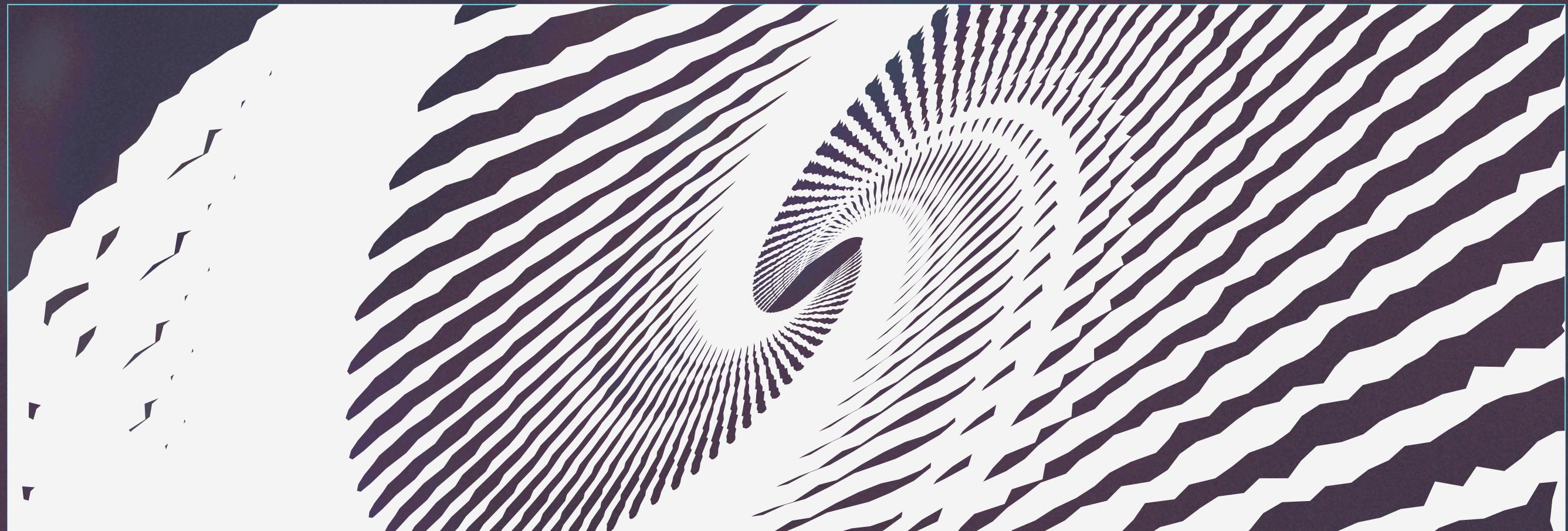
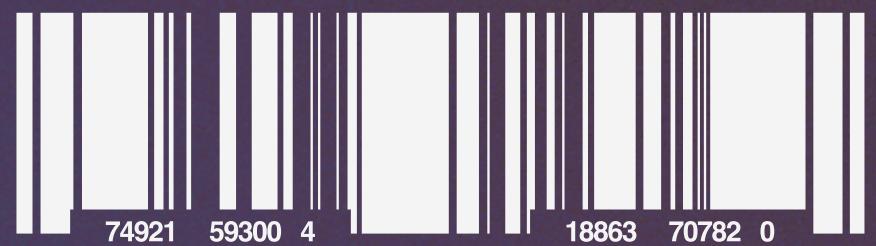
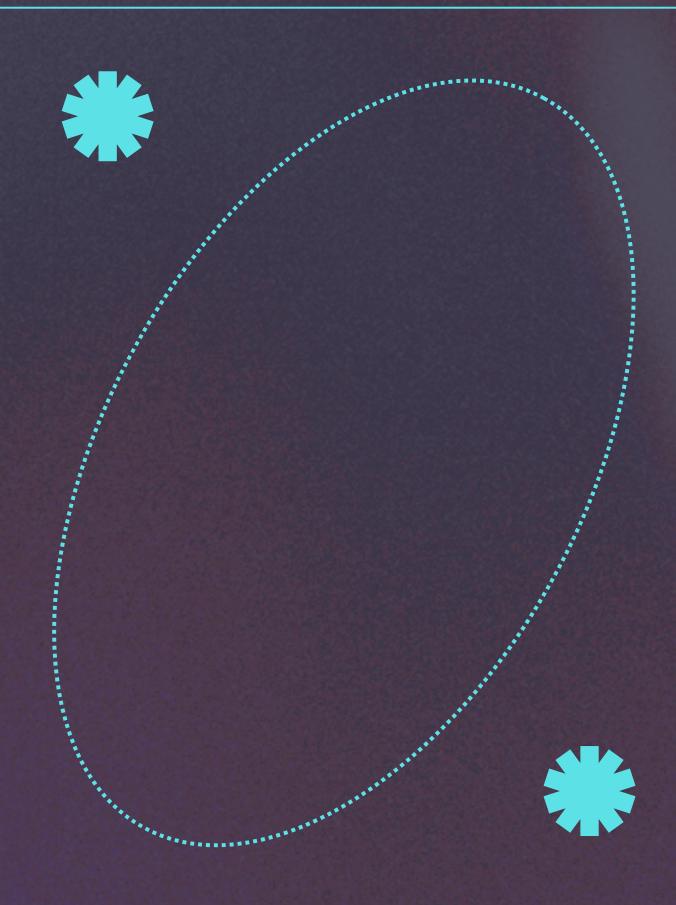
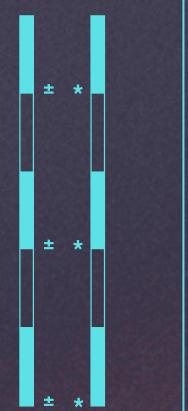
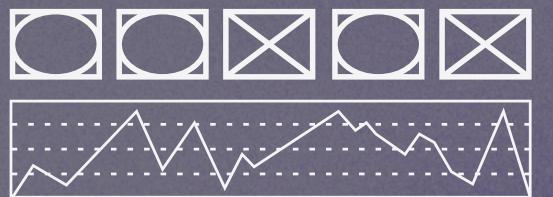


