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1 Society, morality and Ethics

Society: An association of people organized under a system of rules designed to advance the good of its members over time.

Morality: Set of rules of conduct describing what people ought and ought not to do in various situation.

Ethics: is the philosophical study of morality and a rational examination into peoples moral beliefs and behaviour. It is focused on the **voluntary and moral** choices people make when they must make decisions and choose between two or more alternative actions.

2 Ethics theories

2.1 Relativism

2.1.1 About

Relativism is the theory that there are **no universal moral** norms of right and wrong.

- Subjective Relativism
 - The theory that **each person** decides right and wrong for himself or herself.
 - Popular expression: What is right for you may not be right for me.
- Cultural Relativism
 - Is the ethical theory that meaning of right and wrong rests with a **societys moral guidelines** and vary from place to place and from time to time.
 - For example, in some countries like China, it is acceptable to stare at others in public, or to stand very close to others in public spaces.

2.1.2 Subjective realism

Pros: Well-meaning and intelligent people can have totally opposite opinions about moral issues. Ethical debates are disagreeable and pointless, never reaching an agreement

Cons: No sharp line between doing what you **think is right** and **doing what you want**. No moral distinction between actions of different people (since there is no firm reference point) Subjective relativism tolerance. Tolerance allows individuals in a pluralistic society to live in harmony. What is some people decide to be intolerant. Allows people to make decision based on means other than reason, e.g., rolling a dice.

2.1.3 Cultural Relativism

Pros: Different social context demand different moral guidelines. It is arrogant for one society to judge another.

Cons: No clear mechanisms for establishing what the moral guidelines are for a particular culture. Individuals may do it by induction-incomplete and unreliable. There may not be clearly established norms due to disagreements among groups No framework for reconciliation between cultures in conflict. Existence of many cultural practices does not imply that any is acceptable (many/any fallacy)

2.2 Divine command theory

Good and bad actions are those aligned with the will of God. Use Holy books as moral decision making guides.

- Pros: God is all-good and allknowing God is the ultimate authority We owe obedience to our Creator.
- Cons: Based on obedience. Not reason. There are many Holy books and many disagree. Multicultural societies are unlikely to adopt a religion based morality Holy books do not address all the moral problems.

2.3 Ethical Egoism

Each person should focus **exclusively** on his or her self interest. Morally right action for a person is the action that provides the maximum long-term benefit for the person.

- Pros: It is a rational theory. We are naturally inclined to do what is best for ourselves. Better to let people take care of themselves they know better what they want and need. Communities benefit from individual who put their well-being first often make environment better for others. Other moral principles are based on self interest (e.g., do not break a promise).
- Cons: Easy moral philosophy; may not be the best. We do know a lot about what is good for someone else A self-interested focus can lead to immoral behaviour. Other moral principles are superior to the principle of self interest People who take the good of others into account live happier lives

2.4 Social Contract Theory

Morality consists in rules, governing how people are to treat one another, that rational people will agree to accept for their mutual benefit, on the condition that others follow those rules as well. Everybody living in a civilized society has implicitly agreed to:

- The establishment moral rules to govern relations among citizens
- A government capable of enforcing the social rules

2.4.1 Social Contract Concepts and Ideas

Can the society is finding a form of association that **guarantees everybody their safety** and property, **yet enables each person to remain free**? There is a close correspondence between RIGHTS and DUTIES. E.g., the right to life means everyone's duty to protect life.

- Negative right means that one cannot interfere in exercising right by another person. E.g., the right of free expression.
- Positive right obligates others to do something on one's behalf, e.g., free education. The Society must reserve resources to provide/support that right.

2.4.2 Inequality

Each person may claim rights and liberties so long as these claims are consistent with everyone else having the same rights and liberties. Any social and economic inequality must satisfy two conditions:

- Inequality is associated with positions in society that everyone has a fair and equal opportunity to assume
- Inequalities must be to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged members of society (the difference principle).

3 Obligations vs Consequences

Deontology (Kantianism) actions guided and rationally explained by rights, duty, and obligations (regardless of whether consequences are good or bad)

Utilitarianism actions are guided by the type of consequences (and not by rights, duty and obligations), and maximising happiness or social utility

3.1 Consequentialism

Consequences of an action makes the action good or bad (not the motivation behind the action). In utilitarianism: right decision is the one that causes the most happiness.

3.2 Deontological ethics theories

Focus on will, rights, duties, obligations, rules Some rules must be followed, even if they result in a bad outcome.

3.2.1 Act deontology

Call on individuals to Do the right thing! Humans possess moral intuition by which they perceive their obligations. Intuition is exhibited in specific situations and through norms established through one's life/existence.

3.3 Rule deontology

Based on rules (e.g., "Do not lie"), rather than on particular judgments. Humans possess a capacity to reason and learn their obligations towards one another. Kantianism is an example of the Rule Deontological Theory

3.4 Kantianism

The only good is a good will. Categorical imperative is a rule that must be followed.

- Universal law of nature: Must act only according to maxims (principles) that could be adopted as universal laws.
- End in itself: Treat humans, both yourself and others, as ends in themselves and never as a means to an end.

Reference section

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