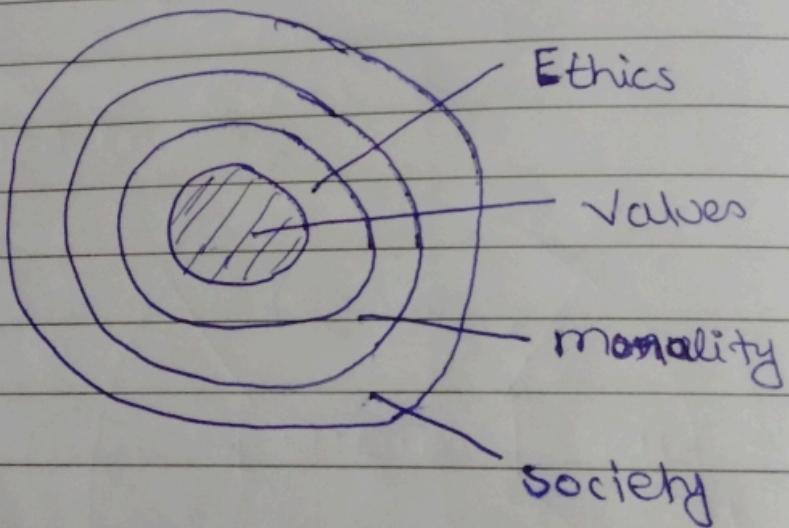


Rationality → Logical thinking
↓
Critical thinking
↓
Problematization
↓
Problem Solving
↓
Decision making.



⇒ Morality → Subjective individual Personal

Good Society

Where all man, woman, children and

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animals all are treated same.

⇒ ethics

It is a subjective of object, critically & significantly study of morality.

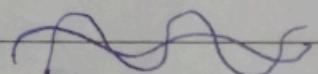
heteronomous ⇒ Something that works from outside.

Autonomous ⇒ Something that develops inside automatically on our body.

⇒ In ethics values are intrinsically intermediate twisted with ethics.



↳ Isomorphic Structure



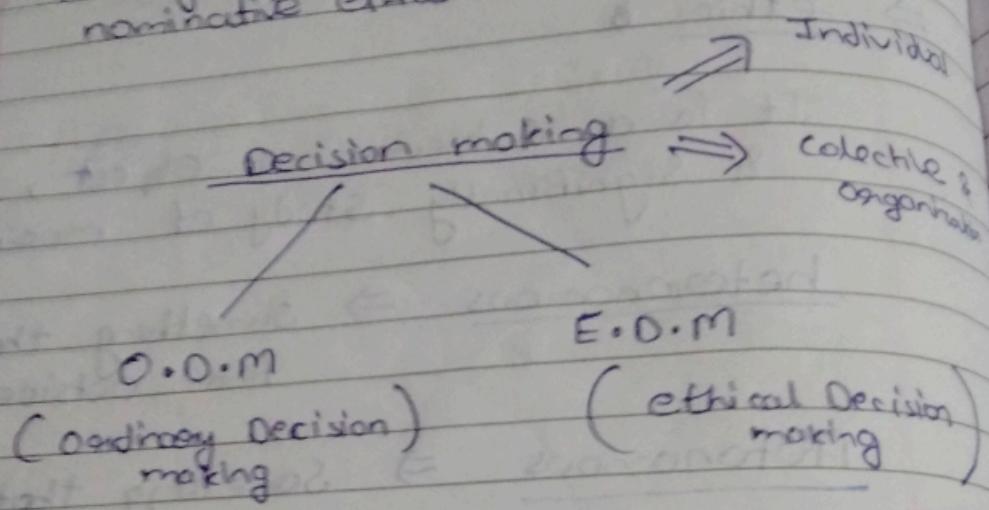
meta ethics ⇒ origin and meaning.

Ethics

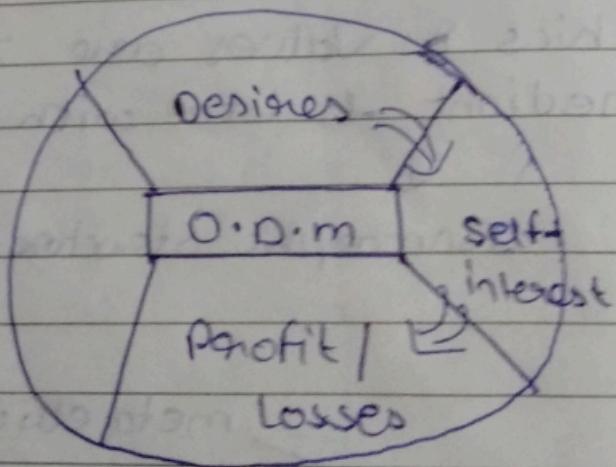
Normative ethics ⇒ norms, rules, social practices

Descriptive ethics ⇒ simple we described no rules.

honesty is the best policy is the
nominative ethics.