ETHICS 101

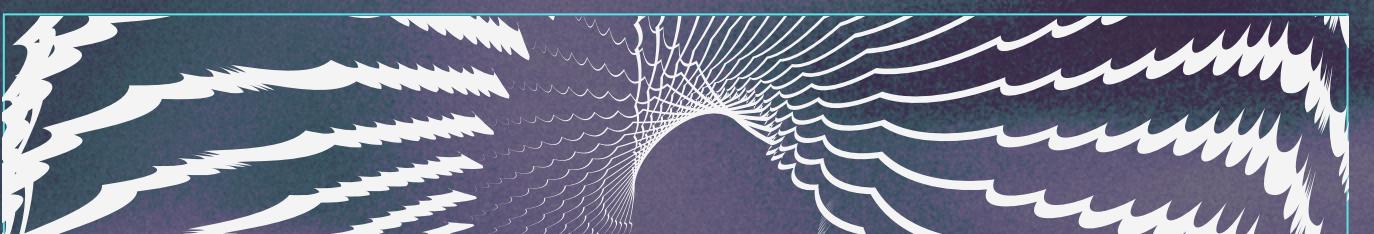
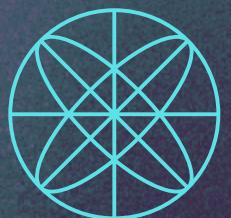
GROUP 3 BSIT - B





