

Lecture 21

Basic Concepts of Patriotism

Patriotism

- The quality of being patriotic; devotion to and vigorous support for one's country.
- Patriotism is the feeling of love, devotion, and sense of attachment to one's country. This attachment can be a combination of many different feelings, language relating to one's own homeland, including ethnic, cultural, political or historical aspects
- Patriotism is the **feeling of attachment and commitment to a country, nation, or political community.**

Basic Concepts of Patriotism

- Special affection for one's own country.
- A sense of personal identification with the country.
- Special concern for the well-being of the country.
- Willingness to sacrifice to promote the country's good.
- **REASONS FOR PATRIOTISM**
 1. To promote unity.
 2. To promote development.
 3. To ensure full and proper use of resources.
 4. To help the nation benefit from our knowledge and skills.

Types of Patriotism

- 1 **Extreme patriotism** : **The feeling of loving your country more than any others.**
- 2 **Robust patriotism** : Such patriotism is compatible with a decent degree of humanitarianism.
- 3 **Moderate patriotism** : The term “moderate patriotism” was introduced to show that there are alternatives to nationalist and xenophobic types of patriotism.
- 4 **Deflated patriotism** : **A debt of gratitude is the most commonly cited basis for one to be patriotic.** Socrates also belongs to this fabric of thought and holds that our country has done much for us by giving us life, liberty, language and identity, etc. so it's only just that such debt must be repaid.
- 5 **Ethical patriotism** : Patriotism that can be morally acceptable if constrained by general moral principles and 'ethical' patriotism that, as a **'heightened sense of collective responsibility**

Elements of Patriotism

- There are seven elements of patriotism adopted as the basis for the study which are --
 1. **Personal Patriotism,**
 2. **Official Patriotism,**
 3. **Icon Patriotism,**
 4. **Symbolic Patriotism,**
 5. **Capital Patriotism,**
 6. **Environment Patriotism and**
 7. **Symbolic Nationalists Patriotism.**

Components of Patriotism

- Nathanson (1997) claims that patriotism consist of 4 main components which are,..
 - 1. a special affection towards one's country;**
 - 2. defining himself or herself through his or her country;**
 - 3. being interested in country's welfare; and**
 - 4. sacrificing for the sake of country's welfare.**

Characteristics of Patriotism

1. Obeys the law / Respects authority.
2. Contribute to Society and Community/
Performs Civic Duty.
3. Loves his/her country.
4. Courtesy and respect for the rights of others.
5. Trust worthy and Honest.
6. Tolerance.
7. Accountability.
8. Moral Courage.

Importance of Patriotism

- Although arguments for patriotism as a moral duty are inadequate, patriotism brings a plethora of important practical benefits.
 1. **It promotes public sacrifice that is crucial to the functioning of a state,**
 2. **decreases the likelihood of conflict,**
 3. **reduces corruption, and**
 4. **Patriotism is extremely inclusive as an identity.**

• Thank You

Lecture 22

- **An Introduction to Ethics - Ethical Issues, Ethics in Society;**

An Introduction to Ethics

- **Ethics examines the rational justification for our moral judgments; it studies what is morally right or wrong, just or unjust.**
- In a broader sense, ethics reflects on human beings and their interaction with nature and with other humans, on freedom, on responsibility and on justice.
- Ethics is a system of moral principles. They affect how people make decisions and lead their lives.

Definition of Ethics

- Ethics is concerned with what is good for individuals and society and is also described as moral philosophy.
- The term is derived from the Greek word *ethos* which can mean custom, habit, character or disposition.
- Ethics covers the following dilemmas:
 1. how to live a good life
 2. our rights and responsibilities
 3. the language of right and wrong
 4. moral decisions - what is good and bad?
- Our concepts of ethics have been derived from religions, philosophies and cultures. They infuse debates on topics like abortion, human rights and professional conduct.

Types of Ethics

1. **Supernaturalism** makes ethics inseparable from religion. It teaches that the only source of moral rules is God.
2. **Subjectivism** teaches that moral judgments are nothing more than statements of a person's feelings or attitudes, and that ethical statements do not contain factual truths about goodness or badness.
3. **Consequentialism** is the ethical theory that most non-religious people think they use every day. It bases morality on the consequences of human actions and not on the actions themselves.
4. **Intuitionism** thinks that good and bad are real objective properties that can't be broken down into component parts.
5. **Emotivism** is the view that moral claims are no more than expressions of approval or disapproval.
6. **Duty-based ethics** ethics are concerned with what people do, not with the consequences of their actions.
 - a. Do the right thing.
 - b. Do it because it's the right thing to do.
 - c. Don't do wrong things.
 - d. Avoid them because they are wrong.
7. **Virtue ethics** is particularly concerned with the way individuals live their lives, and less concerned in assessing particular actions.
8. **Situation ethics** rejects prescriptive rules and argues that individual ethical decisions should be made according to the unique situation.

