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# Scope of ethics

CC-6

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# Normative science vs positive science

- ▶ Normative science deals with judgments of value and what ought to be, while positive science deals with judgments of facts and what is.

# Normative science vs positive science

- ▶ Ethics is a normative science focused on human conduct concerning what is good and right. It studies the rightness or wrongness of human actions based on a supreme standard.

# Distinction between ethics and morals or morality

- ▶ Ethics is the branch of philosophy focused on moral values. It encompasses the values guiding the actions of individuals or groups. Every society, regardless of its level of civilization, has its own set of moral prescriptions governing conduct.

# Distinction between ethics and morals or morality

- ▶ Ethics is the scientific or philosophical study of morality, focusing on deliberate, free actions of individuals. Only these actions, within our control, can be governed by ethical rules. Nature enables each person to develop their own moral principles for practical life, independent of scientific conclusions.

# SCOPE OF ETHICS

- ▶ Ethics as a normative science examines the moral ideal and the good to understand human conduct. It investigates the sources of actions, motives, intentions, and voluntary actions, determining their rightness or wrongness without delving into their origin and development. Ethics, as the science of morality, explores moral consciousness and its issues, focusing on the highest good, including concepts of right, duty, and good. It encompasses moral judgments on voluntary actions and all aspects related to free human acts, such as principles, causes (law, conscience, virtue), effects, and circumstances (merit, punishment).

# SCOPE OF ETHICS

- ▶ Ethics explores human freedom, defines concepts like good/bad and just/unjust, and delves into virtue, law, conscience, and duty. It seeks to uncover universal obligations and identify what makes acts morally good. Applied ethics extends these principles into real-world contexts within the broader field of ethics.

# SCOPE OF ETHICS

- ▶ Ethics is closely intertwined with various branches of knowledge such as sociology, political science, jurisprudence, law, psychology, anthropology, cultural studies, ecology, environmental studies, economics, religion, aesthetics, and related fields. It addresses political, sociological, cultural, psychological, economic, environmental, and religious issues in the quest for the highest good. As new technologies emerge, ethics continues to expand its scope to tackle emerging ethical dilemmas and challenges.



# what ethics is

Ethics is a science of value.

Ethics is a normative science.

Ethics is concerned with highest destiny of human life.

Ethics is a branch

- ▶ Ethics is a science of morality dealing with what is right or good in human conduct. It is a normative science and it is the science of the Highest Good. It is the science of the moral good of man.
- ▶ A science is systematic study corresponding to a particular department of nature.

# what ethics is

Ethics can be considered a science because it systematically examines the rightness and wrongness of voluntary actions in relation to the highest good of humanity. It focuses on systematic valuation and distinguishes between normative science, which deals with judgments of value and what ought to be, and positive science, which deals with factual judgments about what is. Ethics is concerned with norms that regulate human conduct, teaching us how to act rightly based on moral sentiments and feelings that arise during moral deliberation. Ethics does not delve into the origins and development of human behavior but instead guides us on proper conduct.



**THANK  
YOU**