

The Metaphysical Elements of Ethics



MAY 20, 1806 - JUN 8, 1873

John Stuart Mill

NATURE OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY
 One of the important areas of philosophy is moral philosophy which is also known as ethics. The word moral comes from 'mores', which means customs or habits. The end of moral philosophy is to discover and define the supreme end of life. It is concerned with the value of goodness.
 - EYASHINI SWAMIN, 1st SEMESTER

META ETHICS
 The study of meta ethics refers to the nature of ethical terms and concepts. It is an attempt to understand the underlying assumptions behind moral theories.
 - ARCHITA BHATTAA, 4th SEM

GREATEST HAPPINESS PRINCIPLE
 The late 18th century philosopher James Mill revised Bentham's utilitarianism with a psychological and as a moral theory. He detected serious and potentially debilitating defect in utilitarian utility principle as the greatest happiness of the greatest number. He came to see that such a principle could justify inordinate sacrifices by a minority, however that minority might be composed. He considered this a false conclusion, but one that needed to be addressed. He let the numerical difference between the majority and the minority be more obvious. The deficiency in aggregate happiness will be logically, then, the closer we approximate the happiness of all the members of the community, the greater the aggregate of happiness.
 - Diksha pai, 6th semester

আদর্শনৈষ্ঠ নীতিবিদ্যা
 নীতিবিদ্যার সমাপ্তিক উপরিত্তি
 ইল আদর্শনৈষ্ঠ নীতিবিদ্যা। আদর্শনৈষ্ঠ নীতিবিদ্যা ইল কোনো মানদণ্ড বা আদর্শের ভিত্তিত মানদণ্ড তৈতিক ক্রিয়া কৰ্মৰ অণায়ন সমন্বয়ন নীতিবিদ্যাৰ এক প্ৰকৃত বিদ্যা। এইটো নৈতিক কৰ্মৰৰ এল এটা ক্রিয়ন সিন্দু। মানদণ্ড তৈতিক কৰ্ম কেবলকাল হোকা উচিত। এই সমন্বয়ন বিচ্ছিন্নত প্ৰশ্নৰ অনুসন্ধান কৰা তৈতিক কৰ্মৰৰ এটা প্ৰকৃত বিদ্যা হিচাপ। আদর্শনৈষ্ঠ নীতিবিদ্যাৰ মানদণ্ডৰ তৈতিক কৰ্মৰ মূলমন্ত্ৰ কৰা, অৰ্থাৎ মানদণ্ড কৰ্ম এল তু হোকা উচিত হে অক্ৰটি, ত্যাস হে অণায়ন ব্ৰহ্মান্বিত বিদ্যা কৰা।
 আদর্শনৈষ্ঠ নীতিবিদ্যাৰ মূল বিষয়বস্তু আ উপাত্ত্য ইল:- ১) আদর্শ কৰ্মৰ মূল নীতিসমূহ প্ৰণয়ন কৰা, অৰ্থাৎ কেবলকাল তৈতিক আদর্শ বা মানদণ্ডক বিকল্পন কৰা চাৰ তক বিকল্পন কৰা। আৰু ২) বিচাৰ-বিভিন্নতা সন্ধানত হেৰু কৰা প্ৰতিষ্ঠা কৰা অৰ্থাৎ সন্ধান কৰা।
 - JAYANTIKA BHATTACHARJEE, 2nd SEM
 TRANSLATED BY - DIKSHA DEKA, 4th SEM

EDITORIAL NOTE
 PHILOSOPHY, AS LOVE OF WISDOM - IS AN ACTIVITY OF ATTEMPTING TO UNDERSTAND THE WORLD, IN ALL ITS ASPECTS. AS A PHILOSOPHICAL ASPECT, MORAL PHILOSOPHY DEALS WITH THE MORAL IDEAL OF HUMAN LIFE. IT IS SUPREME IDEAL OF THE EVALUATION OF HUMAN CONDUCT WITH REFERENCE TO IDEAL. IT EVALUATES THE CHARACTER OF PERSONS AND CONSIDERS ITS VIRTUOUSNESS AND VICIOUSNESS, TO QUOTE SOCRATES, IN THE UNEXAMINED LIFE IS NOT WORTH LIVING.
 THE MAIN PURPOSE OF THIS ISSUE OF WISDOM IS TO DESCRIBE HOW THE MORAL PHILOSOPHY EXPANDS, DEVELOPS AND GROWS SINCE SOCRATIC PERIOD TO A CONTEMPORARY PERIOD. AS A DEVELOPMENT WE FIND NORMATIVE ETHICS, DEONTOLOGICAL ETHICS, TELEOLOGICAL ETHICS, META ETHICS, VIRTUE ETHICS AND APPLIED ETHICS.
 - DIPANJALEE BHATTACHARJEE, 4th SEMESTER

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CONSEQUENTIALISM
 Consequentialism says that the basic or ultimate criterion on which we judge what is morally right, wrong, obligatory etc. is the non-moral value that is brought into being. The final appeal, directly or indirectly, must be to the comparative amount of good produced or rather to the comparative balance of good over evil produced.
 - Dikshika Khandal, 6th semester

উদ্দেশ্যমূলক নৈতিক মতবাদ
 উদ্দেশ্যমূলক নৈতিক মতবাদ কৰ্ম-মূলক নৈতিক মতবাদৰ বিপৰীত মতবাদ। উদ্দেশ্যমূলক নৈতিক মতবাদ অনুসৰি কোনো কৰ্ম বা কৰ্মনৈতি এল বা উচিত ব্ৰহ্মান্বিত ব্ৰহ্মান্বিত কৰ্মৰ উদ্দেশ্য বা ফলাফল এল মূল। উদ্দেশ্যমূলক নৈতিক মতবাদ অনুসৰি কৰ্ম এটাৰ নৈতিক গুণ উদ্ভূত অণুভূতিক মূল্যৰ ওপৰত বিৰত কৰা। এই মতবাদ কৰা ইল কৰ্ম এটা উদ্ভূত বা সন্ধানৰ জীবনত ক্রিয়নৈষ্ঠি কৰাণা সন্ধানৰ সন্ধানৰ পাবিহু।
 - AFSANA BEGUM, 4th SEM
 TRANSLATED BY - DIKSHA DEKA, 4th SEM

UTILITARIANISM PRINCIPLE OF JS MILL AND BENTHAM
 John Stuart Mill and Jeremy Bentham advocate the view, "the greatest happiness of the greatest number" as the ultimate moral standard. Bentham recognizes only quantitative distinction of pleasure, whereas, JS Mill admits both quantitative as well as qualitative distinction. Mill gives a hedonistic criterion of right and wrong. Mill is a advocate of ethical hedonism. Bentham advocates psychological hedonism.
 - Preety Kalita, 6th semester

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN DEONTOLOGY & CONSEQUENTIALISM
 The main difference between deontology and consequentialism is that deontology focuses on the right or wrongness of actions themselves whereas consequentialism focuses on the consequences of the action. Deontology is duty, rule, or obligation based whereas consequentialism is consequence based.
 - Dipanjalee Bhattacharjee



