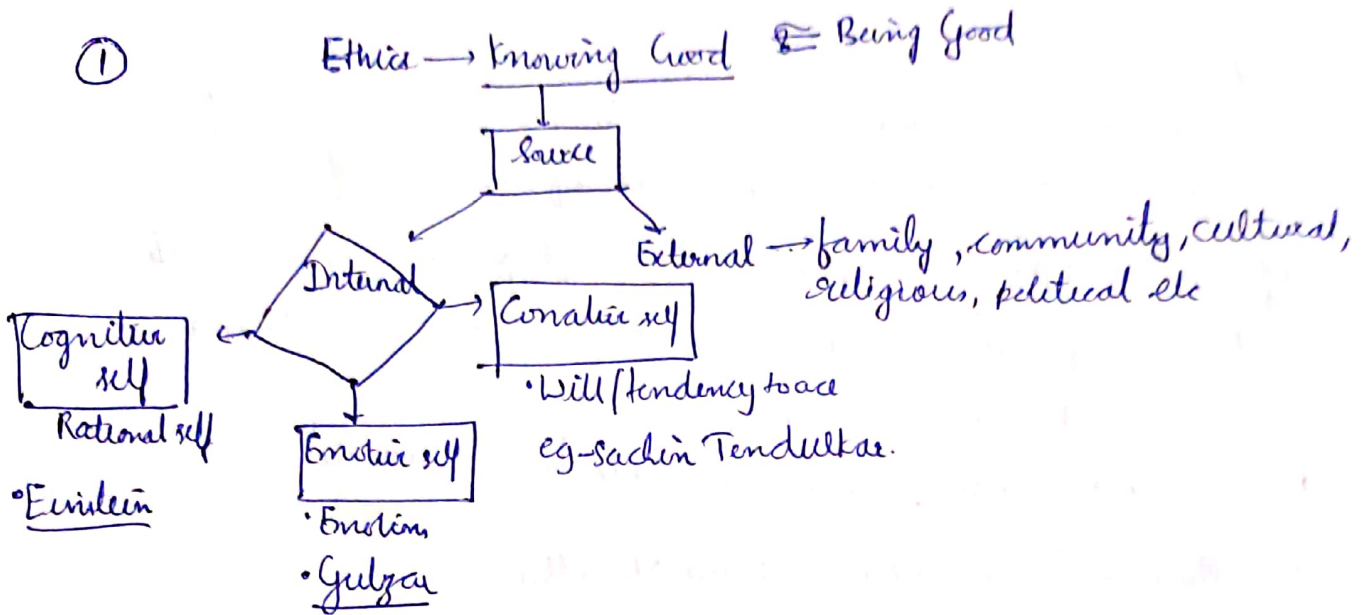


Mani Kant



② Ethics = science of conduct

③ The act of Robinhood → unethical yet moral

④ Aspirant = Agraahi eg, Satyagrahi (Gandhi)

- ↳ Earnestness
- ↳ Perseverance
- ↳ Relentless pursuit

⑤ Socrates

✓ ① The unexamined life is not worth living

Life = asking questions

Inner voice = Voice of divinity only when we forget who we are

Sati only if they are man

Untouchability " touchable

slavery " masters

✓ ② Injustice shall not be answered with injustice

You must hold yourself reasonable.

✓ ③ State is the end, individual is the means

Gandhi (ulta) → State is the means, individual is the end [eg RTI]

✓ ④ Death of dignity is better than life of condemnation

⑥ Swadharma (through Panchsra of Jainism)

⑦ Rajdharm can be used to defend our dutiful attitude

⑧ Corruption

Act of omission or commission at the level of thought, word or deed in pursuit of economic fulfillment of शरीर & काम (bodily & sensual ~~pleasures~~ ^{gratification}) in complete violation of धर्म (established norms, ideals or laws) is an act of corruption.

⑧ "Chalta Hai attitude" → "Badal sakta hai attitude"

⑨ Life & the morals are one & the same → Buddha.

⑩ Jivita of Fish World (Kautilya)

The bigger fish will devour the smaller fish. (eat up)

Case Study & illicit use of power

⑪ "Almost every individual can deal with adversity but if you want to test an individual character give power."

Abraham Lincoln

Case Study & one prompting to indulge in some wrongs

⑫ I don't consider one brave who've conquered external enemies, brave is one who has conquered internal enemies.

Aristotle

labourer in Gehlaur village in Bihar → carved a path through a hillside using only a hammer & chisel.

⑬ Dashrat Manjhi / Mountain man
Arumachalam Musuganatham → Padman.

