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Humans like to think they are in control and that their decisions are always right, however, being vulnerable is the nature of the human experience.

Society, most of the time, regards people with good health as those in power and people with disabilities as less powerful, thus demonstrating the influence of power on perception. Human beings are mostly engaged in activities that give them validation, recognition, and the assurance of being part of the group, because it is vulnerability, as opposed to strength, that really connects people.

One such concept is akrasia, a moral weakness of the will, which shows that people are torn between their intention and action. Compassion through understanding each other's faults becomes a necessity. Nobody can be called bad by nature; however, situations, pressures, and social conditions have the power to make a person so.

Society is the one that ultimately determines how much it accepts, forgives, or condemns these changes. The role of a "good" person is usually very demanding and pressurizing, filled with expectations and the weight of morality. Even in religious stories like Krishna's, every deed has its consequences, thus implying that no one is exempt from responsibility.

Being interdependent to a great extent, people make even the simplest questions become complicated when one looks at it from a wider, third, person perspective. We do not often ask what the real problem is or who is the problem when we try to solve the problems that have remained unclear. Depending on the social conditions, policies can either give people more power or make them more vulnerable.

People are pressured by societal expectations to conform and prove their worth, and very often the burden of doubting or asking for reasons is put on the victims rather than the perpetrators of harmful system. Advanced thinking reveals how these issues are complicated, resolvable with tradeoffs, and interdependent.