Government Engineering College, Thrissur

HS210 – LIFE SKILLS

Assignment -

Module 4

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Carol Gillian: Moral Development

Women and men have different paths to the moral development. Moral development comprises of Prosocial Behaviour that include Altrism, Honesty, Caring, Fairness, Helping, and Respect. According to Gillian women are inclines towards inter-personal relationships and responsibility of well being of others.This was based on the fact that childs relationship with mother. She divided the morality into 2 broad categories

1. Care Based Morality: It emphasis on iterconnetions and universality. Avoiding violence and helping those who need help. Females dominate with this charecter.
2. Justice Based Morality: Views the world as being composed of autonomous individuals who interact wiyh one anoher. Its main motive is to avoid inequality. This is common in boys. Here is a problem that there is chance of conflict ones view wins over the other.

According to Carols Care Theory stages are
- Preconventional: Person care to love for himself to others
- Conventional: In this stage there is a tendency for self sacrifice.
- Post Conventional: Both loves and cares others and self.

Kohlberg's theory of moral development

According to Kohlberg the moral development happens in 6 stages each stage are devided as same as Gillian Preconventional, Conventional and Postconventional. The 6 stages are
Preconventional
1. Obidience and Punishments: At this stage the person will be thinking how can I avoid punishments. So he is loving himself. A person who whatches a fight won't restrict them from not to fight.
2. Self Interest: This a stage like I like myself and him. So I'm ready to sacrifice for him at the same time I will be thinking that he might help me in future.

Conventional
3. Inerpersonal accord and conformity: This is a stage that one not involving in fight by thinking that the sociey thinks Im a good person. (What he society think of me)
4. Authority and Maintaning the social order: This a stage we follow he rules and others follow the same. We think that we are the person who want to maintain the law in society otherwise chaos will break out.

Postconventional
5. Socail Contract: This satge the person thinks that does the rules are followed all the time and there for balancing the rule who breaks the rule must fall in situation where he broke the rule.

6. Universal Ethical Principle: It is something like obligation. It is everybodies duty to maintan tha rules. So he advices them that they understand the rules.

Environmental Ethics

Intrinsically Valuable : If it is valuable in itself
Instrumentally Valuable: If the value means something else

Shallow Green Environmentalism

Limts the value to human alone. Non-human value only insofar as they are useful to humans. In Earth that doesn't mean to be so wrong. Cutting trees, destroying species and tortoring animals for no reason. We should not support the shallow ethics. We should defend these activity. We feel that before is instrumentally wrong.

Mid Green Environmentalism

This is more good thought towars ecology. It is somewhat sentiocentrism. We feel sentiment towards non human things that they feel the pain as same as us. Here we thing from the point of animals and against humans. Here we think that even though it has no value why doing bad.

Deep Green Environmentallism

All ecosysems , earth every thing is more ecocentric. Here we are thinking in a way that intrinsically wrong. Thinking more sentimental that the forest is home for many species. Nevertheless there remains rules in favour of keeping forest safe.

Last Man

According to the last man argument there is conflict between the views. The statement is like this way that the he destroys everyhinf forest fungi, bacterium etc... Accordind to the ehics defined above this seems some thing wrong. But the counter fact that arises is that the last man takes the life along with him. As e ends nothing remains. This is some kind of puerly intrinsic way of imagination. If we think that he had some thing wrong it is told that we are having the deep green ethics.

But what if the sun destroys these sentinal species in next 1 million years and henc the last man destroys all the species. Now will his action be justified? If we think that he has done wrong then

it is difficult to see that how we have avoided deep green ethic. Even the destruction of the lifeless planet is intrinsic. Even the Pluto have some intrinsic value.

Sole Value Assumption(SVA): Only he humans and human projects have the intrinsic value
Great Value Assumption(GVA): Non human do have some intrinsic value.

The Last Man assumption protects the Sole value assumption. Some issues that are defined are saving Hitler a human that a pet dog in SVA because we value the human. We don't even care about the essential things for our survival.

Computer Ethics

Main objectives are diffrentiate with computer ethics and cyber ethics. Security issues assosiated to personal information and public computers. Understanding safety, acceptable user policies and security policies.
One of the major ethics issues are the violation of copyrights that we are frequently prone in doing. Under valuing someone work. It has sociological and pysocological ethics. Now a days there are broad categories in computer ethics they include the privacy, anonimity, computer crime, computer in workspace and the responsiblity. One of the hardest unethical things happening is the copy and paste in assignments in the students this is one of the major issues. Next is the breaking of the copyright as said eariler. Improper use of the resources are also said to as unethical because that includes the spreading of viruses , usng computers in school fr other personal purposes.

Leaving the footprints in the public computer is a security issues. Leaving the sign in credentials in the cookie etc.. are security issues that needs to be considered while accessing the public computers. We should be careful while posting the personal information the blogs, school websites etc...
There are 10 Rules of the computer ethics.
1. We should not use computer to harm oher people
2. One should not interfear in others computer works.
3. One should not snoop around others computer files.
4. One should not use the computer to steal.
5. One should not use a computter to bear false witness.
6. One should not use proprietary softwares withou paid if the author don't give it for free.
7. One should not use others computer without proper authorisaion / proper compensation
8. One should not appropriate other's intellectual output.
9. One should have propr knowlege and social consequenses of program written.
10. One shall always use a computer in a ways that ensures consideration and respectfor one's fellow humans.

In IT ACT 2000 and 2008 Amendment it is considered as stealing others information is considered as a robbery. We can complaint to the ISPs and the local authorities if the above rues get violated and can be suit case in court.

Considering the internet WWW. It is not subjected to a nation culture so give respect while using the www. Avoid the chatting with stangers and stop spreading the information that are been shared by such peoples. Don't cheat by pretending to be someone else. We sholid not forget to be ourselfs and don't forget our identity. Avoid using offensive words in the internet. Iternet keeps ack of logs of all the activity that we do. We should ry to keep the respect even with stangers. We should try to be anonymous by hiding our personal information from publically accessible sites etc... While downloading and sharing the material we must be careful because it may have copyright details. We should suervision over children from using internet.

Cyber Ethics must be kept in mind. Cyber safety is the responsibility to act in a safe manner while using the internet. Cyber security covers the physical protection of the personal information from unauthorised accessed. Every student, teachers and parens play vital role in keeping the ehics in internet for the safety of their children.

We shold not mail starnger like a spam. Mail is needed. We shold not violae the user policy in inernet. Don't use compuer in interfering in others works. Some of the organisation don't even spend the fund for the user security. There must be policy documents in sites while creating accounts to leagally state the rules. There are the first line of defence. Security policy is the documents that ensure how any why they use the information etc...

There are different types of secrity policies
1. Enterprise – Security program sets up the program's goal, assign's responsibility, tacical and stratergic values of the security.
2. Issue – Address specific technology based system, comprehensive structure, require frequent updates of the system
3. Sysem – Actual computers, applicaios, network, data. Defines how the installed programs works, how the databases are protected, how the firewalls etc... function.

References

- Life Skills Module 4 Handout
  https://sites.google.com/view/lifeskills20even/home/handouts/module4?authuser=0
- Youtube videos

- Gilligan's theory of moral development https://youtu.be/HctzZwwueL

- Kohlberg's theory of moral development https://youtu.be/bounwXLkme4

- Environmental Ethics https://youtu.be/TbtNdlCEqHk

- Computer Ethics https://youtu.be/wGR-dn423Xo