} Adversity examples

⑭ Integrity w/o knowledge can be weak & useless but knowledge w/o integrity can be dangerous & dreadful.

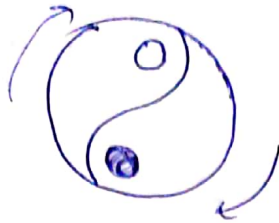
eg. APJ Abdul Kalam [Integrity + knowledge]

Gandhi

Pak → AQ Khan of Pakistan [knowledge]

↳ contributed it to nuclear weapon technology proliferates in other countries

⑬ Chinese Taoism
Taisiti



2 forces, unliking.

⑭ Religion → Latin "Religare" → to bind together
to bind individual to divinity & individuals

- Theistic Religion.
- Atheistic religion

Gandhi's religion → Satyagraha.

⑮ Bertrand Russell → A free man's worship.

- As an individual individual I shouldn't believe anything blindly
- scientific temper.

Karl Marx → Religion is opium for the masses.

⑯ Nishkama Karma (Buddha)

Perform duties with the sense of commitment

- no vested self-interest, anger, greed, arrogance, envy.
- if you want blend it with love, compassion, benevolence.

⑰ Rigveda → Eikam Satya

Truth may be one, it may be explained / interpreted different in different religions.

Jainis → Elephant touch.

Plato text → Republic "Allegory of the cave"

⑱ Bhagwat Gita → Crisis of Conscience Arjun < warrior family

⑲ Yogas Karmmudra Kaushalam

duty with excellence will lead to Lokangraha (welfare of people)

⑳ Sthita Pragya

㉑

24) Ethics of Care Vs Ethics of Justice

Patriarchy

Male chauvinism

Androcentric

25) Simon de Beauvoir → "2nd sex"

"One is not born but is made a woman"

only biological difference but our value system gives her
sense of being a woman.
not = to men
sense of inferiority.

26) Ethics of Gandhi (7 sins)

Politics	w/o	Principles
Wealth	w/o	Work
Pleasure	w/o	Conscience
Knowledge	w/o	Character
Commerce	w/o	Morality
Science	w/o	Humanity
Worship	w/o	Sacrifice

सिद्धान्त रहित राजनीति
परिश्रम रहित धनोपार्जन

विवेक रहित धुख

चरित्र शुभ ज्ञान

सदाचार रहित व्यापार

संवेदन रहित विज्ञान

वैराग्य विहीन उपासना

(PPWWCSK)
Chennai Super Kings

PPK CW SW

Yellow Book

Religion & Morality

① The Divine Command Theory

- Ethical principles are simply the commands of God
- They derive their validity from God's commanding them and they mean 'Commanded by God'

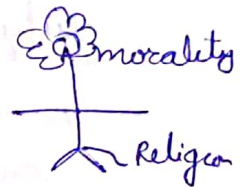
② Kant

- Morality is independent of God
- Even if there is no God, nothing is changed, i.e., if we choose to be moral, we've the same duties whether we are theists or atheists

not opposite

③ Leo Tolstoy → "No morality w/o religion"

just as w/o roots there can be no real flower.



④ Nietzsche → "God is Dead"

he thinks people are free to take charge of their lives as individuals. They must take responsibility and figure out for themselves, why they make the choices they make, on their own. He proclaims "Ethics of Dimer Strength"

⑤ Kierkegaard - God is Beyond Ethics

can be antithetical at times
Abraham story.

① Socrates

The life unexamined is not worth living.
 → Injustice shall not be answered with injustice
 → Death of dignity is better than life of condemnation.

⑤ (a) "Knowledge is Virtue", i.e., moral knowledge & virtues were one and the same thing. If someone did wrong, then it was ∴ he didn't know what was right.

⑥ (b) The real difficulty is not so much to escape death but to escape from doing wrong.

② Kant

• Morality for him consists solely of rational principles.
Deontological Ethics of Kant →

① • Duty to be performed for the sake of duty alone w/o regard for the consequences

② • An action has no moral significance if it's based on an external law (Heteronomy).

