ethical theories

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Ethics are moral behavior that governs one's conduct when conducting an activity. Different scholars have come up with different theories in approach to ethics. These approaches differ depending on the viewpoint of scholars but other is interrelated. **In this thesis, we will discuss Kant's approach to ethics as deontological as opposed to Consequentialism approach to ethics.**

Being an example of deontological moral, the theory states that, the right or wrong of an action does not determine the consequences of an action but on their fulfillment of a duty. The theory focuses on the action but not on the consequences. Kant's theory is imperative that that stress on obedient to the command and not on the consequences of the action. "Immanuel Kant famously argued that it is always wrong to lie, even if a murderer is asking for the location of a potential victim" ("KANTIAN ETHICS", 2018). This argument does not hold water, it is unethical to lie but committing unethical action to prevent another with a big magnitude of bad consequence which in this case lying may be the right thing to do. Kant's theory focuses much on binding people to their obligation which is a form of slavery which does not focus on the psychological torture of the person but on accomplishment. This theory is categorically imperative since it requirement is unconditional and exerts authority in any circumstance justified by itself. For example, a policeman may opt to kill innocent civilians and use any means as justified by the law like implicating the victim. On moral, Kant's theory does not focus on the consequences of acts committed but on the moral behavior. For example, committing a crime by a drunkard on the road while driving do not focus on the crime but on the moral that is drinking which makes the behavior of drinking alcohol bad. Basing his theory on the logic of reasoning, Kant's argument that every action has a maxim behind it, the reason and the intention of an action are what matter rather than the results.

Consequentialism tends to differ from Kant's theory since the theory focuses on the consequences of the action which form the basis for the judgment of the wrong and right of the conduct. This theory analyzes on the consequences. If it's a good consequence the theory sort out on the beneficiary and how are the consequence judged and the judge of the outcome ("Consequentialism - By Branch / Doctrine - The Basics of Philosophy", 2018). There are two main example of consequentialism; utilitarianism which states that if an action is good and it leads to the well being or happiness of many people while hedonism focuses on the pleasure and state that if an action cause pleasure without hurting or causing pain then it is good("Consequentialism - By Branch / Doctrine - The Basics of Philosophy", 2018). "For example, let's suppose economists could prove that the world economy would be stronger and that most people would be happier, healthier, and wealthier if we just enslaved 2% of the population" ("Consequentialism - Ethics Unwrapped", 2018). This reasoning has proved to be positive to yield the result in many developed countries. America is a key leading example and other countries of the sort. The high taxation imposed on their civilians on imports and foreign investment has greatly impacted the development of their infrastructure and yielded great results. In most of the developed countries, they have good road infrastructure, the well-structured system of healthcare and high innovation. Most of these countries due to their managed revenue collection they have managed to invest in other countries monitor revenue collection which is plowed back to economic development (). This theory can be ethically right and wrong. For example, enslaving few individuals for the better of the majority contravene the human right since no one would like to be taken advantage of to benefit another without compensation. Focusing on consequences, allowing homosexuality would result in easing the human race which is termed immoral. Violating systems for personal benefits is also immoral. When candidate

cheats in an exam, the politician uses dirty tricks to be in an office or evading taxation is the immoral action that benefits few and violates the right of individuals (Shafer-Landau, 2010).

Kant's theory has become one of the driving factors of causing things to happen, the reason behind the action and the intention drive the action and not necessarily the results. If we work to achieve then the achievers will be resting as Kant's put it. But this is not the case, the drive of the reason why the action is taking place as a continuous action is what makes Kant's theory the best option unlike the consequential which focuses on the outcome but not on whether the action is right or wrong as long you achieve it doesn't matter (Solomon & McDermid, 2011).

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