



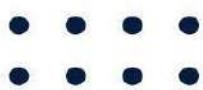
جامعة الجودة

TM260

Lecture 1

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Benefits	Costs	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> secure against external dangers exchange of goods and services Higher standard of living fulfilling personal relationships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> some actions are prohibited some actions are obligatory Nonconformance can lead to punishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> أمان ضد المخاطر الخارجية تبادل السلع والخدمات مستوى معيشة أعلى تحقيق علاقات شخصية بعض الأفعال محظورة أفعال أخرى واجبة عدم الامتثال يؤدي إلى عقوبة

Communities exist because benefits outweigh costs

Most everyone shares "core values", desiring: يشارك معظم الناس "القيم الأساسية"

- Life - السعادة - Ability to accomplish goals القدرة على تحقيق الأهداف

Two ways to view world

- Selfish point of view: consider only your own self and your core values
- Ethical point of view: respect other people and their core values

منظور أناني: تنظر فقط إلى نفسك وقيمك الخاصة ومنظور أخلاقي: تحترم الآخرين وقيمهم الأساسية

Society

- Association of people organized under a system of rules
- Rules: advance the good of members over time

هو تجمع من الناس منظم وفق نظام من القواعد وتهدف إلى تعزيز الخير للأعضاء مع مرور الوقت

Morality

- A society's rules of conduct specify what people ought/ought not to do in various situations قواعد السلوك الخاصة بالمجتمع وتحدد ما يجب وما لا يجب على الناس فعله في مواقف مختلفة

Ethics

- Rational examination of morality and Evaluation of people's behavior

هو الفحص العقلاني للأخلاق وتقدير سلوك الناس

Why Study Ethics? The advantages

- Expanded Perspective: Ethics helps broaden your perspective.
- Deeper Understanding: of different viewpoints.
- Holistic Thinking: It enhances critical thinking and reasoning skills.
- Awareness of Unknowns: It increases awareness of ethical issues.
- Moral Reflection: moral reflection and responsibility in decision-making.
- Ethical Practice in Work: responsibly in their work and society.

Ethical Relativism and Subjective Relativism النسبية الأخلاقية والنسبية الذاتية

Ethical relativism	Subjective relativism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No universal standards of right and wrong لا توجد معايير عالمية تحدد الصواب والخطأ One person can say "X is right," another can say "X is wrong," and both can be correct 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Each person decides right and wrong for himself كل شخص يقرر بنفسه الصواب والخطأ "What's right for you may not be right for me"

Case for Subjective Relativism	Case Against Subjective Relativism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> intelligent people disagree on moral issues يختلفون في القضايا الأخلاقية Ethical debates are disagreeable and pointless النقاشات تكون مزعجة وعديمة الجدوى 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makes no moral distinction between the actions of different people لا تفرق أخلاقياً بين تصرفات الأشخاص المختلفين Subjective relativism and tolerance are two different things Decisions may not be based on reason قد لا تستند إلى العقل أو المنطق

Conclusion: Not a workable ethical theory

الأئمانية الأخلاقية Ethical Egoism

- Each person should **focus exclusively** on his or her **self-interest**
 - Morally right action: that **action** that **provides self** with **maximum long-term benefit**
- كل شخص يركز فقط على مصلحته الشخصية، الفعل الصحيح أخلاقياً هو الفعل الذي يحقق لصاحبه أقصى منفعة

Case for Ethical Egoism	Case Against Ethical Egoism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> we are already do what's best for ourselves فعل ما هو أفضل لأنفسنا It is better to let other people take care of themselves من الأفضل أن ندع الآخرين يهتمون بأنفسهم The community can benefit when individuals put their well-being first يمكن للمجتمع أن يستفيد 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-interest can lead to blatantly immoral behavior قد تؤدي إلى سلوك غير أخلاقي بشكل واضح Other moral principles are superior to principle of self-interest - توجد مبادئ أخلاقية أخرى تفوق مبدأ المصلحة الذاتية People who take the good of others into account lead happier lives

Conclusion: Not a workable ethical theory

Kantianism

- Critical Importance of **Good Will** (the **desire to do the right thing**)
- Kant:** Only thing in the **world** that is **good without qualification** is a good will

Categorical Imperative Formulations

- 1st Formulation:** Act only from **moral rules** that you **can at the same time** will to be universal moral laws.
 - الصيغة الأولى: اعمل فقط وفق القواعد الأخلاقية التي يمكنك أن ترغب في أن تكون في الوقت نفسه قوانين أخلاقية عالمية .
- 2nd Formulation:** Act so that you **treat both yourself and other people as ends** in themselves and never only as a **means** to an end.
 - الصيغة الثانية: اعمل بحيث تعامل نفسك والآخرين كغايات بحد ذاتهم وليس كوسائل لتحقيق غاية .

