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# Shodh Shree

(A Peer Reviewed International Refereed Journal)

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(A Peer Reviewed International Refereed Journal)

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### **Abstract**

*A Part From Social Context Unethical Society And Social Set Up Leads To Anarchic Or Undemocratic From Of Polity Also. Of We See In Indian Context Ethics Was The Basis Of Indian Political System. The Long And Splendidly. Struggle For Independence Was Based On Moral And Ethical Value. Mahatma Gandhi The Father Of Our Nation Had Devoted His White Life To Arm The Politics With The Ethical Tools Of Nonviolence, Selflessness, Honesty, Truth, And Integrity. But This Gandhi Model Of Politics Is Nowhere Seen In Political Context. The Polluted Politics, Ideology Crisis, Hatred Alstead Of Harmony On The Name Of Most Sacred Word God And Religion Corruption, Terrorism Are The Burning Issues Which Have Their Solution In The Ethical And Spiritual Concept Of Polity. We Ought To Think In Terms Of Drawing On Our Priceless Spiritual And Cultural Heritage To Prevent Further Decay, Otherwise. Our Political And Social Set-Up Will Continue To Be A Drift In The Sea Of Amorism.*

**Keyword:** Ethics, Society, Morality, Values, Peace, Harmony, Spiritual.

**T**he Modern Age Is An Age Of Transition And Astonishing Contracts. Man Today Has Reached Heights Of Civilization And Culture That He Never Reached Before In The History Of Human Civilization. But Modern Conditions Of Life Also Warrant That The Study Of Ethics As Most Important Subject. Scientific Progress, Almost Unlimited Power To Control The Nature, Excessive Materialistic Way Of Living Has Deprived Man Of His Spiritual And Ethical Development. Love, Affection, Peace, Harmony, Compassion Are The Ultimate And Eternal Goals Of Social Life, Which Could Only Be Attained Through Morality And Ethical Values In The Society.

### **Objects of Research**

- To know the meaning and definition of ethics.
- To know the relation between ethics and social science.
- To know the ill effects of unethical.

Ethics As a Word Is Defined By The Concise Oxford Dictionary As "The Science Of Morals In Human Conduct. Moral Philosophy, Moral Principles, Rules Of Conduct", The Utility Of Ethics Rests On The Fact That It Requires One To Reason, To Analysis, And To Search For Morally Correct Position While Taking A Decision. Chester Bernard Has Described Moral Behavior As "Governed By Beliefs On Feelings Of What Is Right Or Wrong Regardless Of Self Interest Or Immediate Consequences Of A Decision To Do Or Not To Do Specific Things Under Particular Conditions".

Ethics In Its Literal Sense Means What Is Merely Correct. 'Good', Moral, Right, Virtuous. All Synonyms Of 'Ethics'. Logic, Ethics, And Aesthetics, With Their Ideals Of Truth, Goodness, And Beauty Of 'Satyam, Shivam And Sundram' Are Like Prerogative Of Man And Mark Him Off From The Lower Animals - Who



Are Ignorant Of These Ideas. Thus, The Superiority Of Man Over Animal Lies In Living On A Higher Plane, Where He Apprehends Truth, Realizes Truth And Creates Beauty Or Harmony.

Mahatma Gandhi In Indian Context Called It Dharma. Thus Ethics In Public Life Is Important To Understand Or Place In Society And Duties We Owe To Society By Virtue Of What Society Gives Us. Thus We Can Say Various Scholars Have Defined Essentials Of The Ethics In Different Ways.

In The Sanskrit Scriptures Also Word Dharma Was Used For Moral Values. This Word Dharma Was Derived From 'Driyan' Dhatu. It Was Said "धारणाद् धर्ममित्याह धर्मो धारयति प्रजाः"

Henry Sidgwick In His Book Gave The Definition Of Word Ethics As "The Science Or Study Of What Ought To Be, So Far As This Depends Upon The Voluntary Action Of Individuals. It Imparts Or Seeks The Most Perfect Knowledge Possible Of The Rightness Or Goodness Of Voluntary Actions".

This Definition Gives Stress On Two Aspects Of The Ethics I.E (1) Practical Morality Or The Development Of Specific Moral Codes. (2) Theoretical Ethics This Is The Analysis And Interpretation Of Basic Concepts. Taking Into Consideration The Overt Or The Indian View Of Philosophy It Could Be Said That 'Ethics Is The Study Of Human Behavior, Which Propounds The Supreme Good Or The 'Sumnum Bonum' Of Human Life And Which Formulates The Judgments Of Right Wrong Good And Vice.'