CULTURAL RELATIVISM: DEFINITION, ADVANTAGES OF RECOGNIZING THE DIFFERENCES, AND THE DANGERS OF THE POSITION

Recognizing the benefits of learning about diverse cultures

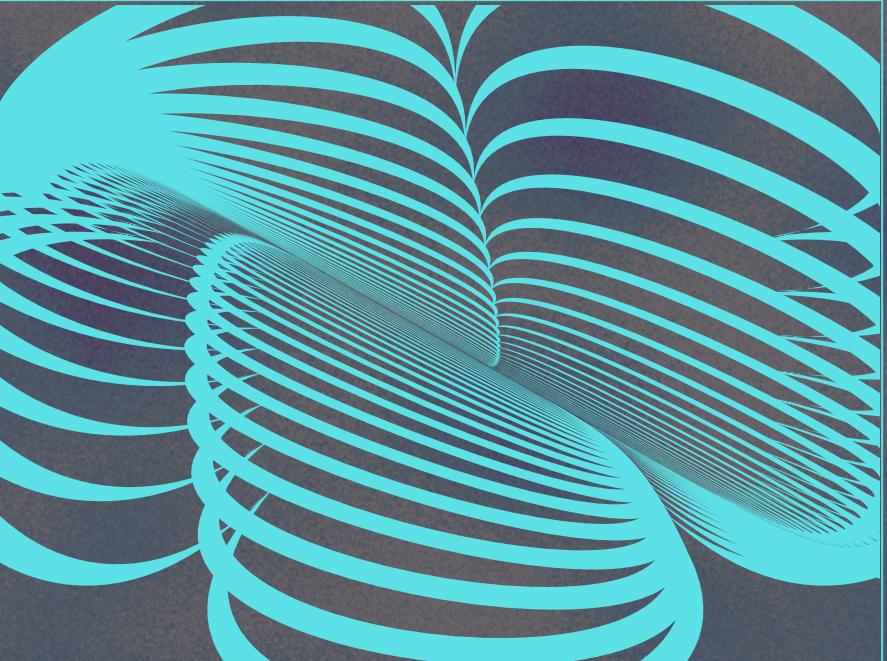


GROUP 3

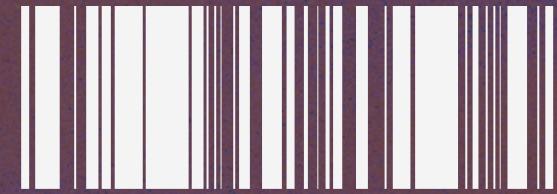


Aaron Malana

John Rouel Merciales
Mark Carlo Garcia
John Kenneth Magcale
Liam Royce Beltran
Althea Gaerlan



AGENDA



TOPICS COVERED:

**CULTURAL RELATIVISM: DEFINITION,
ADVANTAGES OF RECOGNIZING THE
DIFFERENCES, AND THE DANGERS OF
THE POSITION**



- » Prayer, The Mission, The Vision and Core Values
- » Definition
- » Advantages of Recognizing the Differences
- » The Dangers of the Position



AGENDA AGENDA AGENDA AGENDA AGENDA AGENDA AGENDA

DEAR LORD JESUS, THE FATHER
SENT YOU TO TEACH US THAT HE
IS THE SOURCE OF ALL THAT IS
GOOD, THE SUPREME SOURCE OF
WISDOM AND KNOWLEDGE. YOU ARE
THE GREATEST TEACHER IN
HISTORY, AND YOU ARE ALSO OUR
LORD.



Pamantasan ng Cabuyao

THE MISSION

As an institution of higher learning, PnC is committed to equip individuals with knowledge, skills and values that will enable them to achieve their professional goals and provide leadership and service for national development.



Pamantasan ng Cabuyao

THE VISION

A premier educational institution of higher learning, developing globally-competitive and value-laden professionals and leaders instrumental to community development and nation building.



Pamantasan ng Cabuyao

THE CORE VALUES

As a God-fearing institution respecting multi-faith of people, PnC adheres to the following core values:

Personal Dignity

Nurturing Community

Commitment to Excellence

RE-CAP!!

WHAT IS CULTURE?