Individual Decision



Ordinary Decision making

organizational decision / collective decision

↓

cost benefit analysis

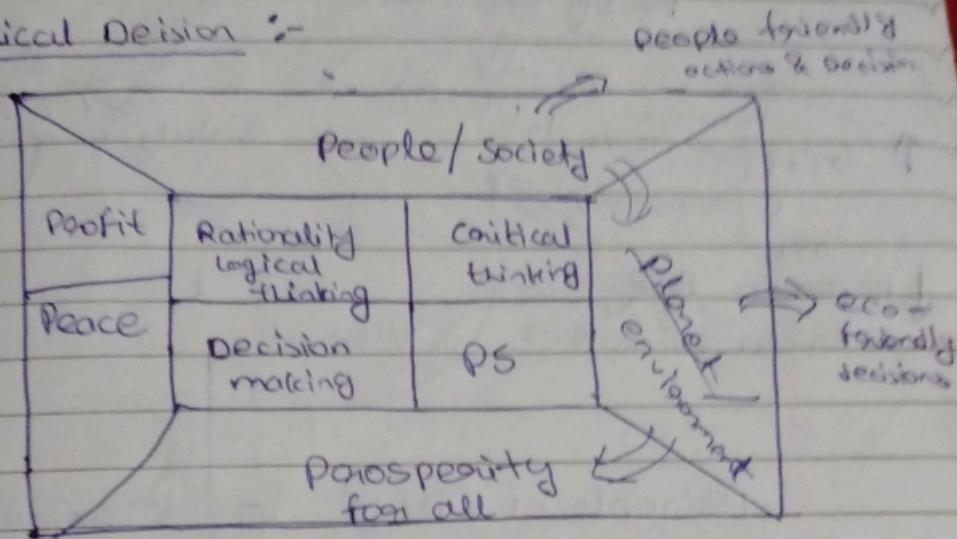
↓

Investment Returns

?

Profit

ethical Decision :-

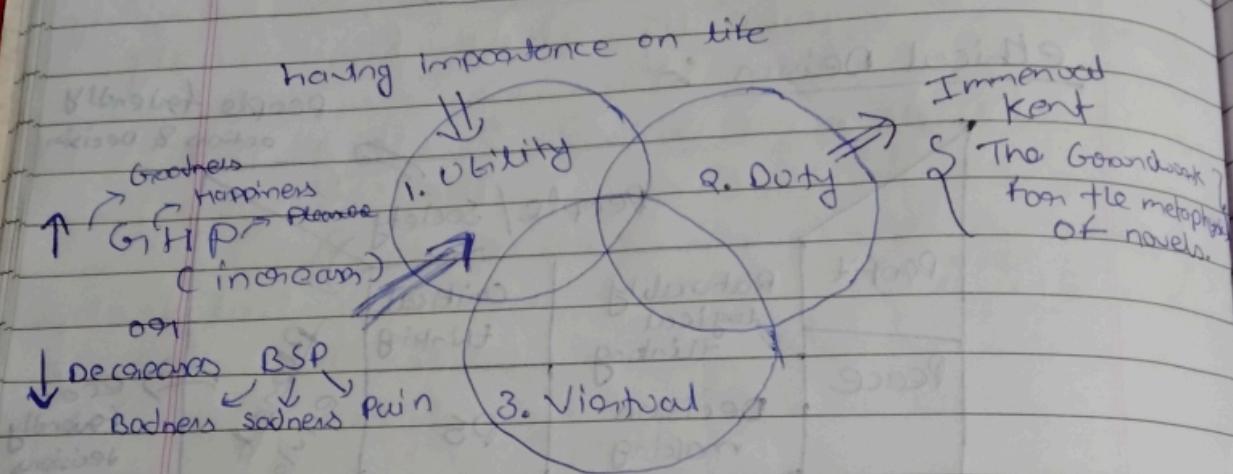


→ During the Placement drive you have given two jobs :-

- ① that is of your interest, more professional development and 6 Lacs Package
- ② not of your interest, but only capacities that you easily work and company also knows that you can solve and offers 12 lac package.

model
Applied Decision making and choose one often
explain, give your reason?

Approaches of E.D.M



Principle of Utility :- Maximize G.H.P and minimize B.S.P for maximum no. of people for society and leads to social welfare approach.

Ques → What is the purpose of morality?

We have to maintain a greater balance of G.H.P over B.S.P.

