

y
by R W

Submission date: 10-Jan-2021 07:39PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1485212966

File name: Moral_Reasoning.edited.docx (12.21K)

Word count: 341

Character count: 1858

Moral Reasoning

There are numerous theories involved when it comes to ethics. These approaches are categorized into two namely the consequentialist approach and the non-consequentialist approach. Consequentialist approach theories involve judging whether an action is wrong or right depending on the outcome of specified actions (Gustafson, 2018). On the other hand, non-consequentialist approach theories determine whether an act is right or wrong depending on the properties within the act rather than the outcome. Both of these theories are heavily involved in determining the rightness or wrongness of an act. Under the consequentialist approach utilitarianism is one of the most significant theories. Whereas, in the non-consequentialist approach, libertarianism comes in. Utilitarianism defines that an action is good if it is responsible for producing greater good for a greater number. On the other hand, libertarianism defines that every individual should do as they please so long as they understand that everyone has similar freedom (Gustafson, 2018).

The theory that is most reasonable to me is the libertarianism theory. The reason is, it is only fair that one does what they please so long as there is no interference with other people. It is not fair that an act only is counted as best if it gives the majority an advantage. However, every person has the freedom to please themselves because others are also responsible for their happiness. Therefore, there will not be any control just because majority are on the better side of an act while disregarding the few left out (Smart, 2020).

When a person is deciding to do something by themselves, the only thing in consideration is their utility. For instance, if one is choosing ice cream, they would pick the flavor that best fits their pleasure, according to the utilitarian view. If one enjoys vanilla more than chocolate they will choose vanilla because of its pleasure.

References

Gustafson, A. (2018). *Consequentialism and Non-Consequentialism*. In the Routledge Companion to Business Ethics (pp. 79-95). Routledge.

Smart, J. J. C. (2020). Utilitarianism and Its Applications. In New directions in Ethics (pp. 24-41). Routledge.

ORIGINALITY REPORT

0%

SIMILARITY INDEX

0%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches Off