

## Tadeusz Buksinski, Conditional and unconditional morality

### Abstract

The paper describes the modern morality as conditional morality – representing by theories of social contract and utilitarianism. They impose the moral duties on the people conditionally – if the other people fulfill moral duties too. As a result they justify the use of the political power to compel the citizens to public morality. leave a certain margin of freedom to individual morality in the private domain which is fairly inconsequential for collective life. Public morality, on the other hand, is rigorously regulated and precisely defined by statutory laws and political authority. An individual citizen thus becomes incapacitated in the public domain: reduced to accepting decisions adopted by the ruling group, perhaps also electing them once per several years. Unconditional morality ( as representing by evangelical or Kant's ethics impose rights, obligations and moral duties on individuals, and require compliance with them regardless of other individuals or groups. It may never constitute a foundation justifying violence, use of force, abuse of power, deception or restriction of liberty. In this framework, such actions are considered immoral irrespective of whether they occur in the institutionalized form or otherwise.

Key words: morality, unconditional, conditional, religious ethic, utilitarianism, social contract