Our personality and behavior are somehow the fundamental aspects of our humanity. Our reasoning processes, feelings, and fantasies, as well as the decisions we reach, all contribute to defining who we are as people. Ethics tells us what behaviors we should or should not engage in when living our lives. Ethics aid in the development of a civilized society. Interactions between individuals and society are where ethics is most prevalent. Ethics is somewhat similar to the laws and religious rules that govern us all and serve to guide us through life. However, because it is a personal border, ethical behavior is typically difficult to cross. We typically never compromise our morals; rather, we are establishing them as a fundamental aspect of who we are and something we use in every circumstance.

It can be difficult to divide the field of ethics into its several subfields within the study of philosophy. The four main areas are descriptive ethics, normative ethics, applied ethics, and metaethics. (Ethics and Morality, 2022)

* Discriptive ethics - It alludes to the genuine ideas, practices, and beliefs of individuals and communities. The concrete moral practices of social groupings all over the world attract the attention of sociologists in particular, who see them as cultural facts just as facts about what people eat or wear in various nations or a group's beliefs regarding what is right or evil. (Manuel, 2010)
* Normative ethics - It aims to provide an answer to the question of what is the proper way to live (in general). It investigates the potential origins of moral duty, including God, human reason, and the pursuit of happiness. It aims to develop moral standards that people and communities can use as a basis for their actions. Normative ethics is exemplified by the different important theories, such as consequentialism, deontology, and virtue ethics. (Manuel, 2010)
* Applied ethics - It is focused on answering a variety of extremely specific questions regarding appropriate behavior. "Should we be vegetarians?" is one example. It is basically ethical or moral conundrums that occur in various spheres or aspects of one's personal or professional life. (Manuel, 2010)
* Metaethics - It is focused on topics like the morality of judgments and others of a similar sort. Whether ethics is real or not. While normative theory and applied ethics focus on what is moral, metaethics explores the origins of morality. (Manuel, 2010)

Metaethics studies the nature, genesis, and basis of moral and ethical terms like "right", "wrong", "good", "bad", "ought" etc. Let’s consider the question "Is it wrong to steal?" first, then try to come up with a response. What is the nature of the term "wrong" in the preceding statement? You are dealing with meta-ethics when attempting to respond to the second question. And in the first, you responded to an ethical query that was based on a variety of ethical ideas. Meta ethics lets us think. Ethics can be either objective, subjective, inter-subjective, cultural, or a combination of these. Is there only one genuine ethical system, several, or none at all? so forth. Thus, metaethical questions help us comprehend the study of moral words and other fields of ethics.

There are no ethical laws that apply to everyone. Since ethics is fundamentally arbitrary, it differs from person to person and from viewpoint to viewpoint. Being objective is a goal rather than a realistic benchmark. However, the majority of humans share a few moral sentiments that are physiologically conditioned. However, the social norms ingrained in each society typically take precedence over them. Religions frequently list moral principles, and many religions have similar moral principles. Though there are few exceptions.

The three main arguments of ‘moral relativism’ against the universal or objectivist ethical standards of ‘moral realism’ are:

* Cultural Argument: It simply states that many cultures exist and that they all have unique ways of acting, thinking, and feeling because their members pick up these traits from past generations. There is a ton of evidence to support this assertion. Most individuals on the planet are aware that different cultures have different ways of doing things. People have various customs, diverse ways of dressing, eating, speaking, singing, dancing, and singing in different languages. (Ethics and Morality, 2022)
* No foundation argument : According to relativists, objective standards that define what constitutes good or evil behavior are required in order to categorize actions as morally right or wrong. (Ethics and Morality, 2022)
* Authority of Moral commands argument : It is common to frame the moral truth as an imperative. "Don't steal" or "Don't lie," for instance. The legitimacy of these moral directives is contested by relativists. This argument examines the knowledge and credibility needed to establish universal moral truths. (Ethics and Morality, 2022)

What is good? By identifying commonalities among cultures and deciding that what is good is based on the more widely accepted norms, cultural relativism may have an impact on one's perception of what is viewed as good. But without a purpose description, it is hard to define what is good. Is it humanity's aim to live happily ever after? to be successful? to grow in knowledge and intelligence? to be conflict-free? to assist other forms of life? to have an impact on the cosmos? And if you had to choose between two goals, one would you give up? These are questions that cannot be objectively answered unless humans were purposefully made. In that situation, the legitimate vantage point from which to describe what is actually good is the mind that created humanity. Moral subjectivism is essentially a position that denies that all ethical positions are equally valid while acknowledging that the methods used to discuss ethical issues differ from those used to discuss empirical fact. On the other side, moral relativism holds that every moral standard is subjective, depending on the culture or the person upholding it.

Moral relativism is the core tenet of several moral subjectivism viewpoints. But let me try to make a case for why we should separate them. The fundamental problem with ethics is how you can support it with data. Theoretically, two persons could resolve a disagreement over the explanatory model of string theory by comparing predictions and results. What types of proof are there to support ethics? Why should I agree that preventing suffering is undesirable if you respond, "Okay, X causes misery"? A good system is virtue ethics. Even if you can clearly describe cowardice and courage, why is the former genuinely preferable to the latter? Why is there a good balance? The only argument we have is about ethics and morality, and although people have engaged in it for thousands of years, neither the debate's real evidence nor its degree of confidence has grown. Even the study of aesthetics, which is extremely subjective and relativistic as I'll explain, has advanced to the point where it requires citations from other disciplines like psychology and biology. That, in my opinion, is where moral subjectivism is. According to moral relativism, ethics are really just your personal preference, like what you enjoy for dinner or a certain painting. Moral subjectivism acknowledges that the discussion is subjective because there is no "thing" outside of human action or opinion to discuss and no independent source of evidence. However, it does not acknowledge that the discussion is relative. Therefore, moral relativism is inherently opposed to the field of normative ethics.

# References

*Ethics and Morality*. (2022). Retrieved from BUX.

Manuel, V. (2010). *Philosophy A Text with Readings.*