PRINCIPLES OF ETHICS

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ASSIGNMENT 1

**QUESTION ONE**

Ethics addresses human conduct, and deeds from moral view. It’s in this class of morality that it investigates the principles that regulate the separation between good and evil, and the distinction between the right and the wrong. To be more specific, the word ethics refers to ‘ethos’ in Greek, and the term means character or conduct. Hence, ethics is for the purpose of filtering the various moral conducts and virtues in order to look at a deeper level as to what is the real meaning behind human being’s existence.  
  
Morality speaks to the judgement of acts that are done by the person through free will to make sure that the moral life is respected by the person. The acts of human freedom are represented by the choice-making a horizontality of people, based on the freedom of choice and moral authority. Such activities are not just simple reflexes and stimulus-response mechanisms but rather have to do with the decision. Free voluntary acts thus are usually considered as vital components of moral accountability and liabilities.  
  
Ethics often works by ranking human acts according to their moral value; it gives an answer concerning whether then these acts are morally good, bad, right, or wrong actions.We mean the essential quality of good, evil, right or wrong of the human behavior It is an ethical value based on whether or not a given action aligns with the established moral principles and criteria, resulting in impacts people's well-being. The examination of moral leavenings contributes to the selection of the optimal ethical course. Ethics, in other words, is the driving force behind human behavior and striving towards the ultimate outcome, which must be above reproach morally. The definition of ultimate end of human beings or, simply put, the purpose of our lives, is just the goal we should pursue during it. Morality finally becomes the ultimate matter as well regarding behaviour among people.  
  
Thus ethics suggests an approach that is every bit comprehensive as human actions and moral evaluations of those acts as well as the alignment of the believed purpose in life that individuals should follow for a worthy live.

**QUESTION TWO**

**PART ONE**

Ethics has to do with how people perceive good and evil, as universal ideals and virtues give a person a guideline for making the right decisions and acting ethically. Ethics does not only mean preoccupying with honesty and integrity but also helps to create an environment where people can uphold trust and remain respectful to one another. As a result, what a person does based on ethics is not only good for their personal life, but also organizations and communities.

**PART TWO**

Ethical management culture within business helps is to create a monitory of an integrity, this encourages employees and help movements of the organization towards success. Integrity of governance heavily depends on keeping up the standards of ethics so that the community trusts decision makers and the whole country is benefited in the long term. In terms of interpersonal relationships, structured use of ethical principles guarantees mutual trust, true appreciation and real mutual connections. Through frequent enough displaying of honesty, empathy and formal recognition of others' personhood strong and reliable relationships linked to trust and mutual understanding can be built. Ethical conduct is essential when it comes to each individual business, and society as a whole since it tends to create a healthy; fair, and trustworthy community.

**QUESTION THREE**

Philosophical Anthropology is the deep reflection on human nature, uncovering the most fundamental questions of meaning of being human, and the recognition of the human essence. Lest we neglect ethics, we ought to mention that ethics is a part of philosophy, which focuses on moral directions, guidelines and actions that characterize right and wrong behaviour. The belief of ethics can only be reached, when you make yourself familiar with the understanding of moral subject. A moral subject is a being that has the abilities to formulate moral discernments and ever to carry out one’s moral values. Philosophical anthropology, as we understand it, is based more on the concept of human nature, in terms of their abilities and conditions, that aim to disclose the foundation of the human Moral subject. So it can be concluded that his having a capacity for free will some people needs to be responsible for morally grounded consequences.  
  
It is, thus, for a person to mean the intrinsic connection, to understand the moral subject may only be explored through philosophical anthropology.