Ethnical Relativism

Submitted by

Affiliation

 date

Ethnical Relativism

What is ethical relativism?

Ethical relativism is a philosophical doctrine that states that all knowledge is relative and absolute truth does not exist, but only facts that in a particular person or culture believes. Moral relativism is the opposite of moral absolutism. According to Jones, "ethical relativism comes in various forms, but the common thread that binds them together is the idea that what is right and wrong can vary from person or group of people to another".[[1]](#footnote-1) Hence, ethical relativism states that the concept of morality related to the values and beliefs of one's own culture.

The strengths and weaknesses of ethical relativism.

In general, all our morality for relativism is the rules accepted in our midst; the logic of things determines the obligation of at least some general states, and the sanctions provided for by them make their non-compliance by individuals "more expensive for themselves. Duty is duty, something sacred and untouchable in itself, and it's a sin even to try to justify and justify it with something else. A rule is a requirement, but not the best, but the right one. Morality is the norm in good and evil if this is not the very universality, "morals", then its spirit, "morality". "But not to see behind what is, what should be, behind the universally accepted ideal. This is relativism, cowardly loyal or ready, on occasion, to crime.

The rules themselves, in morality, demonstrate their conventionality: in specific situations, they continuously contradict each other, so firmly and strictly adhering to one rule means being blind to everyone else. "Virtues are norms insofar as they represent patterns of behavior worthy of emulation" [[2]](#footnote-2). Relativism naturally comes to theories like "class struggle". According to this last one, morality is determined by the benefits of the ruling and prosperous classes, and moral progress is determined by social progress or the change of these classes, a change objectively predetermined by the development of ways and means of multiplying well-being.

Jones provided an argument against relativism, and he called it "the problem of specificity". For example, when it is stated that moral believes are constructed through social groups, and moral belief is associated with a particular social group that forms it. However, significant social groups are formed from small groups and small groups from social subgroups. So how the moral belief of social subgroup can be the same as a large social group”.[[3]](#footnote-3) Jones provide another strong argument against relativism is tolerance.”[[4]](#footnote-4) Finally, ethical relativism justifies the fact that he is right to explain the virtue of tolerance, as he seeks to accept the values ​​and values ​​of all societies.

Ethnical relativism is true or false?

Relativism is a far-reaching philosophical doctrine representing a particular interpretation of pluralism. It is one of several possible ways to appreciate the plurality of opinions. Indeed, relativism claims that every religion and philosophy is an attempt by an individual or group to describe the indescribable from its limited point of view. The content of each worldview is not essential, because it is secondary to the particular culture in which it appeared. Relativism is more a source of misunderstanding than a necessary platform for honest dialogue.

Bibliography

Jones, Michael Scott. MORAL REASONING: An Intentional Approach to Distinguishing Right

from Wrong. Kendall Hunt, 2017.14

Stivers, Laura A., Christine E. Gudorf, and James B. Martin-Schramm. Christian ethics: a case

method approach. Orbis Books, 2012.

1. Jones., Moral Reasoning,14. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Stivers, Christian ethics,15. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Jones., Moral Reasoning,24. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Ibid.,23 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)