

# The essential equality of human power

[Science](#), [Social Science](#)



Question In the first sentence “ My culture forbids x because it is wrong” means that x which may be a habit or phenomena is not morally accepted because of the effects or repercussions it has on people. Therefore, when something as x is wrong, people within the society are not allowed to accept it because of the dire consequences associated to it. An example of this may be the society forbids rape because of its consequences to the victims. On the contrary, “ x is wrong because my culture forbids it” means that x or phenomenon in question is not necessary wrong on other society, but since the society in question deems it wrong, then those within the society also deems it as wrong. An example here may be, in spite of the Chinese people eating snail, my society forbids it because they see it as something dirty. The challenges for either of the two answers lies on grammatical constructions because in spite of language being the same for a specific citizens in a country, their pronunciations on words and constructions gives a totally different meaning.

#### Question 2

In my opinion, the prisoner’s dilemma does not challenge contractarianism because it is one of the ways to reach at social contractarian solution to the problem harbored by many people on self interest. Therefore, this strengthens the essential equality of human power where no one is considered special to the other. The end result of the dilemma is that all parties living in a society always end up reaching a mutual agreement where their deeds and actions are determined by a sovereign authority.

#### Question 3

In my opinion, I would not be happy to satisfy any desire at any time

whenever I have the need because it will lose the essence of life itself. This is because life would lose the essence of morality and we in turn will lack the satisfaction obtained from doing such things as a good deed. An example is that when I am ordered to kill people are from a different race, because they are not like me, how then do I claim all human beings are equal and have a right to life to such people like my children. Moreover, this is also not possible because of the consequences of satisfying desires which cannot happen normally.

#### Question 4

According to Socrates, a philosophical leader is one who studies the habits and thinking dimensions of those considered great leaders and applying it to his or her own leadership position. The type of leadership management can improve the work place as leaders are forced towards intellectual self examination and logical reasoning therefore acquiring critical thinking in decisions making processes. An example is that when I was high school, I had a mathematics teacher who was always strict on the formulas he taught and did not accept any other methods which students used in solving questions. Always, in his classes he wanted his formulas to used, and in cases where students used other formulae taught by other teachers and were correct results to a fail on the question by him. The result was students boycotted his classes (Mackey & Rajendra).

#### Question 5

In my own opinion, ethics are about preference. What is ethically accepted in one society is not accepted in another. This shows that ethics is all about how you view an issue, either right or wrong as wrong as you agree on the

issue and come up final answer. In addition, it depends with what makes a society or a group of people happy. An example would be if America decides to war with the Muslims because of their activities on terror, then it is ethical in spite of the lives that will be lost on the war (Mackey & Rajendra).

#### Work Cited

Mackey, John, and Rajendra Sisodia. *Conscious Capitalism: Liberating the Heroic Spirit of Business*. Boston, Mass: Harvard Business Review Press, 2013. Internet resource.