Both Western And Oriental Philosophers Have Talked About Nature And Scope Of Ethics In A General Way, But Ethics As A Separate Subject Is The Product Of Western Philosophy. It Had Its Origin In Ancient Greece. Ethics Has A Deep-Rooted Relation With Philosophy Like All Other Sciences, Ethics Has A Limited Field Of Study, Its Subject Matter Is Human Behavior And Its Property. It Takes Into Consideration The Entire Social Behavior Of Man, Raises Questions About It And Tells Us What Type Of Behavior Or

Conduct Can Be Regarded As Moral And What Type Of Conduct Is Immoral. Thus, It Discriminates Between The Right And Wrong And The Good And The Evil And Points Out What Is The Supreme Good Towards Which All Our Life Is To Be Directed. It Is Evident From The Definition Given By Various Scholars. Mackenzie Point Out That "Ethics Is A General Study Of The Ideal Involved In Human Life".

Rashdall Said That "Ethics Is The Theory Of Good And Evil Which Has Human Well Being As Its Goal.

Deewey Says That "The Subject Matter Of Ethics Is To Point Out What Is Right And Good In Conduct" And Moore Considers Supreme Good As The Subject Matter Of Ethics.

All These Definitions Suggest That Ethics Is Concurrent With Norms Of Human Social Behavior.

According To Philosophers, The Ultimate Aim Of All Ethics Is Practical, For We Desire Moral Knowledge, To Act On It.

The Relationship Between Man And Society Is Elaborated By Three Cardinal Ethical Theories Of Philosophy, Which Are: (1) Altruism (2) Universalism (3) Egoism. Dr. Annie Besant In Her Work "Problems Of Ethics" Pointed Out The Three Basic Schools Of Ethics Based On Authority, Institution, And Utility.

### **Explanation Of Words Ethics, Morals, Right**

Word Ethics Has Derived From The Greek Word Ethos Which Also Means Character.

The Word Moral Philosophy Which Is Also A Synonym Of Ethics Is Based On The Latin Word Mores Which Means Habits Or Customs.

Thus From The Point Of Lexicography Ethics Propounds Principles Which Makes Our Conduct Moral.

### **Right**

The Word Right Is Derived From The Latin Word Rectus Which Literally Means "Straight" Or 'According To Rules'. Thus When We Define Ethics As The Science Of The Rightness Of The



Conduct, It Means That It Is Concerned With Those Principles Or Rules, Which Make Our Conduct Right Or Straight.

### **Good**

The Word Good Originated From The German Word 'Gut' Which Means Useful Or Serviceable For Some End Or Purpose.

G.E. Moore Remarkd That Good Is Indefinable And That 'Good Is Good And Nothing Else'. For Good Is An Elementary Entity, An Ultimate Mode, Beyond Which And Larger Than Which There Is No Genus.

### **Values**

The Word Value Denotes The Character Of A Materialistic Commodity Or Mental Condition By Which Desires And Needs Of A Human Being Are Fulfilled.

### **Historical Perspective Of Ethics**

In India Ethics Are Always Regarded As Part Of Philosophy And Religion, Each And Every System Of Indian Philosophy Is Replete With Ethical Attitudes And Regards The Highest Moral Life As The Only Way To Attain Spiritual Perfection, Which Has Always Been Regarded As The 'Summum Bonum' Or Supreme Good Of Life. According To Hindu Shastras, God Can Be Attained Through Good Deeds Or Subha Karma.

According To Wpnishads The Ultimate Source Of Hindu Darshana Our Each Deed "Karma" Is Destined To Bear A Fruit "Karmaphala". A Good Or Meritorious Deed Beings Pleasure As Its Effects And An Evil Deed "Ashubha Karma Beings Pain. We Are The Builders Of Our Own Future And We Should Avoid Evil Deeds Prohibited By Shastras And Do The Right Or Good Ones To Attain 'Moksha' Or 'Liberation' The Whole Hindu Darshan Revolves Around Aacharan (Conduct), Sadguna (Good Values), Niti (Moral), etc.

