

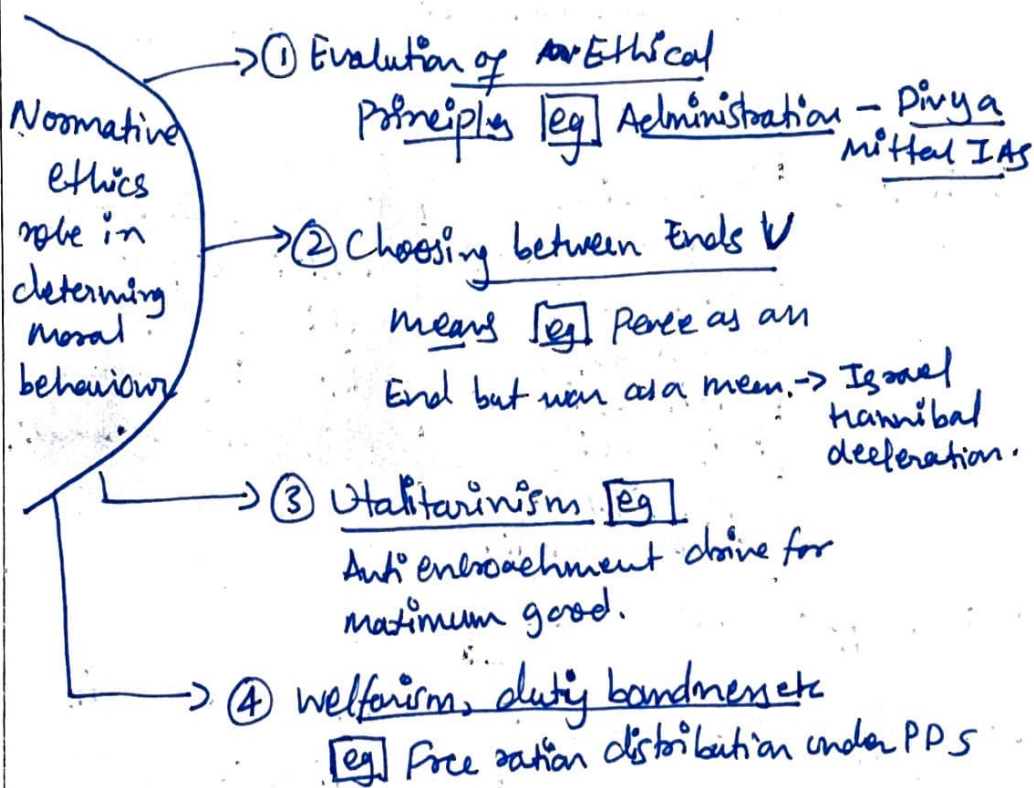
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Riyasat Ali mentorship

Q Normative ethics involves determining what is morally right or wrong. Compare and contrast deontological & consequentialist approaches in the context of environmental policy-making. Which approach do you believe is more effective in addressing climate change & why?

Candidate must not write on this margin

Normative ethics is based on evaluation of ethical theories from the point of rightfulness or wrongfulness.



Deontological V Consequentialist ; To tackle environmental policy

Aspect	Deontology	Consequentialist
Aim	① Duty boundness of State to deal with environmental issues [eg] article 48-A	① Policies framed to keeping 'end' in mind [eg] FCA, 2023 Amendment.

Aspect	Deontology	Consequentialism
Role	② "Universal good" in environmental Policy [eg] EIA	② Utilitarianism & welfarism [eg] FRA-2009
Scope	③ Treating Nature as mean not just as end	③ Treating Nature as an end.
Limitations	④ Accessive duty boundedness can lead to bureaucratic attitude in env Policy making [eg] FRA - Implementation	④ Means can be unethical for ethical end [eg] Burning fringe for forest regeneration

which approach to choose

- ① Both approaches have their merits & de-merits but deontology can be more effective as,
- ① Treating Environment & humans as mean & not just end.
 - ② Focusing on both mean & ends as ethical.
 - ③ "Universally" accepted ethical env policies.
 - ④ Duty of the State to ensure environmental policy advocacy.

With rising global temperature Biblical ethics of Stewardship plays key role in dealing with climate change.