

MORALITY IS FOR THOSE WHO CAN

OUTLINE:

AFFORD IT

1. Introduction:

Thesis Statement: Adherence to morality requires affordable resources. Adequate means and privilege help mankind to bear the burden of hard core moral principles, without which morality disappears like puff of smoke. At every stage from individual to global level, attainment of morality is bounded by favourable circumstances and affordable resources.

2. Pursuit of morality is gauged by Affordability.

3. Implementation of morality due to affordability at global level.

a. Moral principles to mitigate climate crisis are best implemented by developed countries.

b. Moral implications of Artificial Intelligence use are strongly advocated by First-world countries.

c. Western alignment of democratic principles makes it easy for global power to prevail moral grounds of democracy.

4. Ignoring morality due to unaffordable circumstances at global level.

a. Human rights abuses and violation due to border controlling measures of European countries.

- b, Unaffordable circumstances for USA in ww-II to overturn moral implications of nuclear bombs.
- c, Threat of terrorism after 9/11 ignored international norms to secure Afghanistan's sovereignty.
- d, Neglect of morality to honour rights of Ukrainians due to threat of NATO expansion.
- e, Withdrawal of US from Paris agreement due to relative gains against collective interests of the world.
5. Ignorance of morality in the policy-making of states.
 - a, States do not have enough resources to address high-cost moral guidelines against necessities.
 - b, Western oriented moral standards overlook indigenous factors.
 - c, Poor states are in dire need of short-term benefits against the long-term moral benefits.
6. Intertwined relation of morality in individual's life.
 - a, Humans prioritize his survival and sustenance over moral and ethical principles.

- b. Strict adherence to morality is often disregarded in an anomie society.
- c. Implementation of morality in one's life often requires strong will and determination.
- d. People overturn morality when it intersects their personal gains and interests.
- e. Perpetuation of neglecting morality due to non-affordability puts future generation at risk.
- f. Ignorance of morality due to unalienable circumstances have ripple effect on other domains of individual's life.

7. Conclusion: Consideration of morality is only achieved when resources perfectly fit with necessities.

Jeremy Bentham proposed theory of Utilitarianism, which suggests that best action is the one that maximizes utility or well-being. It is a moral and ethical theory that demonstrates that people gauge cost-benefit analysis before taking any action. If the benefit of one choice is greater than its cost, humans tend to be gravitated for maximizing their happiness, despite moral and ethical restrictions. This theory illustrates that morality is only considered, if it falls under the shadow of affordability and favourable outcomes. Strict adherence to moral grounds costs alot; it requires affordable resources, adequate means and privilege to consider morality in every decision. Without these pre-requisites, man ignores moral principles indisputably. At every stage, from individual to global level, attainment of morality is bounded by favourable circumstances and affordable resources. It requires strong will and determination to implement moral guidelines in a life and thus not everyone can afford it.

Pursuit of morality fall under the shadow of affordability. If people have enough resources and means to get their requirement; they will consider morality in their decisions.

Affordability not merely means financial resources; it includes strong will, determination, privilege, support, and several other factors that accounts for adherence to morality. There were many occasions around the world, where humanity, ethics, morality and virtues went into vain, due to clash of desires and means to achieve those objective. Genocide and extermination of Jews by Adolf Hitler during WW-II demonstrates that pursuit of territorial expansion overpowers German's morality. Unaffordable circumstances: Western threat, economic crisis, rise of nationalism and authoritative regime led to neglect of morality in WW II.

Implementation of morality due to affordability at global level is best illustrated by collective efforts of developed countries to mitigate climate crisis. The strong determination seen by

developed countries to alleviate climate disasters is due to availability of financial resources and capacity to implement climate sensitive policies.

According to recent reports, United States, Germany, France, UK, Japan are biggest economies in the world (Statista, 2023).

These countries are also seen to take vigorous actions and are vocal about immediate intervention. Thus, morality is bounded by access to affordable resources.

The other domain where high-income countries advocate for moral implications of Artificial Intelligence. The rise of AI in contemporary world without legislative boundaries open doors to illicit activities and threat to peace. These countries emphasize to collaborate moral standards and ethical principles for use of AI in society. In 2023, United States introduced blueprint for an AI bill of rights; policy aims to secure US elections from deepfakes, address the impact of AI on US workers. Therefore, affordable

opportunities and resources pave path for moral consideration.

