

## ETHICS

- Divine Law - divine law serves to complement the other types of law
- Power - Those with more authority, status, or control over the group should receive more than those in lower-level positions.
- Emotivism - is the most popular form of non-cognitivist theory. It submits that moral judgments are mere expressions of our emotions and feelings.
- Goodwill - Kant believes that when we wish to determine the moral status of an action, we consult reason. An act either accords with reason or it does not. If it accords with reason, we must do it; if not, we must avoid it.
- Sexual ethics - It studies moral issues about sexuality and human sexual behavior.
- Applied Ethics - philosophically examines specific, controversial moral issues
- Brain drain - effect of globalization is another ethical issue; it refers to talented or educated people in Third World countries who leave their countries of origin for better opportunities in First World countries
- Moral rights - rights that exist prior to and independently from their legal counterparts.
- Moral Realism - claims that the existence of moral facts and the truth (or falsity) of moral judgments are independent of people's thoughts and perceptions.
- Inequality of power - example with no or few trade unions leads to massive exploitation by multinationals.
- Globalization - a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology.
- Deontology - an ethical system that bases morality on independent moral rules or duties
- Protectionism - the economic policy of restricting imports from other countries through methods such as tariffs on imported goods, import quotas, and a variety of other government regulations.
- Income gaps - have widened both within countries and between countries
- Social ethics - It deals with what is right for a society to do and how it should act as a whole.

### ➤ Solutions to Ethical Problems of Globalization

- must accept shared responsibility
- Coordinated action
- support countries
- international effort is needed.
- long-term political expediency is required.

### ➤ Basic Theories as Frameworks in Ethics

- Meta-Ethics
- Normative Ethics
- Applied Ethics
- Virtue Ethics
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➤ Challenges of Filinnials and Millennials

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➤ differences between Baby Boomers and Millennials

- Millennials are more progressive on social issues
- Millennials are hesitant to identify themselves with a political party
- Millennials are less wealthy
- Millennials are reluctant to get married
- More Millennials live at home than their parents (Baby Boomers) did at the same age

➤ Rawl's Principles

- The Liberty Principle
- Fair Equality of Opportunity and TheDifference Principle