Illustration of 1st Formulation

- Can a person in dire straits make a promise with the intention of breaking it later?
- Proposed rule: "I may make promises with the **intention of later breaking them.**"
- The **person in trouble wants his promise** to be believed so he can **get what he needs**.
- Universalize rule:** Everyone may make & break promises.
- Everyone breaking promises** would **make promises unbelievable**, contradicting desire to have promise believed.
- The **rule is flawed**. The answer to the question is "No."

Illustration of 2nd Formulation

- easier formulation to work with than the first** formulation of the Categorical Imperative.
- Kant: Wrong to Use Another Person Solely as a Means to an End**

Case for Kantianism	Case Against Kantianism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treats all persons as moral equals • جميع الناس متساوين Gives all people moral worth as rational, autonomous beings • يُعطي الجميع لمعيار واحد Holds everyone to the same standard • يُنصح الجميع لمعايير واحد Produces universal moral guidelines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sometimes no rule adequately characterizes an action Sometimes there is no way to resolve a conflict between rules In a conflict between a perfect duty and an imperfect duty, perfect duty prevails In a conflict between two perfect duties, no solution allows no exceptions to perfect duties

Conclusion: Despite weaknesses, a **workable ethical theory**

Act Utilitarianism - Principle of Utility مبدأ المنفعة

- An **action** is **good** if its **benefits exceed its harms**
- An **action** is **bad** if its **harms exceed its benefits**
- Utility: tendency** of an object to **produce happiness** or prevent unhappiness for an individual or a community
 - Happiness** = advantage = benefit = good = pleasure
 - Unhappiness** = disadvantage = cost = evil = pain
- An action is **right** (or wrong) to the extent that it increases (or decreases) the total happiness of the affected parties.
- Morality** of an **action has nothing** to do with intent; focuses on the **consequences**.
- A **consequentialist** theory.
- Act utilitarianism: Add up the **change in happiness** of all affected beings.
 - If the **sum > 0**, the action is good.
 - If the **sum < 0**, the action is bad.
- Right action to take: one that maximizes the sum.

Case Against Act Utilitarianism

- Unclear **whom** to include in calculations and how far out into the future to consider.
- Too **much** work.
- Ignores** our innate sense of duty. تتجاهل إحساسنا الفطري بالواجب . لا يمكننا التنبؤ بالنتائج على وجه اليقين عرضة لمشكلة "الحظ الأخلاقي"
- We **cannot** predict consequences with certainty.
- Susceptible** to the problem of moral luck.

Conclusion: Overall, a workable ethical theory.

Rule Utilitarianism

- Applying Principle of Utility to Rules**
- We **ought** to adopt moral **rules which**, if followed by everyone, will lead to the greatest increase in total happiness.
 - يجب علينا تبني القواعد الأخلاقية التي، إذا التزم بها الجميع، ستؤدي إلى أعظم زيادة في السعادة الكلية .
- Act **utilitarianism** applies the **Principle of Utility** to individual actions.
- Rule **utilitarianism** applies the Principle of Utility to moral rules.
- الممنوعة الفعلية تطبق مبدأ المنفعة على الأفعال الفردية، تطبق الممنوعة القائمة على القواعد مبدأ المنفعة على نفسها .

Case for Rule Utilitarianism	Case Against Utilitarianism in General
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not every moral decision requires performing utilitarian calculus. Moral rules survive exceptional situations. Avoids the problem of moral luck. Reduces the problem of bias. Appeals to a wide cross-section of society. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ليس كل قرار أخلاقي يتطلب إجراء حسابات منفعة معقدة . القواعد الأخلاقية تظل صامدة في المواقف الاستثنائية . تقلل من مشكلة التحيز . تحظى بقبول واسع من مختلف فئات المجتمع . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All consequences must be measured on a single scale. قياس جميع النتائج على مقياس واحد موحد All units must be the same in order to do the sum. In certain circumstances utilitarians must quantify the value of a human life. Utilitarianism ignores the problem of an unjust distribution of good consequences. تتجاهل المنفعة مشكلة التوزيع غير العادل للعواقب الإيجابية Utilitarianism does not mean "the greatest good of the greatest number." لا تعني المنفعة أعظم خير لأكبر عدد من الناس That requires a principle of justice.

Conclusion: both act utilitarianism and rule utilitarianism are workable ethical theories.

