



Charles Asher

Wednesday

Hello class,

For this week's discussion I chose to study and write about Deontology. The word 'Deontology' is derived from Ancient Greek terminology. The word itself is the combined Greek words of obligation and study. Deontology is the ethical theory that the morality of an action should be either right or wrong based on established principles or a set of defined rules as opposed to the consequences of said action.

Personally, I feel that most people operate under this theory of ethics. There is one caveat however, and that is that some action's consequences outweigh the integrity of the principle being followed. This may also be a problem when both reactions to an action may turn out to be negative after all.

References:

Alexander, L., & Moore, M. (2020, October 30). Deontological ethics. Retrieved March 03, 2021, from <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/ethics-deontological/>

← Reply



Dynelle Lopez

Yesterday

Hi Charles,

I believe that Deontology is used by everyone on a daily basis. We make decisions based on the possible outcome. In regards to our course, there are many companies who take the right action to gain revenue and there are others who aren't so honest to make a decent living.

← Reply



Sasha Constante

Wednesday

Ethical contractarians assert that freely made personal assent gives credence to ethical and social philosophical principles. These advocates point to the advantage of the participants being happy/contented with a given outcome. The assumption is that within a context of competing personal interests in a free and fair interchange of values those principles that are intersubjectively agreed upon are sufficient for creating a moral "ought." The "ought" comes from the contract and extends from two people to a social group.

In Case Study 1, there is a rural town in Northern Ireland where is a divide between Catholics and Protestants. Protestants hold 80 percent of the population while Catholics hold 20 percent of the population. There was a Protestant woman who was raped and killed, and Protestants assumed that it had to be a Catholic person. The Protestants informed the Catholics that if the criminal is not turned in by sundown, the Protestants will torch the entire Catholic section of town, killing all 1,000 people. The Catholics decided that it was better to turn in one person than have all 1,000 of die and I would have to decide what to do.

Taking ethical contractarians into consideration, I believe that I would do what is morally right and try to find the killer by a fair trial. I would not want to kill an innocent person that was not responsible for the tragedy that occurred. I could not live with that for the rest of my life.

← Reply



Denise Gilcher

Thursday

Hello Sasha,

I agree. The problem is that depending on the situation and the person is the reaction. You can have the most ethical person in front dealing with day-to-day dilemmas but when that same person feels attack personally or feels that they have been done wrong that is when the moral and ethics my fly off the window. The writing course of action for case one is to be fair and look for the killer not just feel pressure because of what people are threatened to do.

← Reply