In Jaina Ethics, Which Is Known To Be The Practical Application Of Non- Violence As The Highest Virtue, It Has Been Stated That 'Knowledge Must Precede Compassion. But It Should Be Remembered That, Of Course, All The

Theories Of Western Philosophy, With The Possible Exception Of Pragmatism Have Not Been Preached And Practiced In The Manner In Which The Followers Of The Indian Schools Like Jainism, Buddhism, Samkhya, Yoga, And Vedanta Have Preached And Practiced Their Philosophies. The Intuitive Experience In The Direction Had Led The Indian Philosophers To The Conclusion That Ultimately The State Of Existence Which Is Attained By The Aspirant After The Spiritual Discipline Is The State Of Co-Existence And Merger Of These Three Ideals In A Harmonious Manner. This Is The State Called Jivanmukti, Or Liberation, Which Is Not Eschatological, But Of This Earth Earthy. Jivanmukti Undoubtedly Is The Stepping Stone To VidehaMukti, Or Final Liberation, Which Is The State Of Ananta Jnana, Infinite Knowledge, Ananta Virya, Infinite Knowledge, Ananta Virya, Infinite Power And Ananta Sukha, Infinite Bliss.

Jainism And Buddhism Also Declare The Purity Of Conduct As A Sacred Mantra Of Attaining Moksha Or Nirvana. In Ancient Texts And Dharmashastra, Several Hymes And Poetries Are Dedicated To The Morals And Ethics For Common Man In Society "Samajdharma", Politics (Rajdharma), Ethics In Behaviour (Vyavhar Dharma), Etc.

SukraNiti, Kautilya's Arthashastra, NaradaSmriti All Talk About The Ethics Which A King Or The Government Should Follow. Ashoka The Greatest King Of His Times While Elaborating His 'Dhamma' Or Universal Religion Asks "What Is Dhamma"- कियं चु धम्म) And Then Answers "Daya, Dane, Sate, Shochaya, (Pitty, Generosity, Truth, Purity) Are The Essentials Of Dharma. A Well-Known Sanskrit Poet Referring To The Qualities Of A Politician Said " न्यायत पंथाः पद्भन ना प्रवचन्ति दृढ", Courageous Persons Do Not Budge An Inch From The Path Of Righteousness

The Conflict Between Right And The Wrong, Often Personified As The Sura (God) And Asura (Demon) And Is Depicted In Several Hindu Mythological Stories. The Outward Fight Of Man Often Originates From Its Inner Conflicts. Thus



The Battle Of Kurukshetra, The Stage Setting Of The Most Popular Hindu Scripture, Gita Is Taken Figuratively As The Inner Battle, That Is Constantly Raging In One's Own Mind. Gita Is The Essence Of All The Vedic Text And Upanishads And In Its Ethical Utility In Practical Day Today, Life Is Unquestionable.

In Jainism And Buddhism The Concept Of Triratna, And Four Arya Satyas Denotes The Ethical Aspect Of Religion. Ashtangik Marg Purity Of Conduct Can Only Liberate One From Pain And Sorrow.

### **Western Perspective**

The Western Ethical Philosophy Traces Its Origin In Greek Thoughts. The Sophist School Of Greek Philosophers First Started Questioning Virtues, And Relationships Between Character And Human Acharan. They Believe That Good, Bad, Right, Wrong Can Be Understood In The Context Of Human Desires Only. After Sophist Socrates Was The Main Source Of Greek Ethical Philosophy. Socrates Emphasized On The Universal Nature Of Some Basic Ethical Values In The Society. He Believes That Knowledge Of Virtues, Morals, And Values Inspires A Person To Perform Good Deeds

In His Life, Socrates Considered Virtue A Kind Of Knowledge. What He Appears To Have Meant Was That Knowledge Consisted In The Practical Applicability Of Virtue Because No One Could Be Virtuous If Here Were Ignorant Of The Nature Of Virtue. Serena, Seneca And Aristotle Also Contributed A Lot In His Regard. Aristotle Pointed Out That 'Virtue Is A Kind Of Habit'. It Is A Habit Of Right Choice. In Other Words, Virtue Is A Synthesis Of Knowledge And Habit, Consciousness And Activity, Thought As Well As Will.

### **Society And Ethics**

The Problem Of Ethics Is Concerned With The Relations Which Exist Between Man And Man, Between Nation And Nation And Between Man And Non-Human World. Ethics Has Been Called The Science Of Conduct, Harmonious Relations

Between An Individual And His Fellow Human And Therefore The Science Of Relations And It aims To Regularize And Render Non-Human. Any Consideration, However Of What The Good Life Or Right Conduct For The Individual May Involve, The Social Setting Of Such Behavior. So The Network Of Social Relations In Which Each Individual Lives Provide Both The Opportunities For, And The Obstruction To The Fulfillment Of His Desires. The Distinctive Problems Of Social Ethics Arise Are Required To Adjudicate The Conflict Between An Individual And Society And For The Moral Sanctions For The Framework Of Our Basic Social From The Fact, Which The Interaction Of The Individual With His Fellow Men Brings With It On Matters For Moral Evaluation Or Decision.