طريق الطالب محمد الجودة - ٩٥٣٧٦٢٠١٢٦٦٢

Critique of Enlightenment Theories: Kantianism, utilitarianism, and social contract theory ignore important moral considerations:

- moral education, moral wisdom, family and social relationships and role of emotions
- Virtue ethics: reaching highest potential

- التربية الأخلاقية - الحكمة الأخلاقية - العلاقات الأسرية والاجتماعية - دور العواطف
- أخلاقيات الفضيلة: السعي لبلوغ أعلى إمكانات الإنسان .

Two types of virtue:

- **Intellectual virtues:** virtues associated with reasoning and truth. العقلية المرتبطة بالتفكير والحقيقة
- **Moral virtues:** virtues of character (e.g., honesty). الأخلاقية : فضائل السلوك (مثل الصدق)

Summary of Virtue Ethics

- **Moral virtues are** developed by habitually performing right actions
- **Deep-seated character traits**, Disposition to act in a certain way and feel in a certain way.
- سمات شخصية متأصلة، ونزعه للتصرف والشعور بطريقة معينة باستمرار .
- A **right action** is an action that a **virtuous person**, acting **in character**, would do in the same **circumstances**. سيقوم به الشخص الفاضل، متسلقاً مع طبيعته، في نفس الظروف
- A **virtuous person** is one who possesses and **lives out the virtues**.
- The **virtues** are those character **traits** human beings need in order to **flourish** and be **truly happy**. الفضائل هي السمات التي يحتاجها الإنسان ليزدهر ويحقق السعادة الحقيقية .

Vices

- Vices are the opposites of **virtues**.
- A **vice** is a **character trait** that prevents a human being from flourishing or being truly happy. سمة تمنع الإنسان من الازدهار أو تحقيق السعادة الحقيقة
- Often, a **virtue** lies between two vices:
 - **Courage** between **cowardice** and **recklessness**. الشجاعة بين الجبن والتهور
 - **Generosity** between **stinginess** and **extravagance**. الكرم بين البخل والإسراف

Case for Virtue Ethics	Case Against Virtue Ethics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It often makes more sense to focus on virtues than obligations, rights, or consequences. التركيز على الفضائل بدلاً من الواجبات أو الحقوق • Personal relationships can be morally relevant to decision-making. • The theory recognizes that our moral decision-making skills develop over time. مهارات اتخاذ القرار الأخلاقي تتتطور مع مرور الوقت • With this theory, there are no irresolvable moral dilemmas. لا توجد مأزق أخلاقية لا يمكن حلها • Emotions play an important role in living a moral life. تلعب العواطف دوراً مهماً 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasonable people may disagree on which character traits are needed for human flourishing. • Cannot use virtue ethics to guide government policy. • Virtue ethics undermines attempts to hold people responsible for their bad actions. • يختلف الأشخاص العقلانيون حول الصفات المطلوبة . • لا يمكن استخدام أخلاقيات الفضيلة لتوجيه السياسات الحكومية . • يمكن أن تقوض محاولات محاسبة الأفراد على أفعالهم السيئة .

Conclusion: Despite weaknesses, virtue ethics is a workable theory.

Case Study of "Introduction to Ethical Thinking" – Self Study

Alexis, a gifted high school student, wants to become a doctor. Because she comes from a poor family, she will need a scholarship in order to attend college. Some of her classes require students to do extra research projects in order to get an A. Her high school has a few older PCs, but there are always long lines of students waiting to use them during the school day. After school, she usually works at a part-time job to help support her family.

One evening, Alexis visits the library of a private college a few miles from her family's apartment, and she finds plenty of unused PCs connected to the Internet. She surreptitiously looks over the shoulder of another student to learn a valid login/password combination. Alexis returns to the library several times a week, and by using its PCs and printers she efficiently completes the extra research projects, graduates from high school with straight As, and gets a full-ride scholarship to attend a prestigious university.

1. Was Alexis deceitful?

Yes, she was not honest because she used another student's login and password without asking.

2. Did she treat anyone unfairly?

Yes, she used the college computers that were meant for its own students, not outsiders like her.

3. Did she violate anyone's rights?

Yes, she broke the privacy of the student and used the college's resources without permission.

4. Who benefited and how?

Alexis benefited a lot because she finished her projects easily and got a scholarship, which also helped her family.

5. Who was harmed and how much?

The college lost fair use of its computers, and the student's account was at risk. The harm was small but still wrong.

6. Is she a good role model?

No, even if she worked hard, her dishonest actions make her a bad example for other students.

7. Were there better choices?

Yes, she could have asked for extra time, used the public library, or found help from teachers or local programs.

8. Did Alexis do the right thing?

No, her action was unethical because it was dishonest and unfair, even if it helped her succeed.

