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by

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Peer 1

I agree that the consequentialism approach specifies that the actions are right if they result in the best outcome for the individuals or society. Therefore, the action must generate an outcome that has more good than harm. Consequentialism argues that the consequences of an event or act are significant when an individual chooses to act. I agree that utilitarianism is a better example of consequentialism because it focuses on performing a show that will yield the greatest good for a more significant number of people. Moreover, utilitarianism concentrates on the actions that are more probably to make individuals happy; this includes the happiness of others and oneself.

On the other hand, I consent that the non-consequentialism approach concentrates on actions that could be right or wrong. However, the approach does not concern the consequences the action will lead to. Therefore, moral rightness or wrongness is not determined by the goodness or badness of the consequences. Virtue ethics is an example of non-consequentialism because it primarily deals with honesty and morality. Thus, practicing good habits, including generosity, self-control, and fairness, makes a moral and virtuous person. Consequently, an individual will be controlled on resolving moral intricacies without using specific laws.

Using an example, explain the problem with utilitarianism?

Peer 2

I agree that the consequentialism approach judges a person's morality based on the choices' consequences and actions. Therefore, an action is moral if it leads to a positive outcome. Also, I accord that non-consequentialism is different because it states that the consequences of an action being good or bad do not determine a person's morality or decision. Consequentialism

argues that the morality of an action is founded on the maximum good of all irrespective of outcomes considered either positive or negative. Also, I can't entirely agree that the major theories related to consequentialism are individual to outweigh all consequences; the best example is utilitarianism. Utilitarianism concentrates on maximizing the overall good. Utilitarians are hedonistic, indicating that good thoughts are related to pleasure or happiness. Thus, utilitarianism helps guide people to ethical choices that result in the most satisfaction of the most significant number of people. I'm afraid I disagree with the substantial theory in non-consequentialism stated because one of them is the deontological theory. Deontological theory is founded on duty, and thus, the primary moral concept is that of responsibility. One needs to make the right and wrong decisions based on their work duty. The theory focuses on the rules such as do not lie and no judgments or principles.

Explain the strengths of consequentialism?

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