

I-Concepts

What is a concept???

- *General and abstract idea that the human mind builds. It is a mental representation of an idea, opinion or things.*
- *It serves as a foundation for more concrete principles, thoughts, and beliefs.*
- *It is the result of human reflection based on pre-established knowledge and is built through the language*

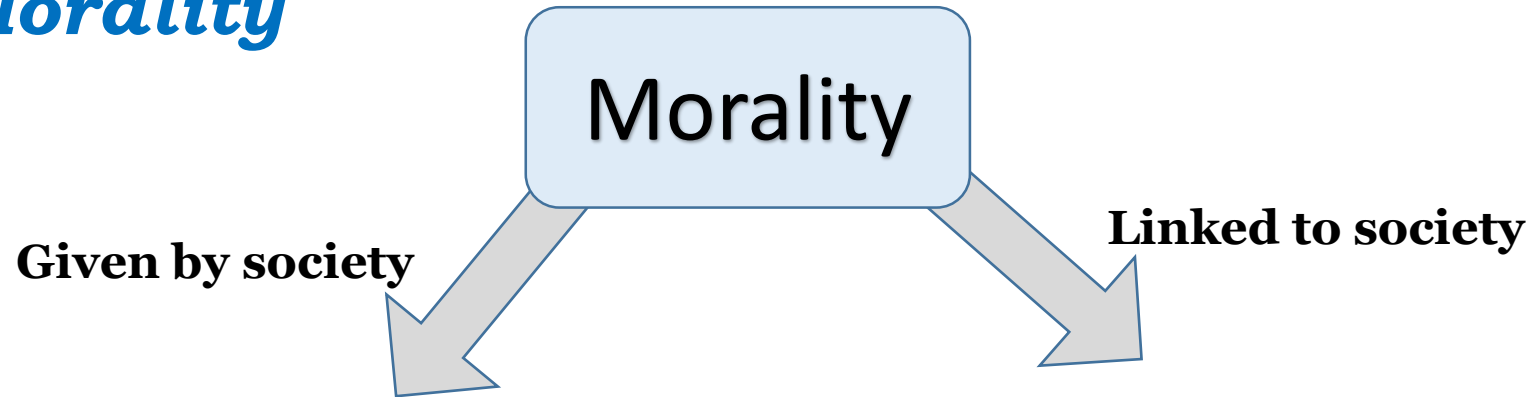
I-Concepts

I.1 Morality

- From the Latin language **moralitas** (manner, character and appropriate behaviour)
- The moral beliefs, practices and values of a culture, community, or religion .
- All societies have moral rules that prescribe or forbid certain classes of action and that these rules are accompanied by sanctions to ensure their enforcement.
- Every society has well-established norms dealing with matters such as family organization and individual duties, sexual activity, property rights, personal welfare.
- Some moral rules are nearly universal—such as those forbidding murder, theft, infidelity or adultery, and incest—while others vary between societies or exist in some societies but not in others—such as those forbidding polygamy, parricide, and feticide (abortion).

