

Moral Philosophy: Its Development

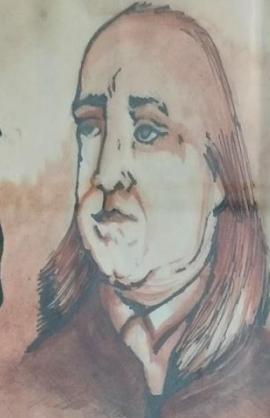
GREATEST HAPPINESS PRINCIPLE

In the late 18th century James Bentham revised hedonism both as a psychological and as a moral theory. He attacked a serious and potentially debilitating defect in rendering the utility principle as the greatest happiness of the greatest number. He came to see that such a principle could justify inordinate sacrifice by a minority, however that minority might be composed. He considered this a false conclusion, but one that needed to be addressed.

The less the numerical difference between the majority and the minority, the more obvious the deficiency in aggregate happiness will be logically than the closer we approximate the happiness of all the members of the community. The greater the aggregate of happiness

- Diksha Deka
6th Semester

15 FEB, 1748 - 6 JUNE, 1832



Jeremy Bentham

AUG 29, 1632 - OCT 28, 1704



John Locke

अमृत्युण

आदर्शतात्र लोकविज्ञानव एव अनुज्ञान
प्रयोग इल सद्गुणतात्र। अद्याव
एव सत्यान् अस्त्वात् आति किञ्चात् विद्या
दिक्षार्थी द्वाग्रं छित्रं। अस्त्रवाप्यवाटा, लास्म
ा, समानदृष्टिं प्रत्यादि इल सद्गुण।
स्त्राव त्रैतिक अस्त्राव अस्त्रावि त्रै
द्विष्णुमध्ये आमाव कर्मव लास्मानि
स्वामित्वं द्वाग्रं छित्रं। एवं सत्याव बुद्धि
कर्तवि त्रैतिक व्यवाव वा आचरण अवत
कर्म दिष्ट। गण्डिक आमाव मुद्रेस्तु काम
वेलाल विष्णु आमाव सद्गुणक एवामित
काम, याहत द्वाग्रं कर्मव लास्मावात् द्वया
इति देखा भाव वा द्वया फलव स्वार्थी काम,
जग्मि आमि सद्गुण अस्त्रावि कर्मव कर्मव
लास्मा। सद्गुण अस्त्रावि समानदृष्टिं बस्त्र
छित्रं कर्मव।

- KRITIKA SARKIA
4th SEM

TRANSLATED BY - DIKSHA DEKA

UTILITARIANISM PRINCIPLE BY J.S. 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, J.S. 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.

- Preeti Kalita
2nd 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.