⇒ • Principle of Universalizability

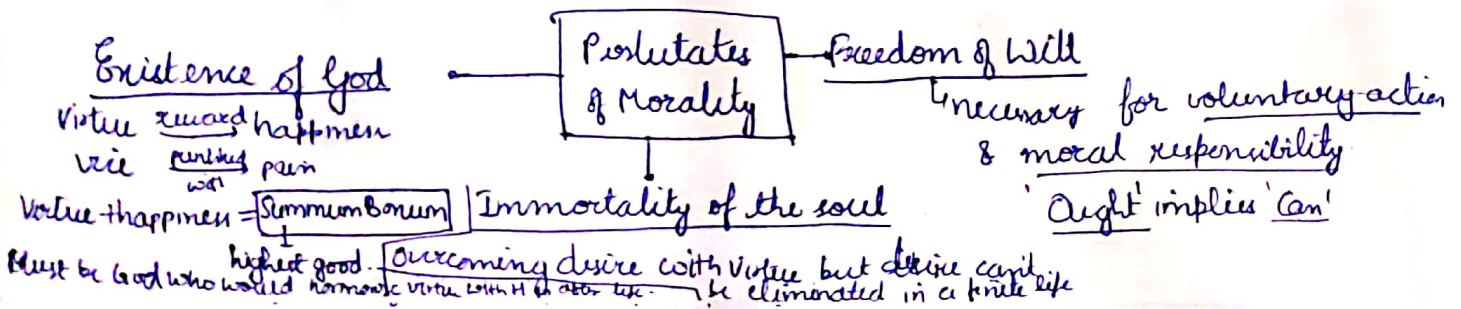
A law must be universal; it must be applicable in all cases w/o any exception, like the laws of nature.

eg → suicide is morally wrong ∴ it can't become a universal law.

⇒ • Kingdom of Ends → an ideal society in which every person would act in a rational way, follow the categorical imperative and thereby live in perfect harmony with others.

⇒ ★ • People should never see other human beings as a mere end to their ends.

• human dignity should be the primary goal



③ Aristotle

"I don't consider one braver who've conquered external enemies, braver than the one who has conquered internal enemies."

- Every thing has a purpose or fun
- A person who regularly performs acts of kindness ~~to~~ acquires the habit of being kind; one who practices temperance becomes temperate. Thus, practicing the virtues is both a means to and a constitutive part of the good life for a human-being. [habit ⇒ virtue]

- Moral value or "excellence of character" is not in us by Nature, but Nature has given ^(human being) the capability to develop virtue encouraged by appropriate edu to persistent performance; it develops as a result of habit.
Thus practice makes one virtuous.

⇒ Virtue ← Golden mean of Aristotle
 ← middle path b/w 2 extremes of excess & deficiency
 ← deliberate choice of mean in actions & feelings
Moral values concerned with feelings

Commodiousness ← Courage → Recklessness

Intemperance ← Temperance → self-indulgence

—||— action —||—

Injustice towards ← Justice → Injustice towards others
 Ourselves

Miserliness ← Thrifty → prodigality / extravagance
 (prudent of money)

self deprecation ← Truthfulness → Boastfulness
 outrageous
 believable

⇒

Justice

Universal Justice

▶ obeying the law, the man who ~~do~~ is not law-abiding is unjust

Particular Justice

Distributive Justice

↳ fairness or equality of shares, such as honour, money, possessions etc

Corrective Justice

↳ aim to redress ~~the~~ an injury by giving back to injured party what he has lost so that he gains, while the transgressor loses what he had illicitly gained

⇒ The Intellectual Virtue ⇒ wisdom which is centred in our rational capacity.

⇒ Incontinence and continence

Incontinent man → one who knows what he does, ^{is BAD} and still does ~~what~~ it as a result of passion.

★ Continent man → Knows that his appetites are bad, and doesn't follow them because of his reason.

Incontinence ≠ Intemperance
(can be encouraged to change) (Incurable)

EXISTENTIALISM

It is a philosophy of man. It focus on the concrete individual & suggests that individual shouldn't be merged with the society.

▶ Soren Kierkegaard → 'To exist' is to face the uncertainties of the world and to commit oneself passionately to a way of life. It is not simply to adopt certain beliefs or 'go along with the crowd' attitude.

Justice

Plato → In Plato's Ideal State, everyone has one place and Justice means that they act and are treated accordingly. Cooperation among all for the sake of successful society is justice.
J = performing one's duties with all abilities towards the social whole.

Aristotle → Equal share to the equal & unequal to the unequal.
It is about distributing power & position proportionately to the worth or contribution of the individual.

Dimensions → legal, political & socio-economic.

Marxist Theory of Justice — 2 concepts

① For the transitional socialist society: It mandates that each individual should receive in accordance with one's labour contribution.

② For the Communist society → principle would be from each acc. one's ability to each acc to one's needs. This means people should produce goods & services w/o the need for differential rewards & they would be unaffected by what others get.

Marx → Private property is unjust, ∵ it is exploitative and alienating. It is worker who creates the wealth in a capitalist society but gets only a fraction of it as wage.