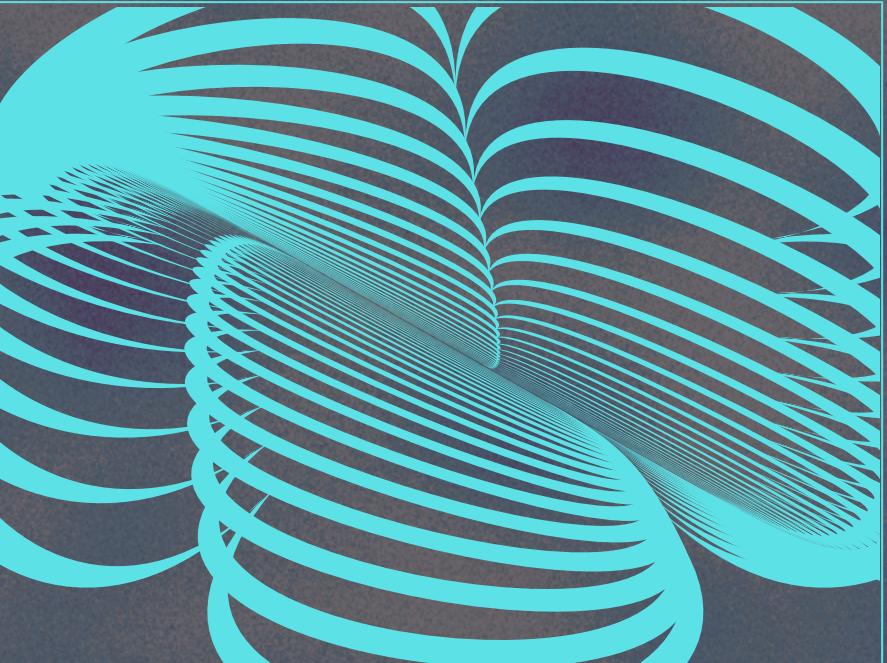


Culture refers to the cumulative deposit of knowledge, experience, beliefs, values, attitudes, meanings, hierarchies, religion, notion of time, roles, spatial relations, concepts of the universe, and material objects and possessions acquired by a group of people in the course of generations through individual and group striving.

Culture consists of patterns, explicit and implicit, of and for behavior acquired and transmitted by symbols, constituting the distinctive achievement of human groups, including their embodiments in artifacts; the essential core of culture consists of traditional ideas and especially their attached values; culture systems may, on the other hand, be considered as products of action, as conditioning influences upon further action

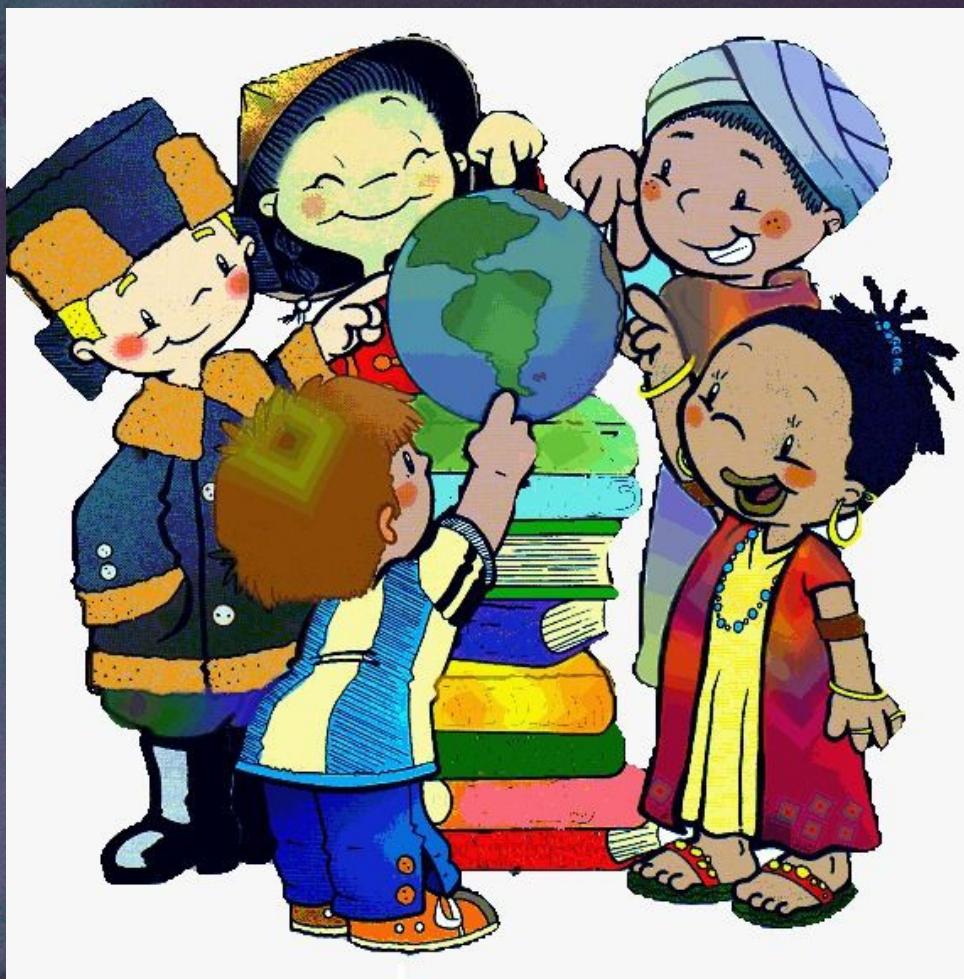
Culture is the sum total of the learned behavior of a group of people that are generally considered to be the tradition of that people and are transmitted from generation to generation. Culture in its broadest sense is cultivated behavior, that is the totality of a person's learned, accumulated experience which is socially transmitted, or more briefly, behavior through social learning.