Social Ethics Institutions - Legal, Economic, Educational, And Especially Political.

Prof. Brand Blanshard In His Essay On "Justice And The Good" And J.W. Mill In His Work On The Connection Between Justice And Utility" Tried To Analyse The Interrelationship Between Justice, Ethics, And Society.

Man And Society Have A Very Deep Rooted Relationship. A Society Is Essential For Development Of A Man. Aristotle Has Categorized Man As A Social Animal Society Is The Base Of All The Ethical Values Of The World. The Moral Values And Norms According To Which The Man Behaves Are Imbued From The Society Only. The Society In Which A Person Lives Are The Basis Of All The Ethical Values And As Such Absence Of Society Would Render Them Useless. The Goodness Or Badness Of A Particular Deed Is Decided In Context Of The Society Only.

### **Variable Morality**

Moral Codes Are Not Same For All People Or For Same People At Different Times Of History. Kissing In Public Between Men And Woman Is Considered Ethically Wrong By The People Of East Whereas The In West Its A Common Practice. Thus Ethical Considerations, Though



Universal, Have Not Been Addressed In The Same Uniform Way At Different Places And Times.

Truthfulness - Forgiveness, Respect For Lifeless Self Control Are Considered Virtues In Every Society And All Human Endeavour, Conscious Or Not In Toward Reaching The Spiritual Goal Of Self Realization And Ethical Goals Are only Subservient To This Broader End.

### **Relation Of Ethics With Other Discipline Of Social Sciences**

The Layman Is Undoubtedly Familiar With The Words 'Morals' An 'Ethics' But He Seldom Conjectures Whether There Can Be Any Relation Between Ethics And Other Disciplines Like Psychology, Economic, Political Sciences etc.

### **Ethics And Psychology**

The Relation Of Ethics To Psychology Is Most Intimate. The Subject Matter Of Ethics As Well As Psychology Is Human Behavior. Logic, Aesthetics And Ethics Are The Three Values Of Science And Their Origin Is Associated With Psychology. The Physiological Study Of Desire, Wish, Will, Motive Intention Etc. Is So Important For Ethics That Some Thinkers Have Included The Study Of Those Phenomena As An Integral Part Of Ethics. Thus We Can Say That Ethics Depends On Psychology To A Great Extent For Solving Its Problems.

### **Ethics And Sociology**

Ethics Are Very Deeply Related To Sociology. The Purpose Of Sociology Is To Study Groups Of People Or Communities. The Customs, Manners, And The Traditional Rules Of Society Are The Oldest Standards Of Conduct. No Theory Of Ethics Can Be Regarded As Final As Long As A Detailed Study Of Social Institutions Is Not Carried Out With The Help Of Sociology. Ethics Primarily Deal With The Individual Morality But This Ultimately Leads To Social Morality. The Ethical Imperative Meant For The Individual Is Undoubtedly Inspired By Social Well Being.

### **Ethics And Economics**

Economics Is A Study Of Human Activity With Regard To Wealth. Thus We Can Say That Economics Is Concerned With The General Wants Or The Ends Of Human Being. The Economists must Know The Moral Ideals Of The Society Or The Nation For Whom Economic Standards Are Being Propounded. But The Relationship Of Ethics With Economics Is Often Over Looked In This Commercialized Civilization. Here Satisfaction Of Sensual Desires Cannot Make A Man Happy. This Ideology Can Become Popular Any When Economics Is Based On Ethics, And When Wealth Is Regarded Only As Means And As An End In Itself. An Indian Economist Dr. Mehta Has Pointed Out That "The Aim Of Economics Is Not To Increase The Wants Of The Society But Rather To Reduce Them" This Ideal Is The Expression Of The Time Honoured Virtues Of Self Sacrifice And Non-Possession. Thus An Economic Philosophy Based On Ethics Is Capable Of Biting About A Compromise Between Communism On The One Hand And Capitalism On The Other.

### **Ethics And Political Science**

In Ancient Times Political Science Was Considered The Science Of Society. Political Science As A Subject Came Into Prominence Before The Time Of Socrates And Plato. Aristotle Laid A Great Emphasis On Ethics As A Part Of Political Science. In Modern Times Also The Chief Propounders Of Modern Political Theory Locke, Rousseau, And Karl Marx Emphasized On Equality, Liberty And Fraternity To Maintain The Social Organization, This Emphasis Was Inspired By Moral Ideals.

According To Indian Point Of View, Politics Implies The Path Of righteousness. There Are Numerous Examples In History Which Show That A Politics Based On Truth Is Ultimately Victorious. Ashoka The Great And Mahatma Gandhi Are The Greatest Examples In This Regard.



