

Introduction

In our everyday conversations, we often refer to current events, we often use certain expressions heard on the news or used by different specialists in the field. We use the words like ethics, morals, or deontology, without always knowing what's behind these words which, in some cases, may seem synonymous. In order to clarify these terms, we have to go through the definition stage.

There is a Charter of University Ethics and deontology which lists the fundamental principles as well as the rights and obligations of the teacher-researcher, the rights and duties of the student and the rights and obligations of the administrative and technical staff.

1. Definition

1.1. Morality الاخلاق

Morality from the Latin *moralis* meaning customs or manners . Morality is a set of values, beliefs, and principles that guide an individual's behavior and decisions. It is a code of conduct that is commonly accepted in a particular society or culture. It refers to the distinction between right and wrong, and is usually based on an individual's personal beliefs and values.

It may be helpful to differentiate between related terms, such as immoral, and amoral. Each has a slightly different meaning:

Immoral: Describes someone who purposely commits an offensive act, even though they know the difference between what is right and wrong

Amoral: Describes someone who acknowledges the difference between right and wrong, but who is not concerned with morality

Examples of Morals

The following are common morality examples that you may have been taught growing up, and may have even passed on to younger generations:

Be polite

Have empathy

Don't steal

Tell the truth

Treat others as you want to be treated

Morality has several sources:

- **religions** الدين often involve norms that are supposed to govern behavior. Some of these norms may be construed as moral norms.
- **Conscience** الوعي: It is my conscience that tells me what is good or bad.
- **The sense of duty** الاحساس بالواجب: Accomplishing good or seeking it is, above all, a duty.
- **The sense of respect** الشعور بالاحترام: Interpersonal relationships should be governed by respect;
- **Justice** العدالة: We are all born equal before the law, in other words, there is only one rule that applies to everyone. But these rules are not necessarily legislative in nature.
- **Virtue** الفضيلة: Virtue is specific to a person's character, their identity. A good person, a virtuous person, will accomplish good things.

1.2 Ethics علم الاخلاق

The word "ethics" is derived from the Greek word ethos (character), and from the Latin word mores الأعراف (customs)

Ethics is the policy of living in the society. It is a way of living which nurtures the order in society. The order in society needs to be established and sustained to ensure the continuity of the humankind from one generation to the next forever.

one of the greatest philosophers in modern history, Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), said

{Do not to others what ye do not wish done to yourself}

He referred to, means putting oneself in the position of others, and refraining from forcing others to do what one does not want to do. This is a basic principle for conducting oneself in life and dealing with affairs

Some scholars don't distinguish between morals and ethics. Both have to do with "right and wrong. However, some people believe morality is personal while ethics refer to the standards of a community.

1.3 Deontology أخلاقيات المهنة

Deontology is an ethical theory that says actions are good or bad according to a clear set of rules. The word deontology derives from the Greek words for duty واجب (deon) In other words, deontology represents the part of ethics which deals with the professional duties, the specific duties of a profession, and also that ethics is the science which studies moral norms: life, habits, flaws, characters.

1.4 Law قانون

The law is a set of rules put in place in order to protect citizens' rights. These laws are created by legislatures, or elected government officials, and, although the fundamental criminal acts are often the same, they can vary from one country to another. Laws are usually broken down into two key categories: criminal law and civil law. We might think of criminal law as the worst kind of crime, those which actually inflict some kind of harm or damage onto society, like murder, robbery, violence or vandalism. Meanwhile civil law is about settling disputes between individuals, like divorce or the division of assets.

Not all laws may be ethical and not all ethical decisions are legal!

One of the most fundamental differences between ethics and the law is how they are created. While ethics are built up by society over time, and learned from one generation to the next, laws are defined by a ruling government, and can therefore change over time.

Though law often embodies ethical principles, law and ethics are far from co-extensive. Many acts that would be widely condemned as unethical are not prohibited by law - lying or betraying the confidence of a friend, for example. And the contrary is true as well. In much that the law does it is not simply codifying ethical norms.

2.2 Distinction between deontology and ethics

The word deontology refers to all the duties and obligations imposed on members of a professional order or association. Like the rules of law, the rules of professional conduct apply identically to all members of the group, in all situations of practice. An authority is responsible for enforcing compliance and imposing sanctions in the event of non-compliance. Ethics, on other hand, Ethics, invites professionals to reflect on the values that motivate their actions and to choose, on this basis, the most appropriate conduct.

To summarise

Morality: what society deems good

Ethics: what I consider good

Deontology: what the profession requires of me

Law: what the law defines as permitted or prohibited