CULTURE RELATIVISM



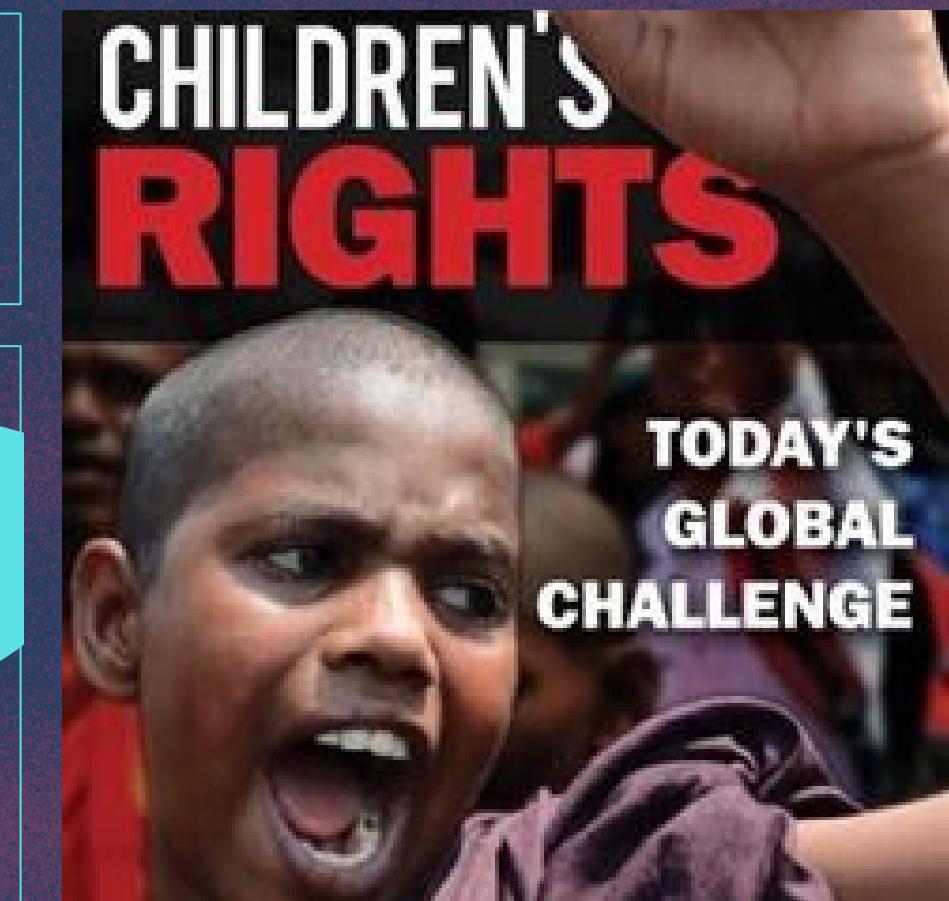
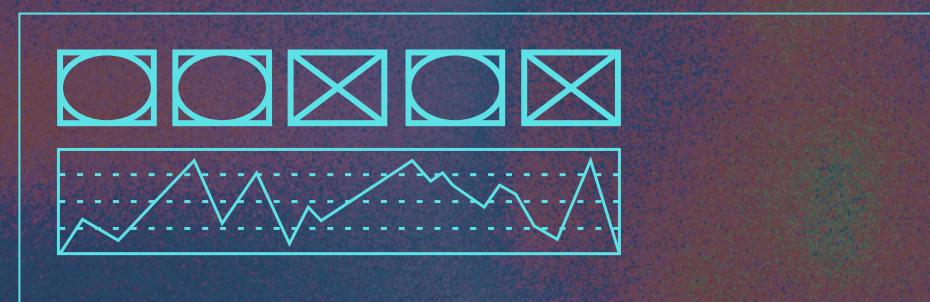
People dress differently, eat differently, speak different languages, sing different songs, have different music and dances and have many different customs.

