

Subject. topic 1

Day. . . Month. . . Year. . .

1. Ethic in the philosophical study of morality.
2. the root of the word morality is moral. moral is the most ancient regulator of human behavior in the society.
3. Morality structure varies across philosophical perspective but commonly include principles like autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice. Autonomy emphasizes individual choice beneficence promotes doing good, non-maleficence focuses fairness in distribution.
4. the golden rule of ethics is a principle advising individuals to treat others as they would like to be treated. it's fundamental guideline for ethical behavior across various cultures and religions.
5. Ethics is broader concept involving the examination of moral principles and values guiding human behavior, while deontology is a specific ethical approach focusing on duty and adherence to rules.
6. Morality, distinct from laws, social norms and personal preferences, is based on fundamental principle of right and wrong, transcending legal or societal norms, in

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1 in involves internal conviction and personal responsibility.

2 Social norms are culture specific, and personal

3 preferences stem from individual desires.

4 (7). Morality is grounded in personal or societal

5 principles. Right and wrong. Law, on the other hand

6 consists of externally enforced rules established by

7 authority, universally applicable within a jurisdiction.

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