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### Q.1 Teleological ethics:-

- Teleological term can be splitted into two major parts: "telos" which means end and another i.e. "logos" which means science.
- These theories depend with the consequences of actions which means the basic standard of our action being morally right or wrong.
- These theories can be further classified into

#### ① Ethical Egoism

- It is basically related more to self-profit.
- So action which maximizes one's profit can be termed as ethical Egoism.

#### ② Utilitarianism

- It deals with huge no. of people's i.e. action would be more profitable to maximum amount of human beings.
- For e.g. if four person's needed some organ then a life of one person to donate organs to make others live can be termed as Utilitarianism.

#### ③ Endalmonism

- If goals as well as welfare of human

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beings are considered then it is termed as Eudaimonism.

→ Thus a moral theory that maintains that the rightness or wrongness of actions solely depends on their consequences is called teleological theory.

### Deontological theories:

→ These theories hold that the actions are morally right independent of their consequences.

### Types of Deontological theories:

#### ① Negative and Positive Right theories:

→ Negative and positive Right theories make sure that whatever course of action a person takes is right if it protects the individual from harm or unwanted interference.

#### ② Social Contract theories:

→ It ensures that whatever actions are performed are within social or political rules abide by a nation.

#### ③ Social Justice theories:

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- These theories state that action will be considered right if it confirms the fairness in the distribution of social benefits.
- For E.g:- If a person who is a common man should be imposed by same amount of restrictions as imposed on a political leader.

### Kantian Ethics:

- Kant's theory is an example of Deontological theories which only focusses on wrongness or rightness of an action without worrying about whether they are fulfilling one's duty or not.
- So the Kant's theories were more bended towards morals as compared to ethical values.
- His theories were based on Categorical Imperative as an objective despite any natural desires or inclination we may have to the contrary.
- Kant's moral philosophy is a conception of reasons

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- Kant believe that there was a supreme principle of morality; and he referred to it as a Categorical Imperative.
- He believes person's actions are right or wrong based on whether person is morally worthy or lack moral worthy.

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Right:

- A Right is described as an ~~or~~ claim to certain kind of positive or negative treatment from others.
- A Right is a action of a person which law permits.
- In another words, Right include right to live, freedom from any kind of hindrance, freedom of opinion, right to work, right to education.
- Everyone without any discrimination is entitled to these rights.

Four types of Rights are as follows:

## (1) Legal and Moral Rights

- Legal rights are something that constitution of one's nation decided.
- It is common to all the citizens of

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that nations.

- A strict punishment is imposed on breaking,
- while moral laws are somewhat depends upon person to person or culture.
- It is generalized form of ethical values and principles
- On Breaking no such punishment is imposed.

## ② specific and general Rights

- Specific rights are the rights that are given to a special community or a group of persons.
- For e.g. politicians, civil servants, etc.
- While general rights are common to everyone like right to freedom, education, speech, etc.

## ③ Negative and positive rights

- Negative rights prohibit some course of action from acting in a certain way.
- While positive rights are imposed to others for benefits of our's.

## ④ Natural Rights

- As a new life is born it is applicable to natural rights.
- They are common all over the world.

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without any discrimination of caste, colour, sex, nationality, race, etc.

So these were four major categorized right as per their norm.

### (3) Virtue ethics.

- Aristotle gave the concept of Virtue ethics.
- It states that theories that emphasizes more on the character and moral philosophy rather than just sticking to duty or order.
- It deals with the questions like :-  
 "How should I live?"  
 "what is good life?"  
 "what are proper family and social values?"
- If we give more focus on term "Virtue" which means habits, which are not incorporated through some theories.
- It basically develops in ones by experience and culture surrounding.
- So the major differences that we see among Kant's or Utilitarianism is that as compared to virtue ethics is that it doesn't deal with some predefined

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Concepts given.

- But it develops its own ethics over course of years.
- So given a condition a person may act differently as per their individual virtue ethics.
- So in short we can say virtue ethics deals more often with moral values.

### Virtue Ethics in Business:-

- Virtue ethics provides a moral foundation for modern businesses and organization and ought to be prerequisite in business practices.
- Within the virtue context, business interest and activities should support rather undermine any human's life.
- Sometimes business in greed of earning more money fails to achieve ethics and morality.
- According to Aristotle virtue ethics perspective, honesty is one of the virtues that is applicable on any organization regardless of whether small scale or large scale business.

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→ A very good example came recently where a Jaipur based startup company gave a one-day leave to all their employees in releasing of new part of "Money Heist" a netflix based series. So these type of events make employees feel that their social life are also given some of a importance beyond corporate life.

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#### Four Principles of Utility

##### (1) Consequentialism:-

→ It states that rightness of any action is determined by the consequences faced at that particular situation.

##### (2) Hedonism:-

→ It gives more focus on one's pleasure or happiness by doing that particular course of action.

##### (3) Maximilism:-

→ It covers other aspect of happiness too.  
→ It gives importance to greatest good consequences and the least bad.

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#### (4) Universalism

- The consequences to be considered are those of everyone affected and to everyone equally.