## **Dissociation With The Ethics And Its Repercussion**

Society In Its Every Sphere Is Perceiving A Great Amount Of Change. The Formation Of Society, Interrelationship Between The Individual, Basis Of Fundamental Institution, Social Problems, International Relations, And Global Society All Are Facing The Threat Of Ethical Destruction.

The Desire And The Lust To Have More And More Is Destroying The Basic Pyramid Of Need Which Was Given By Andrew Maslow. In The Western Model Of Development, Money And Consumption Has Become The Criteria Of Development And Good Life Style And Social Values, Norms And Ethics Have Gone Into The Background This Is Causing A Severe Destruction In Social Formation And Social Harmony. We Are Developed In Terms Of Quantity But Quantitatively We Are Moving Towards.

If We See In The Context Of Society, New Unethical Trends Are Emerging In The Very Basic Social Institutions, There Are Ultimately Leading Us To Social Disorders. Family And Familial Values Which Is A Social Cell And Central Unit Around Which The Whole Society Revolves Is Very Important In This Regard. Primary And Fundamental Attitudes And Emotions Of A Child Are Developed Here. Today We Can Say There Is A Lack Of These Family Values In An Average Family. In Indian Context The Large Joint Units Of Members Attached Makes The Family. It Was Individualistic In Acquisition But Socialistic In Distribution. Love, Comparison, Empathy, Sacrifice, Devotion, Harmony All Ethical And Spiritual Aspects Of Life Were There In That But Now A Days This Type Of Family Is Disappearing And Instead A New Self Centered Or Selfish Way Of Living Is Gelling Popular. Now Family Is Just To Live Together Morals And Values Have Taken A Back Seat. Parents Are Becoming So Overzealous In Attaining Perfection In Their Careers And Financial Status That They Are Ignoring The Whole Spirit Behind The Family Life Even The Most Rudimentary Function And Basis Of The

Family I.E. Race Preservation. Dink (Double Income No Kids) Concept Of Living Is Getting Very Popular Not Only In The West But In India Also. Marriage Is Also An Issue Which Is Related To Family Values The Change In This Beautiful Institution Of Social Life Is Also Very Evident. In Western Culture Marriage Is Merely A Contract Between The Two Individuals But In Indian Cultural Its A Sacrament, A Fellowship Between A Man And A Woman Who Seek To Live Creatively In Partnership For The Pursuit Of The Four Great Objects Of Life Dharma, Artha, Kama, Moksha. But This Spiritual Base Of Marriage Is Disappearing Of Very Rapidly From Our Social Set Up. Live In Together Relationship Is One Of The Example Where Couples Don't Care To Indulge Into The Institution Like Marriage, Sexual Satisfaction Is The Sole Base Of Their Relationship. This Unhealthy Attitude Is Creating Massive Problems In Society. The Increasing Rate Of Divorce, Egoistic And Selfish Approach Of Spouses Often Has Horrible Repercussions On The Child's Development. This Is Spoiling The Tender Moral Health Of Our Next Generation. Social Order, That Expects Integrated Development Of The Personality Of Every Member In Society Is Disturbed By These Practices.

To Conclude We Can Say The Ethics Is The Essence Of Our Social Setup Western Model Of Development Lays More Emphasis On Material Progress. It Has Brought About A Disparity Between The Theory And The Practice Of Philosophy And Has Kept Science Apart From Religion And Metaphysics From Ethics. This Dualistic Attitude Of West Is Responsible For The Social Crisis And Political Conflict, That Have Disrupted The Normal Social Harmony. Despite Man's Mastery Over Nature And Inspite Of The Fact, That His Dreams Of Interplanetary Travels Are About To Come True, The Common Man Of The World Is Not At Peace. Doubt, Despondency, And Fear Are Rife In The World Today. We Are Sitting On The Ked Of Nuclear Armaments. We Are In The Greatest Danger Of Meeting Doom If War Breaks Out. In The Face Of These



Circumstances, The Need Of The Hour Is The Spiritual Regeneration Of Human Society. The Indian Model Of Development Could Be An Ultimate Alternative Model For The Rest Of The World. The Ethical Ideals Laid Down By Indian Sages Thousand Of Years Ago Are Universal Standards And Are A Lasting Cure For The Evils Which Have Crept Into Modern Society. By Adopting Them Not Merely As The Theories Of Morality, But As Modes Of Spiritual Life, Both Individual And Society Would Develop In A Better Harmonious Manner.

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