- Psychological Hedonism.

↳ It tells what is the fact.

G.H.P

B.S.P

- Ethical hedonism

↳ It tells what should be act.
we should act according CAD (choice Actions) decision
on decision in such a fashion that it maximizes G.H.P and minimizes B.S.P

Bentham Points

- ① Does not makes any Qualitative difference.
- ② It wants Pleasure by doing right / wrong.
- ③ Quantitative difference.

Major factors :-

- ① Intensity
- ② Duration
- ③ Proximity \Rightarrow distribution of pleasure in maximum number.

J.S. Mill

John Stuart Mill wrote a book "Utilitarianism"

Liberty → right to freedom.

- ① he argues from the idea of a human being.
- ② Most importantly making a choice.
- ③ Those who make a choice are humans, and those who don't only having imitation they are like Chimps's.

Bentham

"Given the quantity of pleasure being some Push Pin as good as Poetry."

Mill

"It is better to be a human being than a Pig. So is true to be dissatisfied Society than a satisfied human being"

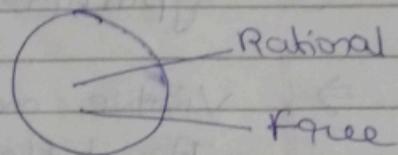
Not only quantitative but also human makes qualitative judgement

Mill gives Priority to individual right over kind of welfare.

autonomy (freedom)
heteronomy (depends on others) *Shivalal*

Immanuel Kant started this Project, with the Possibility of Universal necessity and certain laws of morality.

The Purpose of morality is to develop rationality and freedom



According to Kant Autonomy, freedom is the presupposition of morality.

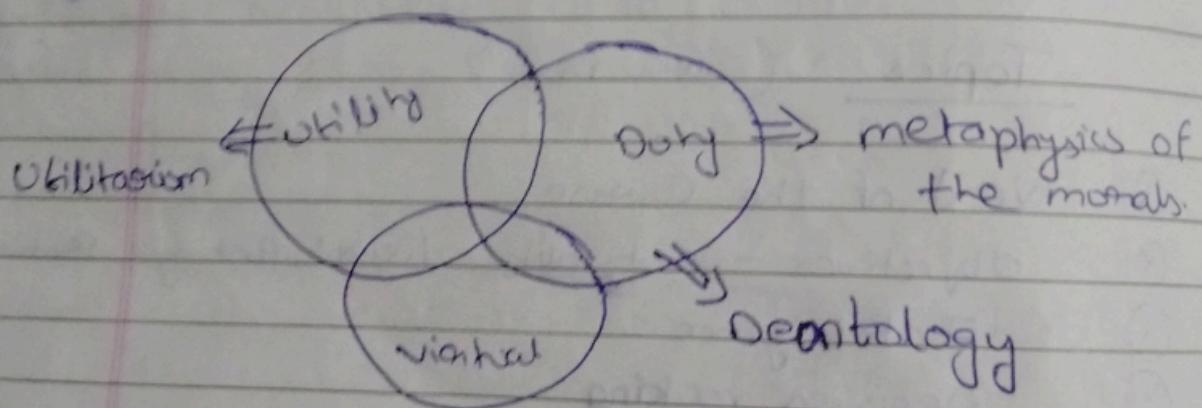
Topics (for Paper)

- ① Need of the Course
- ② Objectives - rationality, logical thinking, Problem-solving
- ③ Intelligence
- ④ Decision making
- ⑤ Three approaches (Utility, Duty, Virtue)
- ⑥ Three Case-Studies (1, 2, 3)
- ⑦ Types of ethics and nature of ethics

moral action
m Action = action = freedom.

- ⇒ Keint says that there are two kinds of reason that give freedom :-
- ① Kategorical ⇒ autonomous reason (unconditional)
 - ② hypothetical ⇒ heteronomous reason (conditional)

⇒ Virtue model was developed by Aristotle.
Aristotle talks about human nature
and forming virtue.



law

Newton
describle
laws

Universal law

Necessary law

Certains law

The System developed by Kant is
Deontology:

- ★ Duty based ethics
Kantian System Starts with the freedom.
Kants went Newton's law in an moral system.

<u>Utility</u>	<u>Deontology</u>
Promise keeping	✓ X
Love	✓ X

Morality is Exogenious (self-generated).