It describes the simple fact that there are different cultures and each has different ways of behaving, thinking and feeling as its members learn such from the previous generation. There is an enormous amount of evidence to confirm this claim. It is well known by just about every human on the planet that people do things differently around the globe.



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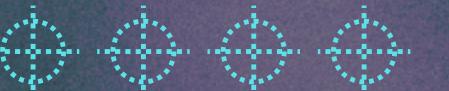


Cultural relativism is consistent in promoting tolerance in teaching that no culture is morally superior or more progressive than others.

WHY CAN'T ALL CULTURAL PRACTICES BE ALWAYS CORRECT?



Cultural relativism explains why one behavior or practice is completely acceptable by a particular group of people, while taboo in another.



The world is wide and huge. Part of what makes the world interesting is that it is home to different groups of people who have developed their own unique outlook on how to survive or thrive. These differences led people to view life differently and live completely different lifestyles. German-American anthropologist Franz Boaz first articulated in 1887, "...civilization is not something absolute, but...is relative and...our ideas and conceptions are true only so far as our civilizations goes." However, the first to use the term "cultural relativism" was philosopher and social theorist Alain Locke in 1924.

THE ADVANTAGES AND DANGERS OF CULTURAL RELATIVISM



Many of our practices are relevant only to our particular community. This implies our moral views are a reflection of our society's prejudices. Cultural relativism makes us understand that what we think as truth may actually be just the result of cultural conditioning.

On the other hand, the dangers of cultural relativism are:

We cannot call our societal practices that promote harm. If cultural relativism is true, then we should not condemn what Hitler and the Nazis did against the Jews, Apartheid in South Africa, or any form of maltreatment, damage, injury, or destruction that one community inflicts upon anyone or anything.

We cannot justifiably criticize our own culture's harmful practices. This implies that to decide whether your action is right or wrong all you need to do is check whether your action is in accordance with the standards of YOUR society.

For example, the Spanish colonial era was in effect a different society than the modern Philippines. Hence, we cannot say that Filipinos have made social progress from being slaves to conquistadores into a freedom-loving society because slavery during the Spanish colonial era was the norm; and it was a different time compared to Modern Philippines.



If your actions are in line with your culture, then you have done nothing wrong—even though your actions were harmful. After all, if it is true that you cannot criticize other cultures, then all the more you cannot criticize other cultures, then all the more can you not criticize your own culture since people in your group accept it as a way of life.

For example, if cultural relativism is to be followed then 2016 Metro Manila Film Fest officials did not have the right to take back Fernando Poe Jr. Memorial Award granted to the film ‘Oro’ where a dog was slaughtered in the movie because dogs as “pulutan” is part of an issue.

The idea of social progress becomes doubtful. Progress means replacing something old with something better. However, cultural relativism is to be followed, by what standards do we say that a society has become better? The idea of social reform is now eradicated because we are prohibited from judging one society as better over others.

RACHEL'S EVALUATION OF CULTURAL RELATIVISM

How do we overcome culture / social relativism?