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I.1 Morality



Given by society

Linked to society

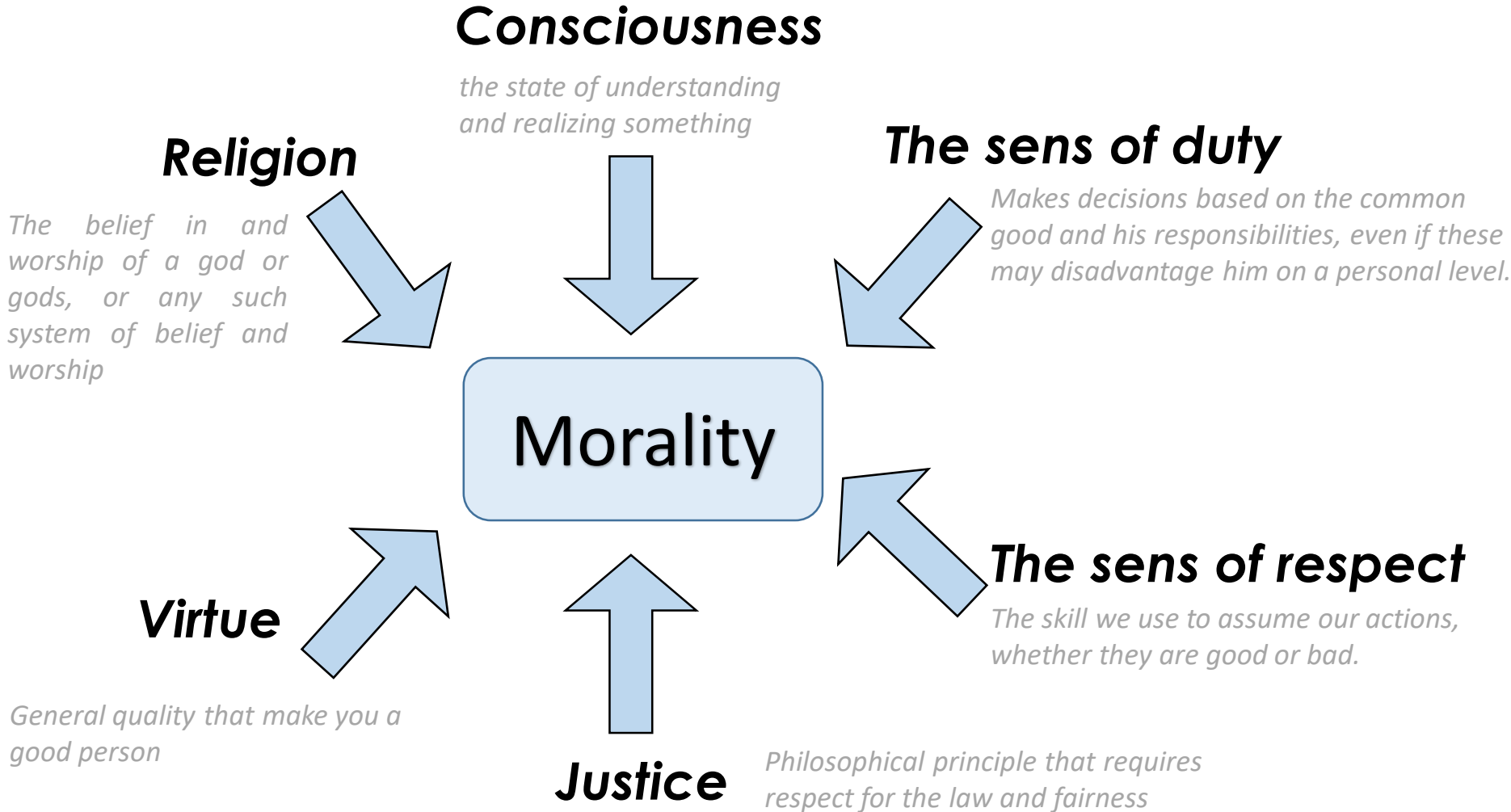
Kindness and charity towards others

Values of duty, universality and virtue

Varies with culture, religious beliefs, as well as politics, economics and technological advancement.

