CMSC 304 Fall 2014

Ethical Frameworks and Ethical Questions

Adapted in part from slides by Dr. Eddie Roache, 2013

Some Questions



◆ What do we mean by...

- Moral obligation?
- Moral responsibility?
- Morally praiseworthy?
- Morally blameworthy
- What are 'rights'?
- Morality vs. ethics:
 - When is something immoral?
 - When is something amoral?
 - Is there such a thing as absolute morality?

What is Ethics?



- A branch of philosophy (aka "moral philosophy")
- The study of right and wrong action
- Descriptive (or comparative) ethics:
 - How do people think about these issues? What are the laws? What are the cultural norms?
- Prescriptive ethics:

- How should one act? What should the laws and norms be? What is right and wrong?
- Partiality, impartiality, and moral partiality

Ethical Theories are..



- Coherent: the pieces form a unified whole
- Consistent: different elements don't contradict
- Comprehensive: applicable to a range of questions
- Systematic: generalizable rules
- Impartial: applied without prejudice
 - Actually, not everyone agrees on this!
 - Do you have the same moral responsibilities to your classmate and your mother?

Branches of Ethics



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Applied ethics

- Identifying the correct course of action for real problems.
- The focus of this class!
- Normative ethics (or just "ethics")
 - What should people do? What should they think?

Meta-ethics

- How do we set about answering these questions?
- What is the ''good?'' How are moral propositions defended?
- For philosophers, not descriptive ethics
 - That is sociology.

Normative Ethics ("Ethics")



- Consequentialism/utilitarianism (consequence based)
- Deontology (duty based)

- Contractualism (contract based)
- Natural rights (rights based)
- Virtue (character based)

Consequentalism

- Sometimes "Utilitarianism"
- Maximize the overall good:
 - 'The greatest good for the greatest number'.
- Impartiality and agent-neutrality:
 - Everyone's happiness counts the same.
 - My good counts for no more than anyone else's good.
 - My analysis of good is not me-specific.
- What's 'the good?'' Pleasure? Beauty? Money?
- Where does this go right? Wrong?





Deontology



• The *right* is more important than the good.

- It's about what you do, not what happens.
- It is moral to follow rules, and intent is what matters.
- Where do rules come from:
 - God

- A list of duties and obligations
- The rights of others
- The social contract of rational agents:
- Where does this go wrong?

Contractualism



- Contractualism (contract based)
 - Do exactly and only those things where a rational agent would want to live in a world where everyone did those things.
- ◆ A ''social contract'' is a theory describing:
 - The source of the power of the state; the reason we follow authority; and a mechanism for agreeing on moral concepts.
- Where does this go wrong?
- What is a rational agent?
 - How is it required to help someone?
 - And people are not rational agents.

Next class:

ALISHAND BALINAORE COLUMN

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- Rights-Based
 - Natural Rights
 - Legal Rights

Virtue-Based

Just-Consequentialism

Next Class



A few more systems; some key concepts

- Read: All About Reading Journals (schedule)
 - You will be graded on quality and quantity.
 - Based partly on Participation Portfolios * 3.
- The first RJ is due by 9pm, Sept 11 Sept 12th.
- A look at the schedule...

CMSC 304: Ethical and Social Issues in Information Technology