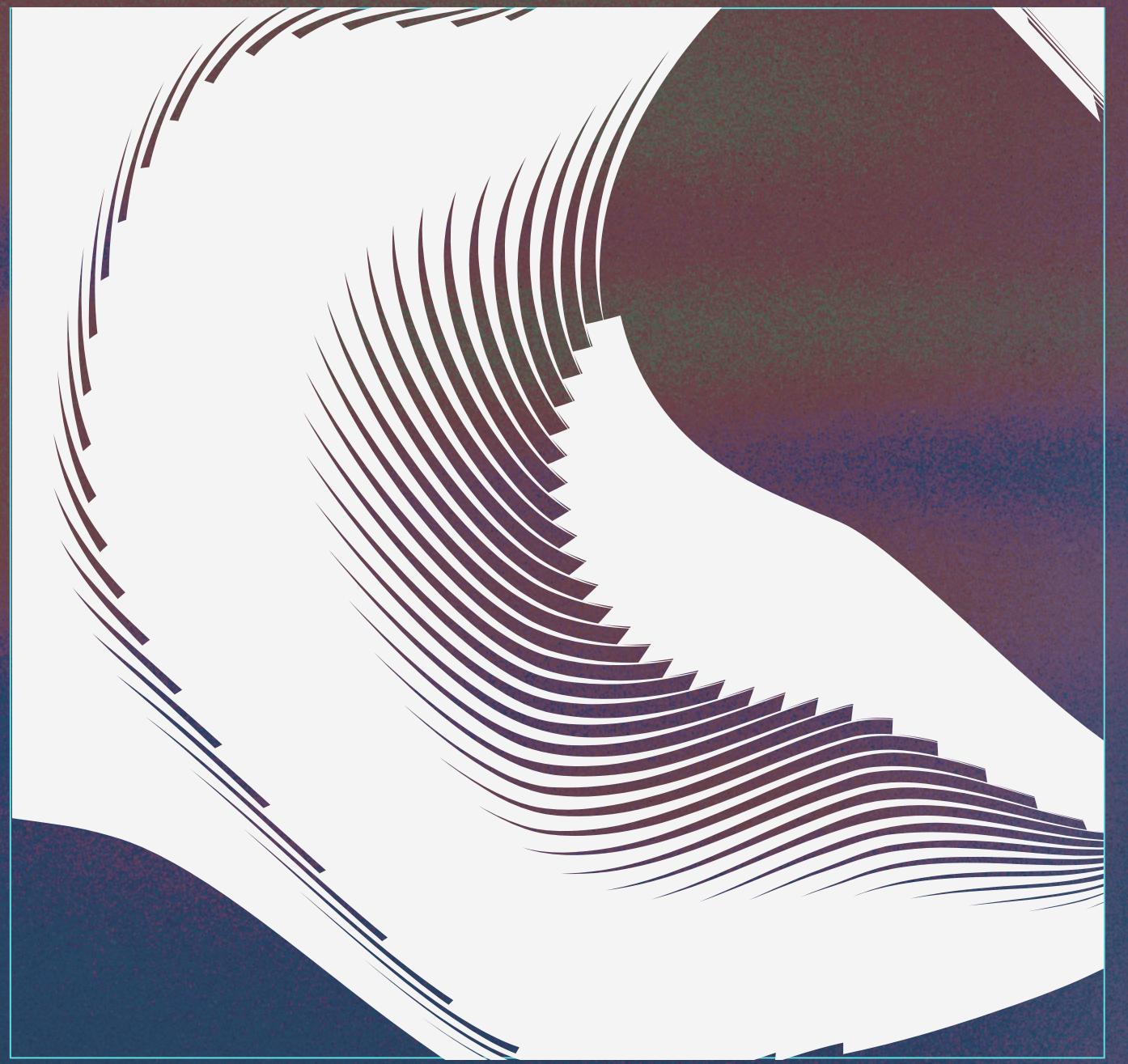
Cultural relativism is not a thing to be overcome. It is a simple statement of fact: one's morality is always relative to the culture in which they were raised. There is no objective morality, as much as people with limited life experience would like it to be otherwise.

The late Philosophy professor James Rachel (1941-2003) made a compelling assessment of cultural relativism. Because the theory attains widespread prominence, it would help a lot to consider Rachel's comprehensive evaluation of this ethical system.