In addition to this, global powers prevail moral grounds of democracy across the globe, due to its affordable doctrine. Democracy was emerged from political developments in England, particularly with the Magna Carta in 1215. Western orientation of democratic principles makes it easy for western countries to implement representation of people, human rights and freedom of expression according to their feasibility. legislative and judicial provisions of USA and European countries uphold democracy, while many struggling states still struggle to enforce democratic guidelines in accordance to their effete institutions. USA is accused for regime change in Latin America, Mexico, Vietnam, Iran on the grounds of democracy. Thus, countries with ease of available means implement morality and ethical guidelines.

Another nuance of this subject includes ignorance of morality due to unaffordable circumstances. Faced with huge influx of immigrant in European countries for better lifestyle and opportunities, policy of border control mechanism was initiated in the countries.

This prospects for human right abuses, and violation of human ethics. In 2023, a ship was capsized on the shores of Greece carrying illegal immigrants from developing countries, resulting in the lost of around 300 Pakistanis. This shows that when affordable situations are ^{not} accessible, morality is vanished like a puff of smoke.

Similarly, decision to detonate nuclear bombs on Japan in World War-II was irrespective of morality. The situation faced by USA in WW-II amid threats of Japan's aggression were inalienable. These threat pushed USA to overlook moral principles and go for rampage. The detonation of nuclear bombs on Hiroshima and

nagasaki in 1945 resulted in the 1 casualties of 129,000 and 226,000 respectively. Unavailability of favourable situations and affordable means often leads to neglect of morality.

Since the end of WW-II, the world led several international norms and values to protect peace in the world. Despite that unavoidable circumstances impelled countries to neglect moral grounds in their decisions. International norm to protect the sovereignty of state was overturned; when Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. After which USA invaded the country to counter expansion of Soviet Union and violate Afghanistan's sovereignty. The war on terror wreaked havoc on the people of Afghanistan since its inception. The violation of international norms and principles are done, when the states do not have affordable means to deal the situation.

likewise, Russian-Ukraine war illustrates similar trajectory. The threat

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of NATO expansion to the east pushed Putin to initiate war of Ukraine. NATO leaders reaffirmed Ukraine to become member of the organization. This alarmed the Russia to protect its sovereignty and restrict western influence out of its sphere. According to Statista 2023, there have been around 9500 civilian deaths in Ukraine during the war. Thousands of Ukrainians were internally displaced or fled abroad, resulting in Humanitarian crisis. Thus, morality is obvious in unaffordable circumstances.

Withdrawal of USA from Paris Agreement shows similar discourse. Ex-President Donald Trump withdraw from the consensual policies to counter climate crisis. The relative gains of America against the rising economies of the world impelled Trump to overturn morality. The absolute gains of collective efforts and collaboration on climate issue was ignored on the basis of unaffordability. In 2017, Trump announced

that US would cease all participation in Paris Agreement as it "undermine" the US economy and put the U.S "at a permanent disadvantage." Hence, adherence on morality to continue signed agreements are repealed due to unfavourable events and unaffordable conditions.

Moreover, many states disregard morality in ^{its} policy-making. Strict implementation of moral principles requires high-cost; poor states do not have enough resources to address ethical guidelines against their necessities. The debt liabilities of many developing countries restricts their expenditure on moral domains in social institutions. The economic crisis of Pakistan impedes effective policy-making to counter immoral practices in Government, economy, Education, health, politics. Transparency International Pakistan in 2023 released a report, which shows Police and Judiciary among top three most corrupt institutions in the country. Therefore, implementing

morality is high-cost feat, which is only achieved by affordable countries.

In addition to this, moral grounds around the world are western oriented, which overlook indigenous factors. Many cultures around the world differs in their traditions, customs, values and norms. Moral guidelines do not fit-for-all, as certain demographic and geographic limitations restrict effective moral implementation. Freedom of expression and advocacy of human rights in western countries are not comparable to monarchy and authoritarian governments. In 1989, several students and intellectuals gather around Tiananmen Square to protest for political reform, resulting in massive repression and crackdown. Thus, many states do not comply to western led morality in its decision-making process.