- Dipanjali Bhattacharjee



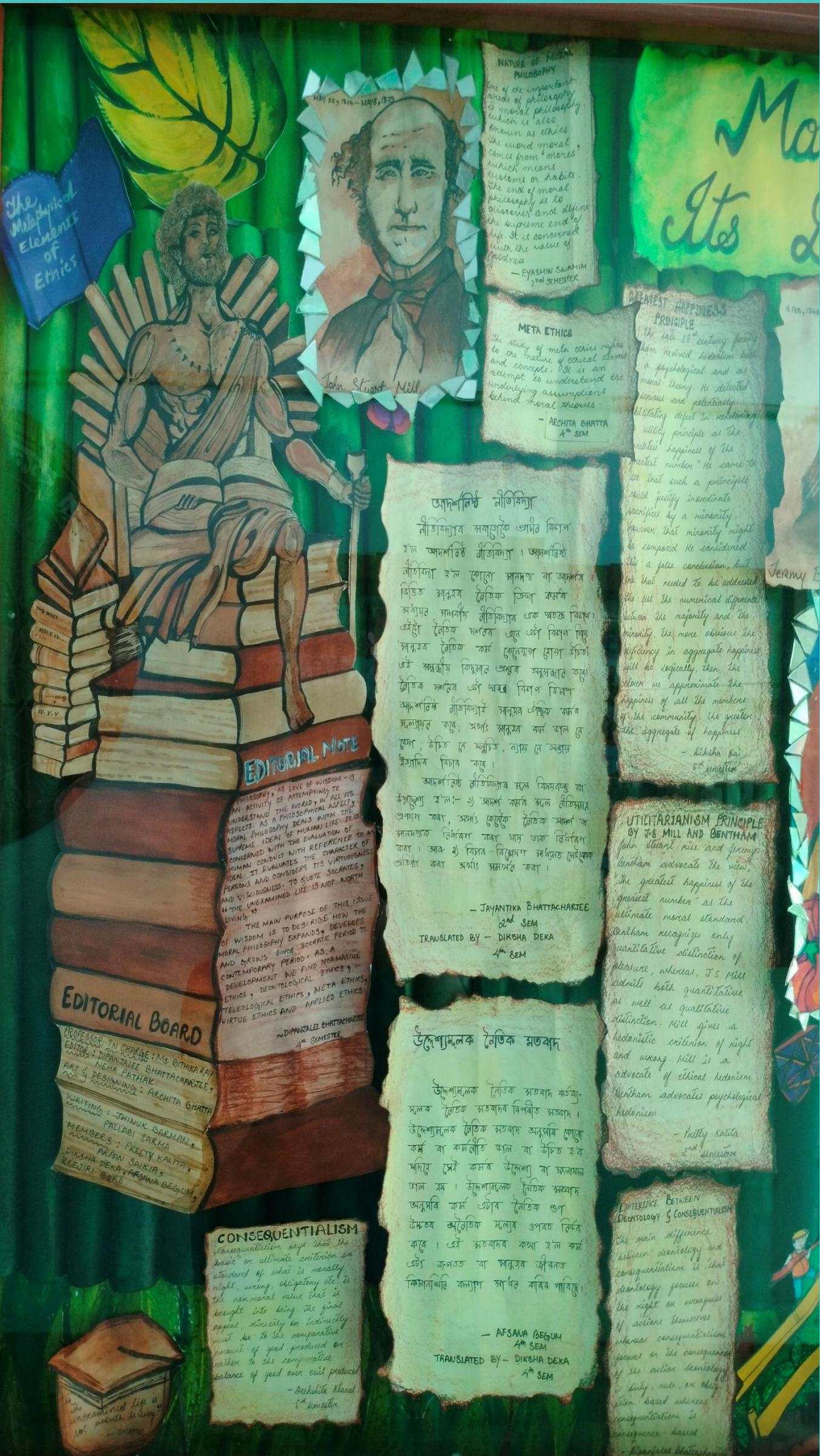
APPLIED ETHICS

The study of applied ethics includes all systematic efforts to understand and to resolve moral problems that arise in some domain of practical life. The term 'applied' means to 'put into practice'. It is the branch of ethics which consists of the analysis of specific controversial moral issues like animal rights, cyber crime etc.

- TAMANNA KHATUN
4th Semester

Cyber crime refers to activities that are carried out using the internet systems or other digital communication technology. It can be used to commit cybercrimes including phishing, malware and ransomware. Cybercrimes can have various consequences such as financial loss, breaches and damage to reputation. Cybercrimes can be punished internationally and co-ordinating governments are working together to combat them.

- MARYOSH



RELEVANCE OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY

Morality indirectly exerts a paramount influence on all departments of our practical life. The right solution of the vital problems of religion, politics, economics, education etc., depends upon the correct notions of right and wrong.

