

Concepts of Morality

Morality is the behaviour that a society deems acceptable.

Sometimes, acting in moral manner means individual must sacrifice their own short-term interest for the benefit of society.

If they do not act or go against these standards they are considered as immoral.

Morality refers to the set of standards that enable people to live cooperatively in groups.

Morals refers to an individual's own principles regarding right and wrong.

Example - wishing teacher good morning.

There are some related words which need to be differentiated and have slight different meaning.

Immoral - Describes someone who purposeful commits crime even after knowing the difference b/w right and wrong.

DATE _____
PAGE No. _____

Nonmorals - Describes situations where morality is not a concern.

Amoral - Describes the person who acknowledges the difference between right and wrong, but who is not concerned with morality.

There are 2 more words which are some times thought to be same as morals but are different.

Ethics - refers to rules provided by external sources for example government, religious bodies, code of conduct in work place, principles of religion.

Values are the standards or ideals with which we evaluate people, things, situations, actions.
Eg - honesty, beauty, loyalty.
It directs our character and decides our behaviour.

- Morals are important for balance and welfare of society and self.
- Some core traits of morals are somewhere common.

- Moral are flexible.
- morals are acquired by the society surrounding.
- Based on individuals intellectual differences / attitude they grow in the context of life span:

Factor influencing moral development

- Age \uparrow age \uparrow morality
- Family
- Child ~~rearing~~ rearing pattern
- School
- Neighbourhood
- Religious institutes
- Playmates and friends
- Media (TV, movies, libraries, social media)

Stages of moral development

- ① Trial and error stage
pain / pleasure principle (infancy to early childhood)
- ② Reward and punishment (Babyhood to early childhood)
- ③ Level of social conscientiousness (early child to adolescence)
By observational learning we learn what things are applauded and punished.

④ level of human conscientiousness (Adolescence
analysis to adulthood)
Based on self knowledge, experience
acquired, ^{own} intellectual develop national