Liberty = Capitalist Justice → Rights ve an edge over the duties ^{rights > duties}
Equality = whereas in Marxian Justice, duties override the rights. ^{duties > Rights}

Hayek's Theory of Justice

- ▶ Procedural Justice
- ▶ J seeks to attain individual good rather than the social good.
- ▶ Social Justice is incompatible with a liberal & free society with the diversity of ends ∵ ^{social} J promote 1 set of values & ends

Rawls Theory of Justice

↳ accommodated both social J & Procedural J.

↳ Work → 'A Theory of Justice' → good society is characterized by a no of virtues & justice in the 1st virtue of a good society

⇒ Justice is necessary but not sufficient condition of a good society.

⇒ problem → ensuring just distrib of '10 goods' — rights & liberties, power & opportunities, income & wealth, self-respect & so on

RTJ → pure procedural †

individual ⇒ Attacks Utilitarianism — 'In calculating ~~the~~ greatest happiness of greatest no' it may violate the rights of any particular individual.

Rawls argues that sufferings of the distressed / minority
can't be compensated by enhancing the joys of
prosperous or minority.

Social Contract

- Justice
- Plato
 - Aristotle
 - Marx
 - Capabilities
 - Rawls
 - Amartya Sen

Amartya Sen's extension to RTOJ

- liberty is central to RTOJ.
- Sen's approach is based on capability.
- Capability = person's freedom to choose b/w alternative
lives that they value.
- Sen argues that equality of freedom to pursue our
ends can't be guaranteed by = distribution of
what Rawls describes as 1^o goods.

Feministic perspective on Justice

In Justice, Gender and the Family, States

★ ★ "Women are systematically disadvantaged in all
areas of life, but equality within the home would make
gender equality possible in all spheres of life.

Susan Moller Okin

Stereotyping

Ethics of Care → women

Ethics of Justice → men

Nell Noddings → ex of Abraham & Ceres

Abraham → was prepared to sacrifice his son for the sake of
principles

Ceres → sacrifice any principle for the sake of her child

Indian Ethical System

Cārvāka

- school of Indian materialism
- out of 4 purusharthas (human values), only KAMA (sensual pleasure) is regarded as the end.
Dharma (Virtue / Justice) & Moksha (Liberation) > altogether rejected.
- Maintain "Death itself is liberation"
- Eat Drink & be merry
- No pure pleasure → always blended with pain
- Aim of life → ↓ pain & ↑ pleasure.
- One should strive to enjoy as long as one lives, one shall not even hesitate from broccoring & shall drink clarified butter (ghee)

Jainism

- both a philosophy & a religion
- heterodox group of traditions which don't accept the authority of vedas.
- greatest teacher → Vardhiman Mahaveer
last in line of 24 teachers = Tirthankaras (Ford-makers)
- Tirthankaras = serve as ferry-men across the river of transmigration. Saviors of souls, the perfected ones who lead the way of redemption.

↳ Bondage → get oneself disentangled from karma ∴ a soul united with karma is a soul in bondage.
Soul + Karma = Bondage

Karma

↳ is not immaterial → constituted of fine & subtle particles of matter.

Soul's connection with samsara is beginningless → rebirth & transmigrates

Jiva's karma ⇒ kind of body it inhabits

Jiva in pure & intrinsic nature

Ananta Chaturstaya

- ↳ Ananta Darsana (Infinite faith)
- ↳ Ananta Jnana (Infinite knowledge)
- ↳ Ananta Sukha (Infinite bliss)
- ↳ Ananta Vireya (Infinite power)

Karma particles towards soul

↳ Ignorance of ultimate truth

↳ Kasaya (Sticky particles) →

Anger	क्रोध
Pride	मति
Delusion	मद
Greed	लोभ

↳ Liberation → dissociation of soul from karma. i.e., from matter

Ignorance by → Right knowledge (Samyak-Jnana)

3 gems → Path to liberation lies through a

Right faith (Samyak-Darshana) → Respect towards truth

Right knowledge (Samyak-Jnana)

Right Conduct (Samyak-Caritra)

↳ Maha Vrat (great vows) / Anu Vrat (less/small vows)

