

0Part 1

2 ethical cases

"Information Access (existence) Tony, a data analyst for a major casino, is working after normal business hours to finish an important project. He realizes that he is missing data that had been sent to his co-worker Robert. Tony had inadvertently seen Robert typing his password several days ago and decided to log into Robert's computer and resend the data to himself. Upon doing so, Tony sees an open email regarding gambling bets Robert placed over the last several days with a local sports book. All employees of the casino are forbidden to engage in gambling activities to avoid any hint of conflict of interest. Tony knows he should report this but would have to admit to violating the company's information technology regulations by logging into Robert's computer. If he warns Robert to stop his betting, he would also have to reveal the source of his information.

What is your moral disposition in this case? What moral principle(s) would support your stand? Explain." Tony knows he should report this but would admit to violating the company's information technology regulations by logging into Robert's computer. If he warns Robert to prevent his betting, he would even have to reveal the source of his information. What does Tony neutralize this situation?" This would be a difficult decisions. Tony would should make a choice from saving himself trouble and knowing that he's letting his coworker do something wrong, or entering into trouble to correct a wrong that his coworker is doing. If i used to be during this same situation, i'd keep to myself the knowledge I found about Robert and inform Robert that I accidentally observed him typing in his password which he would probably change it. it absolutely was morally wrong of me to log into Robert's computer; therefor, information I found by doing something wrong shouldn't be wont to call somebody else out on their wrong. If I later overheard Robert talking about his gambling or revealed a legitimate way, i might report it then.

Postmodern Ethical Living

1. For the 1st paragraph, share 2 insights on "intentionality" as taught by the Existentialists. How did these differ from the Modern periods's ethical teachings?

Most influential philosophers who studied Existentialism came from the continent of Europe, From 1930 to the mid-20th century. They would give an interpretation of human existence in the world that pressures its tangibleness and its problematic character. In philosophy, intentionality is the power of minds and mental states to be about or to represent. It's a saying that an individual's mental states can have intentionality. This would furthermore extenten the portrayal of natural languages, pictures, symbols and formal language that would give purpose to have contents and intentionality. While the teaching of modern ethics is the new viewpoint on ethics, that is free of the "sacred canopy" which means that every human society builds over its world

to give meaning. Modern ethical teaching forgoes ideas and justifies the same set of moral norms but it does this by the authority of human cause. This tends to lessen ethics to a sequence of rules and procedures that can help prevent harm to others and to increment human freedom. This will be concerned even if or not an individual act that violates a specific ethical norm. In short the moral tasks of a modern ethics is to conform to a set of ethical rules. One simple example here is, eating a slice of pie, There is nothing wrong with this act. Both traditional and modern ethical teaching may be utilized to explain or justify the same place of ethical norms. Nevertheless, the contrast and justification of these norms can have an effect on how we put these norms to what we view and what to flourish in constituting human life.

In the post-modern view there are no absolutes of any kind and there are no universal truths nor are there universal principles of the good. Therefore, there is a return of relativism in the sphere of morality. With that return there is also a threat of chaos which relativism spawns. As a reaction to this, there is an increase in the numbers of people returning to religion and religious principles as the foundation for their moral lives.

2. For the 2nd paragraph, share 2 insights on the ethical teachings of the Post-Modernists. How did these differ from the “existentialists”?

Postmodernism is a critique of modernism and of structures. It deals with the argument on what we assume is real. It argues that there is no absolute truth and that the basic structures on which we built our society are social constructs. Basically, postmodernism

satirizes or deconstructs an idea which society had constructed, whether it's about gender, class, or power. A postmodernist may believe that objective natural reality is a mere illusion and is not real. In the book "The Routledge Companion to Postmodernism", Sim, S. (2011) provided the "ideal" introduction to postmodernist thought. It also cites postmodernism's relation with deconstruction and why it is also called "poststructuralism". In his book, he reveals that

Before considering postmodernism's sceptical credentials in greater detail, however, it would be helpful to say what, and who, can be regarded as falling under the heading of postmodern philosophy. It will be understood here to mean not just the inclusion of commentators on postmodernism itself like Lyotard, but also the various discourses, such as deconstruction, that go under the name of poststructuralism. Poststructuralism's rejection of the structuralist tradition of thought is yet another gesture of scepticism towards received authority, and can be treated as part of the postmodern intellectual landscape.