Ethical Issues

- The most commonly experienced ethical issues include
 - 1. discrimination,**
 - 2. harassment,**
 - 3. unethical accounting,**
 - 4. technological abuse,**
 - 5. data privacy,**
 - 6. health and safety, and**
 - 7. favoritism and nepotism.**
- Most of these concerns are experienced in workplaces.

Causes of Ethical Issues

- The four major factors that can cause ethical problems in the workplace are...
 1. lack of integrity,
 2. organizational relationship problems,
 3. conflicts of interest, and
 4. misleading advertising

Ethics in Society

- The classic example is **the Golden Rule: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you."**
- Other examples of societal ethical behavior include:
 - a. **Respect** - Citizens must respect another's property, choices and lives.
 - b. **Loyalty** - People put their family and friends' needs before their own.
- Ethics is **the evaluation of actions, character traits, policies and institutions according to standards of what is right, virtuous, beneficial, good and just.** Such evaluation is inherent in the human condition and pervades every kind of professional practice.

Role of Ethics in Our Society

- **Survival of society:** No society can survive without an ethical code of conduct of what is acceptable and what is not. It is even more important where laws do not reach. For example, taking care of older parents
- **Making life easy:** Ethics help an individual take decisions in most facets of life without having to scrutinize the good and bad of everything. For example, an individual does not have to learn on his own to not steal etc.
- **Aid in making laws:** Ethics by themselves are not enforceable, and hence most ethical standards are incorporated as laws. For example, laws to punish sexual harassment at office.
- **Functioning of organisations:** Each organisation evolves its own ethical code reflective of its values, to guide the conduct of its members. For example, civil services have their own code of conduct, while Army has its own.
- **Evaluating own morality:** Ethics help a person to look at his own life critically and to evaluate the morality of his actions/choices/decisions. For example, everyone following lane discipline will help you see the wrong in your actions if you break lanes.

• **Thank You**

Lecture 23

- **Morality - Morality and Our Behavior, Morality and Our Conscience, Moral Development;**

Morality

- Principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behaviour.
- A particular system of values and principles of conduct.
- The extent to which an action is right or wrong.
- **Morality is the standard of society used to decide what is right or wrong behavior.**
- **A system or collection of ideas of right and wrong conduct.**

Morality and Our Behavior

- **Morality is an inner sense of rightness about our behavior and the behavior of others.**
- How we feel, think, and act about the concepts of “good” and “bad” are all parts of our morality.
- The moral sense refers first and foremost to our predisposition to evaluate some actions as virtuous, or morally good, and others as evil, or morally bad.
- **Morality, thus, consists of the urge or predisposition to judge human actions as either right or wrong in terms of their consequences for other human beings.**

How Does Morality Affect Behavior?

- As the self reflects upon the self, **moral self-conscious emotions provide immediate punishment (or reinforcement) of behavior.**
- In effect, shame, guilt, embarrassment, and pride function as an emotional moral barometer, providing immediate and salient feedback on our social and moral acceptability.
- Morality has been passed on through the course of evolution because it helps us to live in large social groups by **enhancing our ability to get along and interact with others.**

Morality and Our Conscience

- Conscience describes two things – what a person believes is right and how a person decides what is right.
- More than just 'gut instinct', **our conscience is a 'moral muscle'**.
- By informing us of our values and principles, it becomes the standard we use to judge whether or not our actions are ethical.
- A human being must always obey the certain judgment of his conscience. ‘
- This is true despite the fact that 'conscience can remain in ignorance or make erroneous judgments'.
- The moral conscience is considered the proximate norm of conduct because **it is the immediate source of information guiding human actions.**

Moral Development

- Moral Development focuses on the emergence, change and understanding of morality from infancy through adulthood.
- Morality develops across a lifetime and is influenced by an individual's experiences and behavior when faced with moral issues through different periods of physical and cognitive development.
- **Example:** During this stage, moral development is influenced by social expectations or norms. A person makes moral decisions based on how it will affect their interpersonal relationships. **For example, a child who acts nice or behaves properly to win the approval of others.**

Stages of Moral Development

- Kohlberg's theory of moral development is a **theory that focuses on how children develop morality and moral reasoning.**
- **Kohlberg's 6 Stages of Moral Development**
 1. Stage 1: Obedience and punishment. ...
 2. Stage 2: Self-interest. ...
 3. Stage 3: Interpersonal accord and conformity.
 4. Stage 4: Authority and maintaining social order.
 5. Stage 5: Social contract. ...
 6. Stage 6: Universal ethical principles. ...

Why is Moral Development Important

- Moral development is important because—
 1. **It helps a person to recognize the difference between right and wrong.**
 2. At each stage of moral development, a person uses different reasoning for making certain moral choices.
 3. It defines an individual's personality.
 4. Moral development **helps you with improving your beliefs.**
 5. Moral education helps to eliminate or minimise the vices like jealousy, greed, etc.
 6. To avoid wrong direction : Many children don't get proper education about morality and ethics which leads them in the wrong direction.
 7. To be a good human being.

• **Thank You**