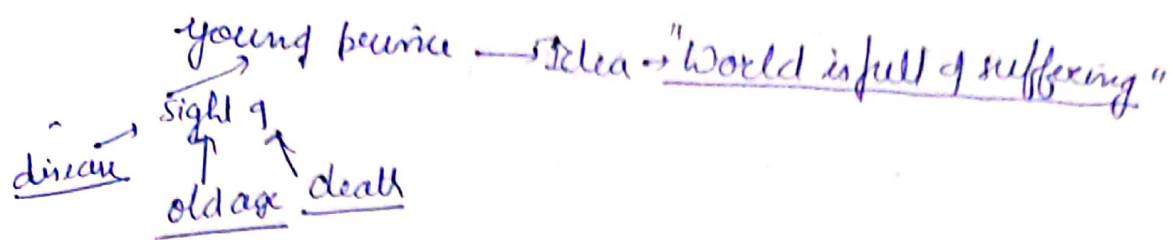
* 5 vows →

- ↳ Ahimsa (Non-violence)
- ↳ Satya (truth)
- ↳ Asteya (Non-stealing)
- ↳ Brahmacharya (Non-indulgence)
- ↳ Aparigraha (Renunciation)

हिंसा स्रो चोरो मयासुते Non-Indulgence

Buddhism

word "Buddha" = enlightened person.



4 noble truths: Arya satya

Dukha → life is full of suffering

Dukha-Samudaya → There is cause of suffering

Dukha-Nirodha → There is cessation of suffering

Dukha-Nirodha Marga → There is path which leads to cessation of suffering

▶ Doctrine of dependent Origination (Pratityasamutpada)

That everything is caused by other things

▶ Be a light unto thyself (Atmadipo Bhava)

Aeipu LCMs

Bhagavadgita

↳ literally = "The Lord's song" that is, the discourse of Lord Krishna to persuade the reluctant Arjuna to perform his dharma.

- It is unique synthesis of

Karma Yoga (the path of Action)

Gyan Yoga (" Knowledge)

Bhakti Yoga (" Devotion)

⇒ IDEAL YOGI (Sthita Prajya) one who is able to regulate passions and remains calm in pleasant as well as adverse conditions

" One is like a flame who doesn't flicker in a windless condition, since one is unmoved by the winds of joy and sorrow "

► Gita enjoins the performance of duties for the welfare of the humanity (LOKA SANGRAHA)

→ Ideal Aspirant to work for humanity → Spirit of perfect detachment

(no desire to reap the fruit)

* Renunciation of only low emotions & passions & don't negate love & compassion for the creatures

* Selfishness → renounced

selfless humanism → ought to be cultivated.

Deontological Vs Teleological Ethics → both ends & means (Canello, Kant) → only ends (Chanakya, Lincoln)

imp to consequence or process to be just or fair

Ms-Gill → "No personal act is w/o public consequences & all public action effect personal lives."

Career's wife must be above suspicion.

knower - doer split

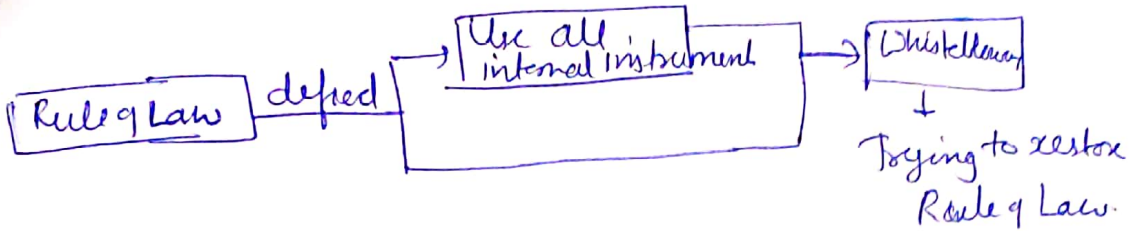
Integrity of action towards values & morals



	Personal Ethics	Professional Ethics
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - involve morals & ethics - instilled during childhood by parents, family, friend - you deep rooted principles eg → I'll speak the truth I'll respect all those older to me I'll never hurt anyone purposely I'll maintain a caring attitude towards everyone 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - strict code of conduct laid down at <u>workplace</u> - adherence to rules & regulations - if Non-compliance ⇒ reported as breach & unprofessional eg → Punctuality Time mgmt No gossip Safeguard company privacy
grooming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - childhood by parents & family - develop through life → meeting certain people, exchanging ideas etc 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - depend on company - develop as we undergo experience ∈ business, edu, law, politics etc
Satisfaction	satisfy personal needs	Corporate needs
Results	follow them for want of you based result in clear conscience, (+) or attitude, & a contented spirit	More predictable, common & obvious in scenarios
Reliability	rely only on the individual designed by the person himself to make his life more orderly & disciplined	rely on org ⁿ formulated by the org ⁿ

Miscellaneous diagram

①



② Whistleblowing

- ↳ Edward Snowden
- ↳ IPL fixing scam → by one of the players

③