Existentialism is a European philosophy which began in the mid-19th and 20th centuries and became popular following the horrific years of World War II, when many began to doubt the traditional idea of a moral deity based on the terrifying atrocities committed during the war. A French philosopher and a key figure in existentialism and phenomenology is Jean-Paul Sartre. He said that "what all existentialists have in common is the fundamental doctrine that existence precedes essence." He says that we are all born without any kind of collective purpose. We are born independent individuals rather than the labels, stereotypes, etc. that society or our family or whoever, decide to put on us. Our purpose or essence as Sartre describes is not what others place on to us, but instead ours to create through our own consciousness. Broadly speaking, postmodernism talks on deconstructing a social norm, while existentialism talks on not having a purpose of essence since birth, but rather looking for it. Existentialism also answers the question 'what is your purpose?', postmodernism asks 'why does this exist?' and answers in a deconstructive manner. Existentialists believe that existence precedes essence. This relatively means that "what we do, how we act in our life, determines our apparent "qualities. It is not that someone tells the truth because she is honest, but rather she defines herself as honest by telling the truth again and again."

3. For the 3rd paragraph, provide concrete ways on how to live ethically in this Post-Modern Period of the 21st century. Include your downloaded on-line scholarly article by selecting statements that support your views (copy, paste with citation).

Here are some ways on how we can help us to live our lives ethically during the modern time. We can find time to visit other religious services that are different to the place that we usually go to serve the Lord. By doing this simple yet meaningful step can help us to learn about their religion and to be able to respect it and to know that no matter what religious group an individual belongs no one is above or different. When walking outside, try to pick up trash on the ground and dispose of it properly. In this way it can help us to be more conscious not only to our surroundings but also to other people around us. It is not only good that is why it is an ethical way but it can also save our environment. We should always check out on our friends especially the friends that are not socially active. This can be a good human behavior because in this very simple way we can make them feel that we are one with them and that they can reach out to us whenever we need them. Always read books and different documentaries that can teach us about the social realities of the world. This step can help us think if we are really doing the right or ethical way in our life, and help us to make the right decisions in our everyday life. We can correct our old and wrong ways that can be very beneficial not only for ourselves but also to others. Ride the public transportations more often or use a bicycle whenever possible. This is a just and ethical way because we can help save our environment and at the same time have more time to socialize with other people. This simple step can be a way for us to help other people and be an example on how to live ethically. Especially in times like this where compassion is needed more than ever, we must first be able to recognize our privilege and use it to amplify the voices of the minority and the less fortunate. The simple act of sharing posts online and spreading awareness is one example. We must help those who don't enjoy the same advantages we do. Basic principles of ethics can help us lead a more fulfilling life whether on a personal or professional level and can also give real and practical guidance to our lives. Ethical values like honesty, trustworthiness and responsibility would help us guide a pathway to deal more effectively with ethical dilemmas by eliminating those behaviors that do not conform to our sense of right and wrong. If we can live an ethical life, or at least strive to do these things, and occasionally succeed, then we are likely to be happier. We need to be ethical because it defines who we are individually and as a society, and also to deny dishonesty and live by a moral code not of obligation or necessity but because of a willingness to ensure that our respect of others is part of our daily life. These are norms of behavior that everyone should follow.

Reference:

Quindlen, K. (2015, August 18) *19 Easy and Immediate Ways You Can Live a More Ethical Life*, Thought Catalog.

<https://thoughtcatalog.com/kim-quindlen/2015/08/19-easy-and-immediate-ways-you-can-live-a-more-ethical-life/>

Sim, S. (2011). *The Routledge Companion to Postmodernism* (3rd ed.). Taylor and Francis Group.