

Ethics and Value

(Ms. Varsha)

Unit-1

Meaning of Ethics

- An area of study that deals with idea about what is good and bad behavior.
- A branch of philosophy dealing with what is morally right or wrong.
- A set of moral principles to lead an ideal life.
- Society Orientation towards R/W, B/G, J/UJ
- Mirror of Society
- Not universal (vary society to society).(ex live in relationship US v/s India)

Meaning of Ethics

- Ethics is not a science
- Well Founded standard of R/W.
- Ethics is a study of Morality
- E&V guide human behavior.
- An area of study that deals with idea about what is good or bad behaviour
- A branch of philosophy dealing with what is morally right or wrong.
- A set of moral principle to lead an ideal life.

Purpose of ethics

- Ethics investigates the questions
 - what is the best way for people to live?
 - what actions are right or wrong in particular circumstance
- Ethics seeks to resolve questions of human morality by defining concepts such as:
 - Good and Evil
 - Right and Wrong
 - Virtue and Vice
 - Justice and Injustice

Sources of Ethics

- Religion
- Rules and laws
- Culture & tradition
- Family and Friends
- School and Colleges
- Rational thinking
- Personal Experience
- Social Media

Good and Evil

- Complementary
- Relative
- Subjective
- Circumstances
- situational

Quotes

- “Hate the Sin, but love the Sinner.” –Mahatma Gandhi

Examples

- Sec. 377- LGBT
- LIVE IN RELATION
- Smoking
- Drinking
- Non-veg

Morality

- Individual orientation towards R/W, G/B, J/UJ
- PERSONAL ORIENTAION
- THINKING
- MORALITY differ from individual to individual
- Not a science
- Not a universal

Difference between ethics and morals

- Morality pertains to individual choice of right and wrong
- Ethics pertains society's perspective of right and wrong
- Moral define personal character while ethics define a social system.

Value

- Preferences/Importance of an individual/organisation
- It helps with aim of determining what actions are good and bad
- Ex- respect, dignity

Value inculcated by:

- Teachers
- Religion
- Society
- Environment

Types of Value

- Individual value
- Social value
- Environmental value
- Organizational value
- Constitutional value
- Religions value

Branch of ethics

- **Descriptive Ethics**- Deals with what people actually believe(or made to believe) to be right or wrong and accordingly holds up the human actions *acceptable or not acceptable or punishable* under a custom or law.
- **Normative Ethics**
- Normative Ethics deals with “norms” or set of considerations how one should act. Thus, it’s a *study of “ethical action”* and *sets out the rightness or wrongness* of the actions. It is also called **prescriptive ethics** because it rests on the principles which determine whether an action is right or wrong. The Golden rule of normative ethics is *“doing to other as we want them to do to us”*.

- **Meta Ethics**
- Meta Ethics or “analytical ethics” deals with the origin of the ethical concepts themselves. It does not consider whether an action is good or bad, right or wrong. Rather, it questions – what goodness or rightness or morality itself is? It is basically a highly abstract way of thinking about ethics.
- **Applied Ethics**
- Applied ethics deals with the philosophical examination, from a moral standpoint, of particular issues in private and public life which are matters of moral judgment. This branch of ethics is most important for professionals in different walks of life including doctors, teachers, administrators, rulers and so on.

Types of ethics

- Personal Ethics
- Social Ethics
- Religious Ethics
- Professional Ethics
- Business Ethics

- **Personal Ethics** - Personal ethics is any system that has been chosen in some way as a moral guide in the particular life style.
- **Social Ethics** - Standards that govern how members of a society are to deal with each other on issues such as fairness, justice, poverty and the rights of the individual. The rightness of an action is based on the customs and norms of a particular society or community (e.g., the usual way things are done around here)

- **Religious Ethics:** Most religions have an ethical component, often derived from purported supernatural revelation or guidance. • According to Simon Blackburn, "For many people, ethics is not only tied up with religion, but is completely settled by it. Such people do not need to think too much about ethics, because there is an authoritative code of instructions, a handbook of how to live."
- **Religious Ethics:** Ethics, which is a major branch of philosophy, encompasses right conduct and good life. It is significantly broader than the common conception of analyzing right and wrong. A central aspect of ethics is "the good life", the life worth living or life that is simply satisfying, which is held by many philosophers to be more important than traditional moral conduct

- **Business Ethics**

- Business ethics is the study of good and evil, right and wrong, and just and unjust actions in business.
- Although all managers face difficult ethical conflicts, applying clear guidelines resolves the vast majority of them.
- Ethical traditions that apply to business support truth telling, honesty, protection of life, respect for rights, fairness, and obedience to law.
- Eliminating unethical behavior may be difficult, but knowing the rightness or wrongness of actions is usually easy.

Why People Act Unethically

- The person's ethical standards are different from those of society as a whole
- The person chooses to act selfishly.
- In many instances, both reasons exist.