Furthermore, long-term benefits of implementing morality

does not suits countries, which are in dire need of immediate short-term advantages. Excessive exploitation of natural resources without any control measures to compensate power needs disregard morality. Regulation of using natural resources has long-term implications on countries, which are sometimes ignored due to need of quick gains. Power supply outage in Pakistan press the country to exploit fossil fuel in uncontrolled fashion resulting in disregard to environment. Energy mix of Pakistan demonstrates 59pc of energy from thermal sources. (Finance department, Pakistan, 2013). Need of immediate gains in desperate situations press countries to neglect long-term effects of morality.

Narrowing down this concept of intertwined relation of morality and affordability to individual's life; one can projects that humans prioritize their survival and sustenance over moral and ethical principles. The

existence of one's self is the top-most priority for mankind. The threat of existence presses man to jolt moral guidelines. Strict adherence to morality without considering evolving seismic shifts makes man vulnerable to existential threats. Theory of evolution by Darwin also suggests that humans who adapt to their evolving environment are the only ones, who will survive in this world. He proposed concept of "survival of fittest", which illustrates that survival of man depends upon the adaptation to the evolving world irrespective of affordability of moral principles. Imposing morality in life often contradicts human's survival and thus it is overtuned when the existence is in danger.

Somehow, if anyone try to implement morality despite hard times, he is disregarded for his actions. In an anomie society, where social morality, ethics, values and norms are in effete conditions, people are pressed to adapt corrupt practices. Strict adherence to morality is seen

as irrational. Sense of alienation, social disintegration and instability lay unaffordable circumstances for man to adopt morality.

Emile Durkheim proposed theory of Anomie, which suggests that disconnect between societal goals and the means available to achieve those goals leads to lack of moral guidance among individuals and feeling of normlessness. Unavailability of affordable means to achieve societal goals pushes people to overlook moral principles.

In addition to this, implementation of morality requires strong will and determination. Sticking to moral guidelines in one's life is not cup of tea for everyone. Man has to face several obstacles and hardships to reach epitome of morality. Will power theory by Baumeister suggests that exerting self-control and resisting temptations of worldly desires require willpower, self-discipline and self-regulation. Hence, morality is only implemented in individual's life, if one has affordable means to have discipline, strong will and determination.

Moreover, people also overturn morality when it intersects their personal gains and interests. The contradiction of moral principles to one's pursuit of objectives engenders unaffordable events for people to consider morality in their decisions. Man tries to increase his benefits at all costs irrespective of its implications. Theory of utilitarianism proposes that describes best action as the one that maximizes overall happiness or pleasure and minimizes pain. Thus, people emphasise on pleasure-seeking goals and avoid pressure laid by moral values.

Ignorance of morality in one's life have spillover effects. The perpetuation of neglecting morality due to non-affordability puts future generations at risk. This vertical spread of ideology dissuades young generation to perfectly align their lives according to shared values and norms. Based on theme of social learning theory, children first observe the actions, ideas from their elder, then imitate those

In their lives and reinforce to maintain status quo. This continuation of similar discourses to the next generation will strengthen normlessness and neglect of morality based on the reasons of unaffordability.

Neglect of morality has not only vertical impacts but also horizontal implications in one's life. The justifications of non-affordability to implement morality facilitate man to justify his lapses as unavoidable situations. People often blame corrupt government setup for their poor conditions, without giving attention to their own corrupt practices. "Culture of Poverty" by Oscar Lewis argues that individuals living in communities, where patterns of living are transmitted from one generation to another, develop attitude of feeling insignificant, inferior and accept the norms and patterns. The justification to their own losses as unaffordable resources will hamper people's ability to look and take advantage of opportunities.

To jolt it down,
morality is only achieved when resources
perfectly fit with necessities. Morality
is bounded by affordable means
and resources to implement in one's
life. It is only attained when there
are accessible and affordable means
to achieve goals. Other than that,
no one truly care about moral
principles. Affordability of morality
indicates several internal factors:
willpower, determination, self-control,
and external factors: financial resources,
social support, inclusive policies and
favourable circumstances. People
always reiterate in their ideas and
actions that morality can only be
attained if everything perfectly aligns
with the situations. However, one
should not depend upon the available
resources to implement morality, the
essence lies in adherence of moral
grounds despite hardships and resistance.