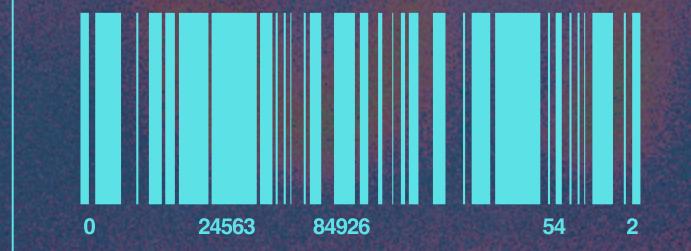
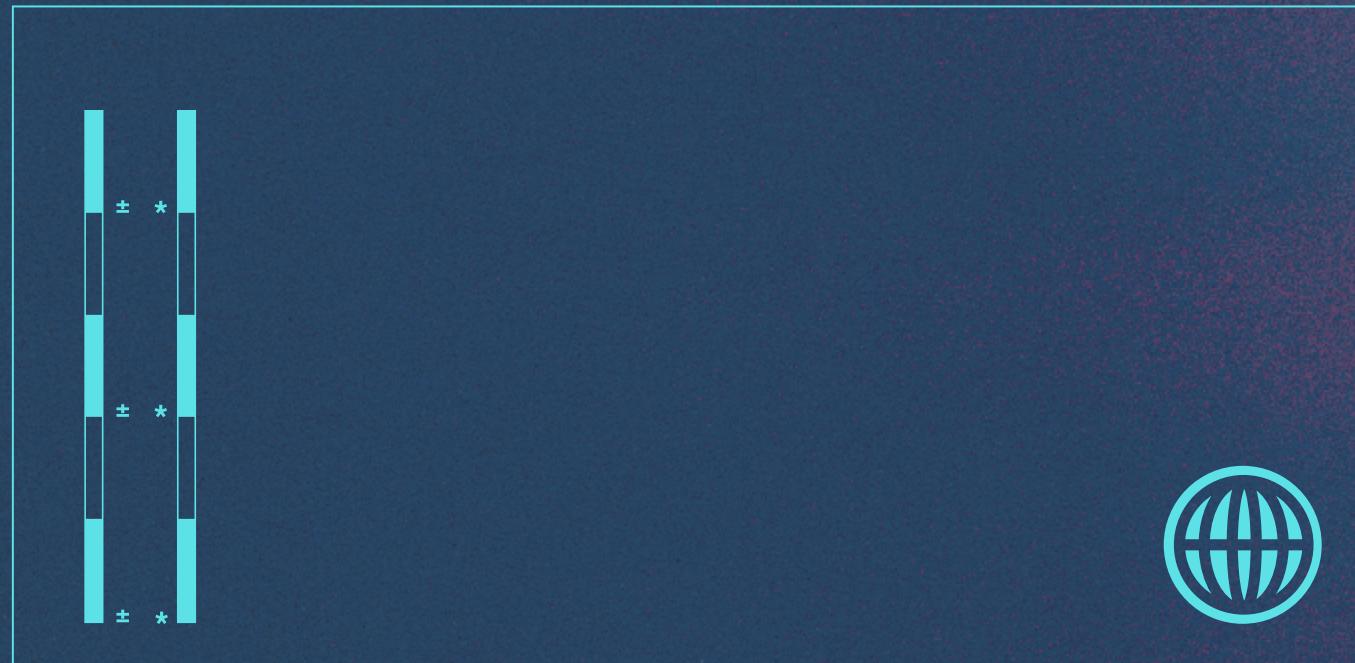
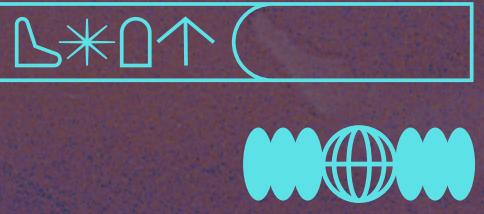
The cultural differences argument

Rachel logically analyze the cultural relativism's line of thinking (1999,pp.22-25). He explains that the cultural relativist's approach is to argue from facts about the differences between cultural outlooks to a conclusion about the status of morality. Thus we are invited to accept reasoning like these:

The Greeks believed it was wrong to eat the dead, whereas the Callatians (an Indian tribe) believed it was right to eat the dead. Therefore, eating the dead is neither objectively right nor objectively wrong. It is merely a matter of opinion, which varies from culture to culture.



THANK
YOU



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