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H8IR 14 - Prof. Ethics

Cycle test - 1

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Question (1)

(a) Standard or norm ethics :

It is defined as standardized ways of conduct eg. behaviours (treating everyone equal) in a society, company or other organization.

(b) 'Immanuel Kant' :

It is associated with the statement 'duty for duty's sake'.

According to Kant, goodness is a result of acting for the sake of duty, eg. the duty is the obligation to act out of reverence for the law.

(c) Example : When a person commits or chooses to do a heinous or a heinous crime in order to protect his loved

ones. His action will bring him criticism & praise. It is a chosen act eg. not forced or performed due to ignorance.

(d) any. Two types of inquiries:
(i) conceptual inquiries.
(ii) factual or descriptive inquiries.

(e) The founder of qualitative utilitarianism is John Stuart Mill.

Question 2

(A) Integrity is a complex of virtues working together to form a coherent character, eg. identifiable, trustworthiness, personality. work place integrity is vital to decision making, serving customer's & managing employees. It also critical to

reducing costly errors, avoiding illegal activity & keeping the organizations core values top of mind.

⑥ uses of ethical theories:

(i) They help us identify the full moral ramifications of alternative courses of action, urging a wide perspective on the moral implication of the options & providing a systematic framework of comparing alternatives.

(ii) Ethical theories aid in identifying the moral considered. for reasons that constitutes a dilemma.

⑦ Categorical Imperative:

This is the central philosophical concept in the deontological moral philosophy of Immanuel Kant.

Introduced in Kant's 1785 Groundwork

of the metaphysics of morals, it is a way of evaluating motivations for action. It is best known in its original formulation.

"Act only according to that maxim whereby you can, at the same time, will that it should become a universal law".

① Moral dilemmas is a conflict situation in which the choice one makes causes a moral harm, which cannot be restlessly repaired. For example if you have to choose between saving a dog from a fire or you have to save your sister from the same fire. This will cause harm to one of them because of the choice made.

e) No, Actions cannot be judged by motive done. From moral point of view, we can judge them morally good or bad.

Eg. If a physician tell a patient the myth about his incurable disease, then will judge by referring only to its consequences. like if he's malicious, and tells because he wants him to plunge in despair or he told out of benevolence.

So if done for first reason, its morally correct or else its morally wrong.

Question (3)

The moral development in a person occurs over age and after experience. Kohlberg suggested there are three levels of moral development namely pre-conventional, conventional and post conventional.

On the basis of type of reasoning and motivation of the individuals in response of moral questions.

Kohlbergs believed most of the moral development occurs through social interaction.

It has six stages : →

- (i) Obedience & punishment orientation.
- (ii) Individual and exchange.
- (iii) Good interpersonal relationship.
- (iv) The maintenance of the social order.
- (v) Social contract and individual right.
- (vi) Universal principles stage.

Pre-conventional level, right conduct for an individual is regarded as whatever directly benefits one self.

At this level, individuals are motivated by obedience or the desire to avoid punishment, or the satisfy their

own needs or by the influence by power on them:

Conventional level, people respect law & authority, Rules & norm of one's family or group or society is accepted as the standard of morality. Individual in this level want to please or satisfy, & get approval, by other & to meet the expectation of the society, rather than their self interest.

Post conventional level people are called autonomous. they think originally & want to live by universally good principles and well fare of others. They have no self interest. they live by principle conscience.

Benefits →

- (i) It has +ve effect on educational matters, it helps both young & adult to develop their sense of

intellectual eg. morality.

- (ii) This theory tries to enable human beings to be clear about complex stages of moral thoughts, principle of universal justice and the need for a sense of order.

Criticism →

- (i) A critic says that Kohlberg was concerned with process of thought and not with the actual moral decision making.

(ii) Cultural bias problem →

He pointed out the fact that his theory of moral development borrows heavily from moral theories of western culture without a clear explanation. So now the theory can be applied to non-western culture.

(iii) His theory mainly focus on the moral reasoning. critics pointed out that knowing what to do & actually performing an act are two diff. things. moral reasoning may not lead to moral behaviour.

(iv) Apart from justice, compassion & care can also play significant roles in moral reasoning.

(v) cultural bias problems →
He pointed the fact that his theory moral dev. borrows heavily from moral theories of western time culture without clear expl.

Question 4

Utilitarian theory :

The term Utilitarianism was conceived in the 19th century by Jeremy Bentham & John Stuart Mill to help legislators determine which laws were morally best.

They suggested that standard of right good conducted is maximization of good consequences.

Good consequences means balance
of good over evil

this approach weights the cost
and benefits.

Right actions are the ones that
produce the greatest satisfaction
of the preference of the affected
persons.

To analyze an issue with this
approach we have to identify the
various courses of actions available
to us.

choose actions that will produce the
greatest benefits and the least
harm.

The ethical action is the one that
provides the greatest good for the
greatest number.

Q14 The ACT UTILITARIAN theory proposed which focuses on actions, rather than on general rules. An action is right, if it generates the most overall good for the most people involved.

Q24 The RULE UTILITARIAN theory, stressed on the rules, such as 'do not bribe' as of primary importance. He suggested that individual actions are right when they are required by the set of rules which maximizes the public good.

The ACT UTILITARIAN theory permitted some immoral action, & hence there was the need to develop UTILITARIA THEORY to establish morality & justice, in the transactions.

Eg → stealing money from a person, in this the stealer has more profit than the loss to the rich person, As per ACT UTILITARIAN the action is right. But a RULE UTILITARIAN observes this as wrong, because stealing is a wrong deed and someone should not steal someone else's hard earned money.