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I.1 Morality



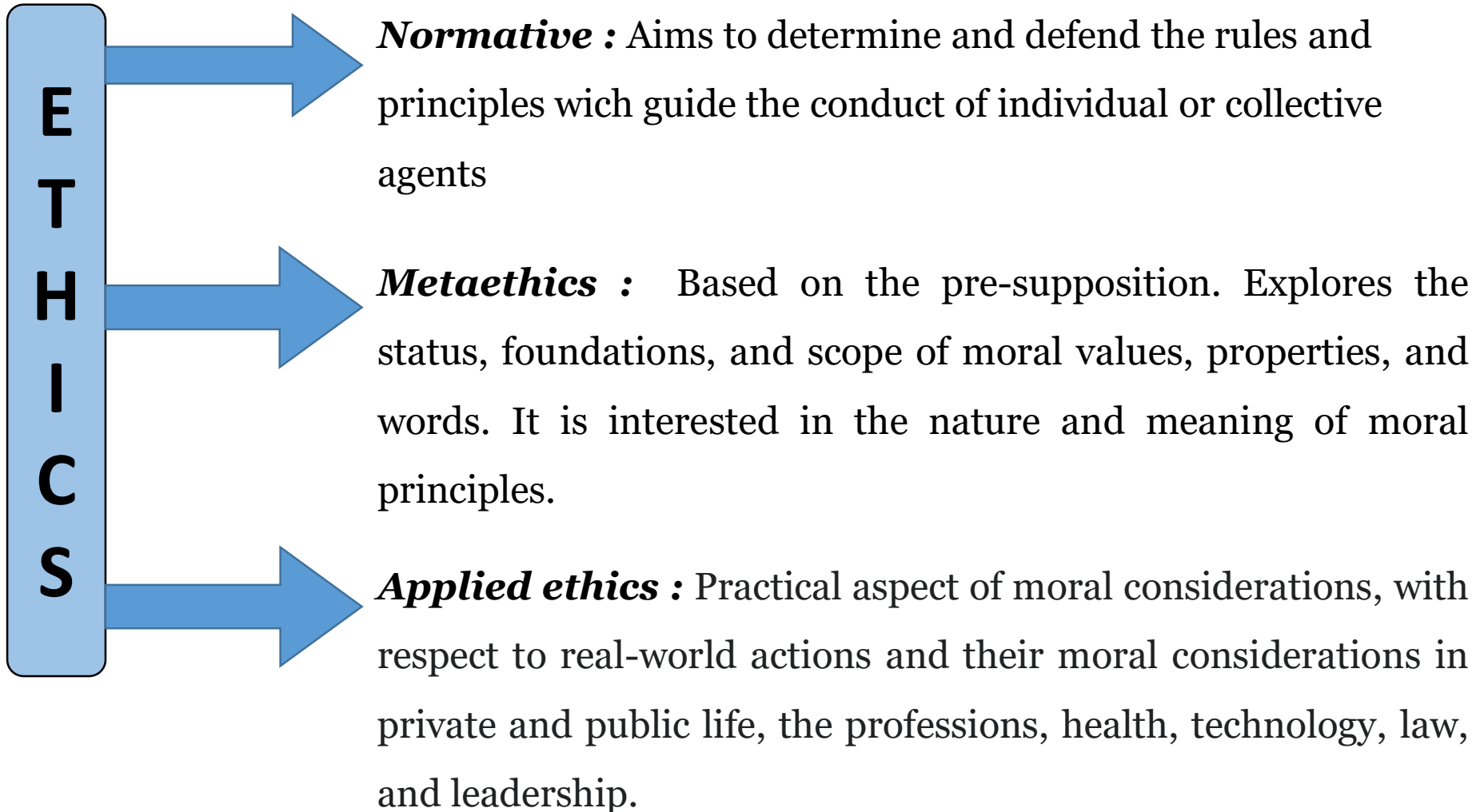
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I.2 Ethics

- Ancient Greek **ēthos** (ἦθος)/**ēthikós** (ἠθικός): character and personal disposition.
- Described as moral philosophy. It is a system of moral principles. They affect how people make decisions and lead their lives. Ethics is concerned with what is good for individuals and society.
- Branch of philosophy that seeks to determine the correct application of moral notions such as good and evil, right and wrong,
- An approach aimed to adopt the best solution based on learning, accepted and integrated values, taking into account the current context in which the problem occurs.

I-Concepts

I.2 Ethics



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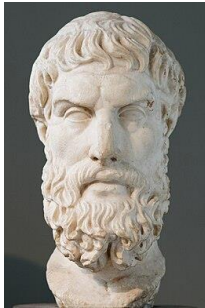
I.2 Ethics



Aristote

Epicure

Virtue ethics : the science of the good for human life, that which is the goal or end at which all our actions aim. *Nicomachean Ethics*



Pleasure (*hēdonē*) is the highest good and that all actions should be chosen for the sake of pleasure.

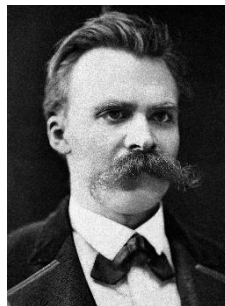
Kant



The morality of an action depends on a universal and absolute moral law and not on the consequences of the action.

Father of the Deontology

Nietzsche

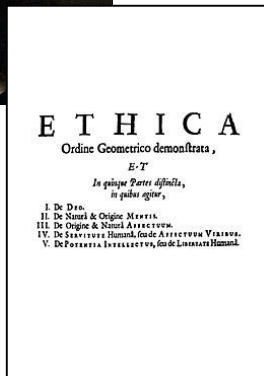


He rejects morality because it is disvaluable and denied the value of life and that it was based on the idea that life had no intrinsic meaning

Morality is determined by individual perspectives.



Spinoza



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I.2 Ethics

Ethical Principles

Ethical principles may vary depending on culture and are divided into four categories:

Respect for human dignity & fundamental rights

Respect for the life, liberty and security of a person, as well as respect for fundamental rights such as freedom of expression

Responsibility and integrity

Making fair and equitable decisions; to be honest and transparent in one's actions.

Ethics



Justice and equity

Requires that we treat everyone fairly and equitably, regardless of gender, race, class, ability, etc.