- DEEKSHITA KHANNA
6TH SEMESTER



Emmanuel Kant

সত্য
তথ্য কৌণ্ডিনীয়ত্ব এবং সত্যতা
দেখ ইন সদ্ব্যুক্তি। সত্যতা
ন অনুমান আমি কিছুমাত্র প্রাপ্ত
কর পাই। প্রোগ্রাম্যকৃত, সত্য
কর্তৃত প্রক্রিয়া ইন সত্য।
কোক সত্য অনুমান এবং
আমার কর্ম সত্যজিৎ
সত্য কৃতি। এবং সত্যক কৃতি
রতিক বুকুলু বা অচৰণ কৃতি।
গুরুত্ব আমি সুপ্রসার করি।
শৈত্য আমার সদ্ব্যুক্ত অধ্যয়া
কোণ কর্মক সাধনাত দেখ
যা কো কো জন্ম সৃষ্টি দেখ
সত্য অনুমান করি করি
গ অনুমান কর্মান্বিদ করি।

- KRITIKA SAIKIA
4TH SEM
LATED BY - DIKSHA DEKA

CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE

An imperative is defined as something that is an obligation or a command. When something is categorical, it is fixed and universal. A categorical imperative is a universal obligation of morals according to Kant. Categorical imperatives are moral as they are based on objective decisions i.e. rational autonomous agency will respect others. Kant's categorical imperative is under the school of deontological ethics, a moral philosophical theory concerned with ethical duty and goodwill. In deontology we come across the concept of duty for duty's sake of Kant with categorical imperatives. The ethics or morality of an action is likewise based on moral intent, not the outcome.

- Anushika Saha
6TH semester

DUTY FOR DUTY'S SAKE

It is prominent that according to Kant moral value consists of disinterestedness in one's duty. whatever that duty may be. It is the doctrine of duty for duty's sake. The idea and purpose that duty is to be done is not for any ulterior gain. However, simple because it is a duty that may seem quite ordinary or unexceptional. According to Kant the moral worth of a human action, depends on the feature from which it is done. Kant contrasts the motive of duty with the motive of inclination and the motive of self-interest.

- Kritika Saikia
4TH semester

KANT'S MAXIMS

Kant gives us certain maxims of morality. To make the moral law more certain and definite there are the maxims of categorical imperative. To be consistent with the categorical imperative, the actions maxim must:-

- ▷ be shown to be universal and necessary (perfect duty)
- ▷ be shown to be universal and necessarily willed (imperfect duty), or

▷ be shown not to be contradicted by a perfect or imperfect duty (morally permissible).

- Neha Pathak
4TH semester

HEDONISM AND KANT

Hedonists and Kantians indeed stand in opposition to one another, but they both share a common interest - what is good for human beings. The Hedonists believe that happiness comes from pursuing what pleases them. While Kantians believe joy can be found through living a moral life. Kant's hedonist view of human motivation is integral to his metaphysics of morals. It can therefore be said, that his hedonist perspective is indeed presupposed by his hedonistic view of all human choices outside morality.

- Dipanjalee Bhattacharjee
4TH semester

GITA AND KANT

In Bhagavad Gita, the supreme duty is action without desire. Action without desire does not mean unmotivated action but acting with a sagacious intuition of submission to God. Thus, according to the Gita activities which are conjoined to a desire for results are improper. In the same way Kant, too, does not look upon the results as the object of moral judgement but there is also a major difference between the opinion of Kant and the Gita. Kant's ethics is not very much related to religion while the ethics of Gita is religious and intellectual thus, in the ethics of Gita and Kant, despite of some similarity there is a fundamental distinction.

- Dipanjalee Bhattacharjee
4TH semester

CYBER CRIME

Cyber crime refers to criminal activities that are committed using the internet, computer systems or other forms of digital communication technology. Cyber criminals use a variety of tactics to commit cyber crime, including phishing, malware and ransomware. Cybercrime can have various consequences for individuals and organizations including financial losses, data breaches and damage to reputation. Cybercrime can be prevented through international cooperation and coordination with governments and law enforcement agencies working together.

- Mayosree Bhattacharjee
6TH SEMESTER

ETHICS
RIGHT
PRINCIPLES
INTEGRITY
WRONG

