

Ethical and social ethical

Religion



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Social Justice Social Justice Social justice is a complex and proactive moral issue that has created a point of focus for social and religious activist, researchers as well as other various interest groups is worth understanding. Not only does social justice define its role from a spiritual, ethical knowledge, but also from a social dimensional concept for its application. Therefore, as a current moral issue, social justice serves as a turning point in which a given society morally distribute or corrects its wealth, privileges and opportunities through social roles. Conversely, the religious understanding of social justice as a current moral issue considers issues are dealing with human life that is very vital in equality, fairness and responsibility of all human beings (Mizrahi & Larry, P 44). For instance, the Catholic Church regards social justice with respect to human life through the maintenance of dignity and respect. In contrast, Hinduism considers social justice in equality terms to all human beings.

The fundament concepts or issues social justice and ethics has continuously developed as a result of the change in the human development and technology revolution affects the nature of human interaction with his environment. For instance, rapid technology advancement in genetics, communication and the nature of wars, climatic changes, and other issues has diversely changed the social role and responsibilities. The family as well as the individual in social and moral manner is expected to conduct itself in a manner that fit the ethical principles (Mizrahi & Larry, P 43). The autonomy respect would require people to live and act in their freedom that benefit others and act in a way that is just and faithful.

Conversely, religious and social ethic as an emerging issue will shape the society behavior in which human issues are solved or dealt with in

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acceptable and ethical manner. For example, in an ethical objectivism approach, the society or individuals would be forced to believe the outside existence of social and religious ethics that requires people to practice goodness, righteousness and with justice. From a different perspective, religious and social subjectivist would expect all human beings to exercise standards within the inner reality of thoughts and mind that is distributive or correctively expresses equality, justice and in a transformed judgment (Mizrahi & Larry, P 42).

Work cited

Mizrahi, Terry, and Larry E. Davis. *The Encyclopedia of Social Work*. Washington, DC: NASW Press, 2008. Print.