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CITE 008-IT41S4 – Social Issues and Professional Practice

Activity Computer Ethics

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- Explain the differences or relationships between morals, ethics, and law in the war against drugs by our government.

In the war on drugs, people's moral beliefs about drug use and drug-related crime can vary widely. For some, drug use is seen as a moral failing or a sin. Others may believe it's a personal choice, particularly for non-violent drug use. These differing moral viewpoints can influence public opinion and voter support for drug policies.

The ethics of the government's approach to the war on drugs, including issues like mass incarceration, racial disparities in drug enforcement, and the impact on public health, come into question. Ethically, critics argue whether the punitive approach is just and whether it effectively addresses the root causes of drug abuse (like poverty or mental health) or exacerbates social problems.

The government's war on drugs is carried out through laws such as drug criminalization, mandatory sentencing, and the classification of substances. These laws reflect the legal stance on drug use and distribution but may or may not align with personal morals or societal ethics. For example, harsh penalties for minor drug offenses may be legal, but they can be seen as ethically or morally problematic by some citizens.

- Explain the differences or relationships between morals, ethics, and law in the issue of same-sex marriage.

The debate over same-sex marriage is heavily influenced by individual and societal moral beliefs. Some people, based on religious or cultural values, may believe that marriage should be between a man and a woman, viewing same-sex relationships as morally wrong. Others believe that love and commitment between any two consenting adults, regardless of gender, are morally acceptable and deserving of marriage rights. These moral views vary significantly across different communities and individuals.

Ethically, the debate over same-sex marriage often centers on equality, human rights, and fairness. Supporters argue that denying same-sex couples the right to marry is a violation of equal rights and is ethically unjust because it discriminates based on sexual orientation. Ethical discussions also consider the societal benefits of extending marriage rights to all couples, including the promotion of stable, committed relationships and the protection of families. The question is whether denying marriage rights to same-sex couples is ethical in a society that values equality and justice.

In many countries, the legalization of same-sex marriage was the final step in a legal battle over civil rights. Initially, laws reflected the moral beliefs of societies that restricted marriage to heterosexual couples. Over time, legal challenges argued that such restrictions violated constitutional principles of equality and non-discrimination. In the U.S., for example, the Supreme Court's 2015 decision in *Obergefell v. Hodges* legalized same-sex marriage nationwide, ruling that bans on same-sex marriage violated the Fourteenth Amendment's guarantee of equal protection under the law.