

"I did not choose the evil path,
but there's nothing wrong to
question the so-called
GOOD PATH." -NSP

ETHICS




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ETHICS: The Philosophy of Human Acts

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To Nancy Leticia

*who brought me into this world to enjoy few titles to
append before and after my name;
who brought me into the realization that eventually we
only have one final title to append after our names
regardless of the achievements we have:*

R.I.P.

INTRODUCTION

The proclivity of many people to classify human acts as good or bad calls into mind the import of ETHICS. The penchant for classification warrants the evaluation of the bases for saying that one is bad or good action.

Normally, human act is ethical if it is in accordance with what one would relatively expect in view of the events or the circumstances and unethical if the action is not called for by the circumstances, or a person whose behavior is disorderly and inconsistent.

The same observations harbor on perception rather than on paradigms and frameworks which ethicists have somehow perfected to classify bad behavior into one division and good behavior into another.

The study of ETHICS will therefore increase proficiency at least in moral decision making. Likewise, knowledge of the course will give students certain techniques for evaluating others' action as moral or immoral, including their own.

ETHICS is the science of action but the action herein alluded to is not the action that concerns those that are unconscious and spontaneous. Action here is that resulting from intellect and will herein referred to as human act.

ETHICS is both a theoretical and a practical discipline. The language of ethics refers to rights, duties, and values. One of the goals of ethics is to explore the nature of moral experience, its universality, and its diversity. Another is to provide intellectual analysis of values, and value conflicts in order to define man's duties. Also, it is oriented toward the determination of right decisions. In order to do that, it is necessary to go step by step, analyzing, first, the facts of the case, second, the values at stake, and third, the duties.

In short, ETHICS has the very practical purpose of helping us to choose, decide, and act morally. It should enable us to discover defects in the action of others and to avoid defects in our own action.

“Wrong is wrong even if everyone is doing it;
Right is right even if no one is doing it.”

-St. Augustine of Hippo