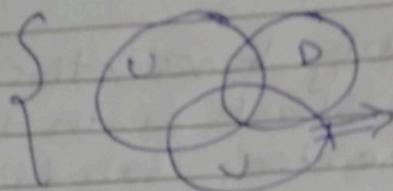
Omnipotent → अवशिष्टमान

Omnipresence → छ जगह मौजूद

Omni Volence → भक्ति लिया देखा लूँ

Syllabus

Topic



10 Marks

Paper

40 - Obj → 20 marks

15 - statement based → 15 marks

15 - multiple choice questions → 15 marks

Liberationism → 5 marks

AAT → 5 marks

Topics

Case-study :- Trolley Problem → 5

The Case of Karpayilum → 5

Euthanasia & Surrogacy → 5

Documentaries/Videos :-

①

Write here right now by Amal Gandhi.

②

Modern Times - Charlie Chaplin

③

Story of Stuff

① Intention

② Action

③ Result

123

312

difference on grounds
based on periodicity

Reason → categorical → Unconditional reason
→ hypothetical → conditional reason

Kant → we are free and free by Reason

⇒ Categorical reason can give us freedom.

Kant writes morality is Sovereign (self-governed)
Self-evolved, self-legislative, self-administrative
Self-governed.

⇒ Kant differentiates b/w two types of moral reasons.

Magnitude and moral law

Subjective/Individual rule Objective rule

In order to be a moral law in a magazine
has to be qualified the following principles.

if and Only a magazine can be universalisability
if can be a moral law.

Kant autonomous action (self-guided action)

Rivernce from the duty.

Solipsism → Selfish or self-centered.

Egoism → belief

Scepticism → doubtful.

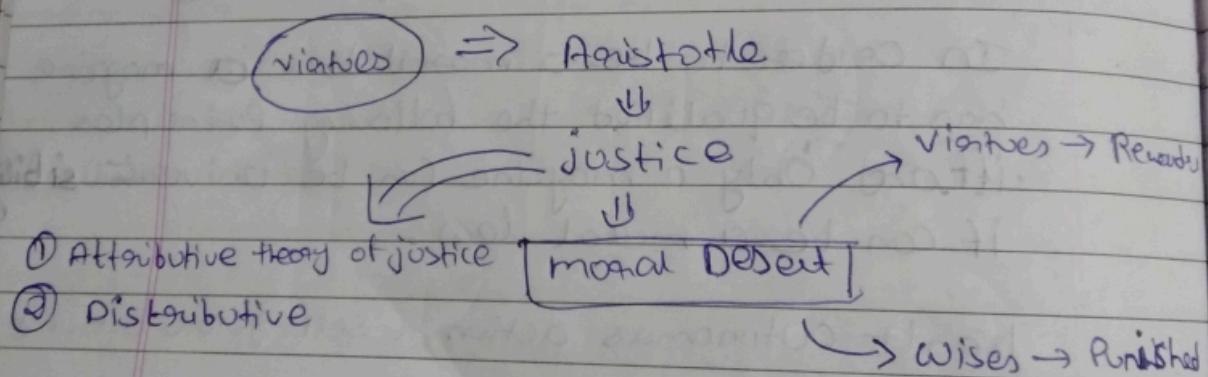
I can be free yet doubtful. (Kant said)

Virtue :- Wikomalcion ethics, in this book
 Aristotle develop (eudaimonia)
 ↓
 state of being happy, healthy and wise

Questions

Who deserves what and on what ground
 ⇒ Aristotle develops Seminally (found originally)
 found the principle of moral desert.
 People deserve according to what they do or
 act on and they act on by their Virtues and
 vices.

The Criteria of justice is moral desert.



Justice ⇒ Teleological

↓
Telos

↓
Purpose

We require a material Poll
 Each virtue has a Purpose unless fulfill justice cannot be made

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The Case for equality : John Rawls

↓

"A Theory of Justice" in 1971

Virtues?

Are we Owners of our Virtues?

- ⇒ The question of justice according to Aristotle is about distributive justice and not about attributive justice.
- ⇒ The whole Society is divided based on arbitrary facts (the random facts that we don't choose).
- ⇒ You are not deserving always. You merits but entitled for efforts.
- ⇒ Thought Experiment / Veil of Ignorance
 - In order to create a well-developed for a society. we have to forget all the arbitrary facts concerning our background history.
- ⇒ We reacted at original position. to balanced the Moral Luck & background impacts.

Which principle of justice would you choose
in original position?

Aristocracy (atotalist)
Feudalism

⇒ life prospect of an individual is determined by birth. as it favoured only Upper-class and Upper Caste People.

Meritocracy → Libertarianism

⇒ Rawl's say that Equalitarianism
Two principles of justice are :-

- ① Principle of Equality (POE)
- ② Principle of difference / Qualified equality
(POD/POQE)

According to this Principle in a just society such socio-economic inequalities will be allowed which favour the least well off.

Rawl's says everyone in a well-ordered Society legitimately entitled from a well Order Society.

