


ETHICS & MORALITY


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✿ Ethics and Morality are terms often used as if they have the same meaning.

✿ At other times, they are used as if they have no relationship to one another. Most people realize ethics and morality have something to do with the concepts of good and bad.



Ethics & Morality

- ✿ Comes from the Greek word *ethos* - moral character or custom.
- ✿ Morality comes from the Latin word *moralis* - custom or manner.
- ✿ The words both deal with the customs or the manner in which people do things. Their modern meanings relate to the way people act - either good or bad.

- ✱ **Morality** strictly speaking, is used to refer to what we would call moral conduct or standards. Morality is looking at how good or bad our conduct is, and our standards about conduct.
- ✱ **Ethics** is used to refer to the formal study of those standards or conduct. Sometimes, one refers to the study of conduct as moral philosophy, but that is less common than just saying "ethics."
- ✱ One might say that morality is ethics in action, but in the end, the two terms can be used interchangeably. The study of ethics or moral philosophy can be divided into three broad areas: descriptive, normative and analytical (or metaethics).

Descriptive ethics

- ✱ **Descriptive ethics** is simply describing how people behave. For example, people might say that they think that stealing is bad, but descriptive ethics might tell us, from observing these people, that they may have "downloaded" hundreds of media (in such forms as .mp3 audio or .bmp image) files from file-sharing programs on the Internet. Descriptive ethics let us see if we "walk the walk," and if we are just rationalizing our way past our own moral beliefs.

Normative Ethics

- ✱ **Normative ethics** tries to establish norms or typical appropriate behaviors people should perform. In ethics class, I call these the "shoulda,' gotta,' needa,' hafta' do" things. One should be honest; in the language of ethics, this is called "veracity." We know that as health care providers, we should strive to help our patients; this is called beneficence. "Above all, do no harm" (or, as Hippocrates wrote: "*primum non nocere*") is called "nonmaleficence" in ethics (not "nonmalfeasance"). Fairness, or justice, is another norm. Gratitude and reparations are often mentioned.

Metaethics

- ✱ **Metaethics** often looks at how people determine for themselves what norms to follow. I think all parents would agree with me that they have a significant impact on what their children grow up to believe are right and wrong actions. There are many other sources of people's personal ethical beliefs. Generally, we learn good behaviors from our teachers and our religions. In fact, despite all the strife due to religions, the commonality is that they teach norms. The Ten Commandments, for example, is basically a list of norms. For better, or often, for worse, our ethics are also influenced by our peers, and our culture, as seen through the media. Lastly, we have the ability to make changes through moral self-reflection.

Now, It's your task !!!

- ★ How can you relate between Ethics, Morality and Values ?
- ★ Please make your resume about Principal of Morality Benefaction, ethics value formation and ethics dilemma

THANK YOU

