

Poorna Vishal Janve

0801EC191063



Assignment/Activity - 6  
HU 25381

Ans 1:-

Kohlberg's 3 stages of moral development are:-

Pre-conventional      Conventional      Post-conventional

i) Preconventional :- The child's sense of morality is externally controlled. A child with such morality has not yet adopted or internalized what is right and wrong, but instead focuses largely on external consequences that certain actions may bring.

Stage 1 - Obedience - and - Punishment Orientation

It focuses on child's desire to obey rules and avoid being punished.

Stage 2 - Instrumental Orientation

It expresses the "what's in it for me?" position, in which right behaviour is determined by the belief of one's best interest.

ii) Conventional :- The child's sense of morality is tied to personal and societal relationships; Also, a rule's appropriateness is seldom questioned.



Stage 3 - Good boy, Nice Girl Orientation  
Here, children want the approval of others and act in ways to avoid disapproval.

Stage 4 - Law and Order Orientation  
In this, child blindly accepts rules and conventions because of their importance in maintaining a functioning society.

iii) Post-conventional :- The person's sense of morality is defined in terms of more abstract principles and values. Now they begin to question some laws that are unjust and should be changed.

Stage 5 - Social-Contract Orientation  
Here, world is viewed as holding different opinions, rights, and values. Such perspectives should be mutually respected as unique to each person / community.

Stage 6 - Universal-Ethical Principle Orientation  
Here, Moral reasoning is based on abstract reasoning using universal ethical principles.



Ans 2:-

Ethics are a structure of standards and practices that influence how people lead their lives. It is not strictly implemented to follow them, but it is for the benefit of everyone that we do.

A) Computer Ethics - These are set of moral standards that govern the use of computers. Privacy concerns, intellectual property rights and effects on the society are some of the common issues. These include hacking, malware, data protection and anonymity.

A form of intellectual property that gives proprietary publication and usage of rights is copyright. Some properties also include plagiarism, cracking and software license.

There are also ethical concerns on health and safety of employees getting sick by continuous use of computers.

B) Environmental Ethics - These are disciplines in philosophy that studies the moral & relationship of human beings to, and also value and moral status of, the environment and its non-human contents. This branch studies the relation of human beings and the environment and how ethics play role in it.



Global warming, global climate change, deforestation, pollution, resource degradation, threat of extinction are few of the issues from which our planet is suffering. These ethics are a key feature of environmental studies that establishes the relationship between humans and the Earth. With environmental ethics, you can ensure that you are doing your part to keep the environment safe and protected.

c) Weapon Ethics - The idea of weapons system raises a host of interesting philosophical, psychological and legal issues. It sharply raises the question of whether moral decision-making by human beings involves an intuitive, non-algorithmic capacity that is not likely to be captured by even the most sophisticated of computers. Most AI technologies are dual-use. They are incorporated into both peaceful civilian applications and military weapon system. Most of the existing codes of conduct and ethical principles are to address the power systems especially designed to cause harm. However, most of ethical principles apply to humans as long as the two characteristics meet - understanding of algorithm and retaining nature of humans.