

Ethical Theories

The background of the slide features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of blue, ranging from light sky blue to deep navy blue. These shapes are primarily located on the right side of the frame, creating a modern, layered effect against the white background.

Sufficiency Economy Philosophy

3 Rings, 2 Conditions

Moderation Not too little, not too much.

Reasonableness: Decisions about self-sufficiency must be rational.

Risk Management / Immunity Preparing for the impact of change

Conditions

Knowledge: Knowledge, prudence, and caution.

Morality Be diligent and patient, share

The power of goodness begins with "us".

Self-knowledge

Perception of one's own reality, both thoughts and behaviors.

It will lead to self-control to act in a good way that you like.

Sacrifice

It is a willingness and good will to others.

By sacrificing personal happiness for the common good.

Sacrifice is a basic virtue that people in society should adhere to.

Because it will help society

Happy coexistence Be generous to each other.

Honesty

Sincerity, frankness, and honest conduct, as well as refraining from lying, cheating, or stealing, etc. Honesty also means trustworthiness. Loyalty
Fairness and sincerity are also available.

Gentleness

Politeness, gentleness, polite behavior according to the season.

Humility

and self-status with compassion as the basis in the mind.

Self-sufficiency

Living along the middle road

and use reasoning to make a careful decision from all aspects.

Perseverance

Perseverance Effort Perseverance

Practice consistently to achieve success.

Responsibilities

Performing their duties to the best of their ability.

Self-Responsibility and Social Responsibility

The Royal Academy of Sciences Dictionary has given the

meaning of

Virtue is the state of virtue.

Ethics means

Dharma is a code of conduct, morality, moral law.

Jariya means conduct or verbs that should be behaved.

"Ethics"

Ethical Values Education Goodness, Accuracy

Or study ethical judgment criteria.

Study human behavior in terms of values.

Be able to discern what is good to do.

Ethics as a branch of Philosophy

This ethics has studied the value of conduct.

and the value of human life. Ethics tries to answer the question that:

What is good, evil, right, and wrong?

or any standard to measure or judge whether

Good deeds, evil deeds Good conduct

Evil deeds, right. Guilt and a good life

What is the supreme goodness of man?

Ethical principles are used to determine ethical values.

There are rules. As follows:

Principles or views of relativism: Follow tradition

The principle of absolutism and absolute conscience: follow
your conscience.

Utilitarianism: Do good for the many people.

Principle of Kant: Follow good intentions and feel a sense of
duty.

Principles or views of relativism

I believe that goodness is not a fixed thing.

However, it depends on various conditions and factors according to environmental conditions.

Good, evil, right, and wrong.

Variable according to circumstances and time.

Therefore, one of the actions, such as speaking falsely, is right and wrong, good and evil.

I can't answer until I know who lied to whom. Why lie?

What is it like to lie, for example, if a doctor lies to a patient for the sake of good results?

In treatment Such a lie is not wrong. Relativism

It is divided into 2 types: personal relativism.
and social relativism.

Absolutism and Absolute Conscience

I believe that ethical values or good – evil

It is a value that exists in itself.

It does not change with time or place.

There is only one criterion for judging ethics.

And it is a fixed and certain criterion.

It is in line with the concept of religion in general, namely:

It is considered that good and evil are absolutely real.

This concept is in line with the absolute conscience:

The moral sense that all human beings have innately.

It is the inner consciousness that tells us what is right and what is wrong.

What is good and what is evil without us having to think about reasoning or refer to any criteria.

Utilitarianism

It is believed that happiness is the determinant of human actions.

Whether it is good or evil, right or wrong, like or dislike, depends on the result.

That is, if we are in a situation where we have to choose to do something.

The one that will be decided is which one brings the most happiness.

Utilitarians see happiness as the best of human beings.

So deciding what is good. Bad should, shouldn't, right or wrong

Therefore, happiness must be the decider.

The main of Kant

Good and evil, right and wrong, are moral values, they must be fixed,
that is, if a thing or an action is good.

It must always be good, regardless of the time, place, environment.
or the person in any way.

Kant's main principle is Telling the truth is good and must always be
good.

No matter when, where, with whom, and in what situation.