Beneficence

Act for the well-being of others and avoid causing harm

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Morality

- Religious connotation
- Dependent on the society
- It's an absolute reference
- Refers to authority



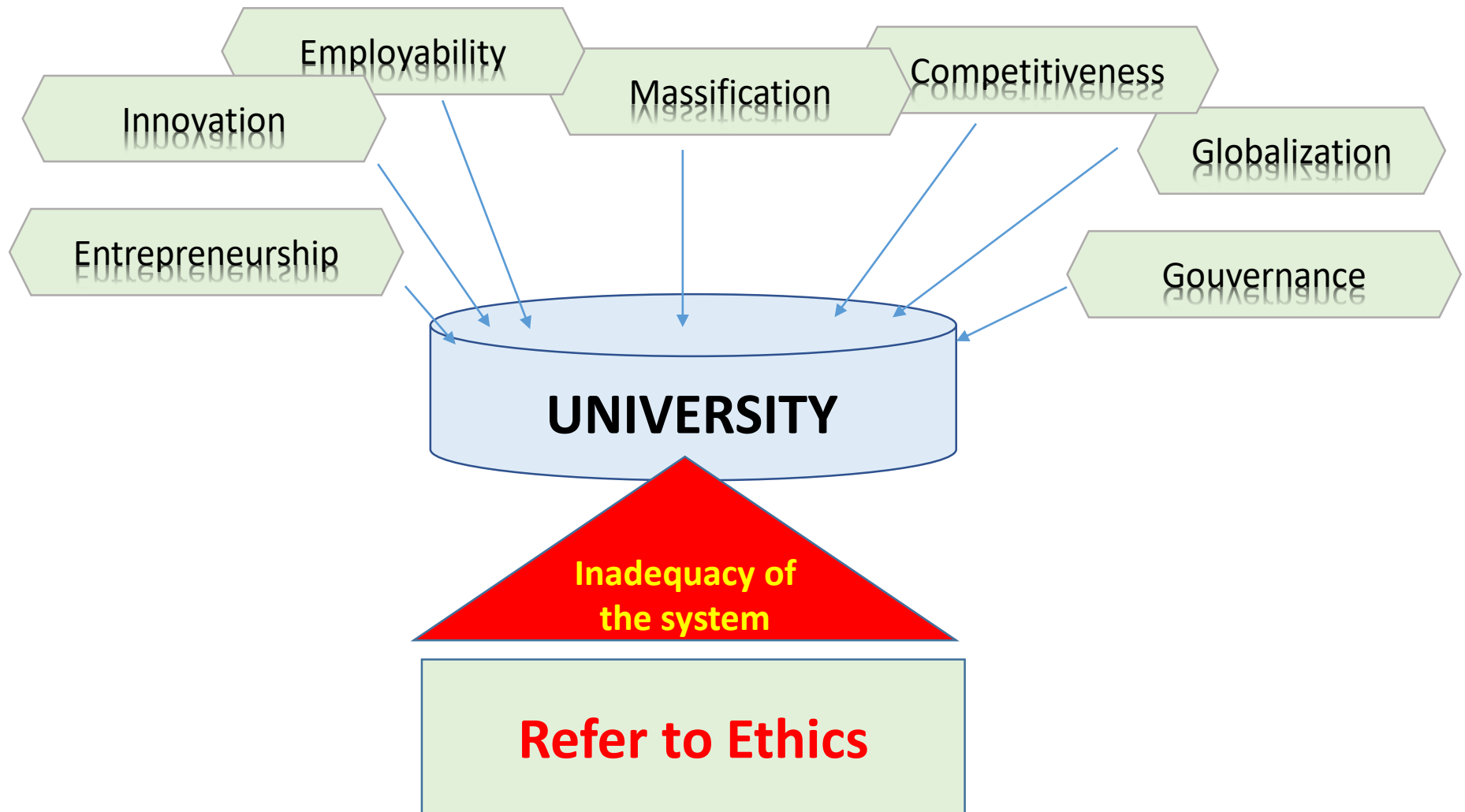
Ethics

- Secular connotation
- Individual approach
- Judged on a case-by-case basis
- Acquire the Sense of responsibility
- It's the meaning of discernment & informed judgment

I-Concepts

I.2 Ethics

What ethics for the University??



I-Concepts

I.2 Ethics

Problems and limitness of ethics in university practice

- How to determine where the powers of each actor in the university system begin and end.
- How to defend everyone's rights and duties
- How to define the abuse and limitness of tolerable things
- Efficiency of appeal procedures
- Procedures for sustainability of ethical procedures and introduction of new rules