

## ***CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF 'GLOBAL MORAL CULTURE' FROM POSTMODERN PERSPECTIVE***

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**Research Abstract:** *To some extent, it seems undeniable that there still exist problems of discrimination and inequalities all over the world. A few of the most common forms of inequalities are gender inequality and economic inequality. As the world evolves and eventually becomes smaller due to the emergence of globalization, different countries with different cultures have come closer to each other. These countries, besides their variance in their cultures, are found to still face similar problems such as gender and economic inequalities. However, the existence of such types of issues proves to be very much related to social or human behaviors, which are widely believed to be constructs of human culture.*

*A method that is generally employed worldwide for moral verification of any action can be said to be that of reasoning which is processed based on existing moral laws. The law legitimates whether an action is right or punishable in society. However, any law is unlikely to function in the absence of values and beliefs as the judgment of an action being right or wrong cannot be made without a sense of what is valuable and what is not. So, it seems that moral laws inclusively consist of cultural aspects that might sound unjust for someone belonging to a different culture. Therefore, the main problem that is felt throughout this dissertation is that the prescribed moral code of conducts are composure of culture, moral beliefs and values and that they promote the act of discrimination, inequalities, and hierarchies in society.*

*The central idea that gives the need for this research is exploring the causes of inequalities like that of gender and economic inequalities. We see that despite the existence of various cultures, inequalities persist in each of those cultures. Discrimination and inequalities are found in every*

*place wherever human society exists. The idea is that however different the cultures are, similar issues as mentioned above prevail and therefore it is believed that there must be a cause that is common to these issues about different cultures. Hence, this dissertation aims at the peeling of the various causes to get to the most inner and core cause that remains hidden.*

*In this research work, I argue that any judgment that we make, cannot be right in all contexts of practical aspects nor any type of social reasoning can be validly applied in every argument. It occurs to me that any type of reasoning is done based on a commonly accepted norm(s) and experience(s). Moral reasoning, therefore cannot escape 'culture' and its aspects which eventually leads to the failure of delivering justice to all.*

*It also concerns that the grant of rigid power to legitimize moral reasoning to moral laws can be defective at times since moral laws require to evolve as cultures do. The research work necessarily analyzes the implication of certain prominent moral theories like that of Kant's and Mill's from a critical perspective. Both the views implicitly describe the conditions that make an action wrong or punishable. Kant's deontological theory acts as a moral prescription for it demands to act only on account of duty. His idea also involves an 'attempt to universalize particular moral ground'. While Mill also advocated a moral theory that lists its own prescriptions of the conditions for an action to be right or wrong.*

*Hence, it is argued that too much adherence to moral laws causes inequalities and structures among different genders as well as different income groups in society as moral laws are not free from cultural stereotypes. Kant's and Mill's notion of morality is also critically analyzed under the light of postmodern perspectives. I argue in this research work that no moral theories can have a universal implication. And that the root cause of all the mentioned inequalities can be understood in terms of a tendency to call an action right if it is done in accordance with the generally believed idea or accepted law of being right. I call this way of doing morality 'moral culture'. As it is also argued that since this culture is found potentially common to all cultures all over the globe, it can be called as 'Global Moral Culture'.*

*Keywords: Culture, Moral Culture, Inequalities, hierarchy, Universal, Cultural Stereotype, narrative.*