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In considering the resulting pleasure and its consequences as a primary judgment of moral, utilitarianism may be seen as being wrong since it is characterized by the approach for reduction and quantitative. This has a no regard of the moral consequences or the outcome of the pleasures. The utilitarianism which entails the morals has a major problem that is significant. Its lack of appropriate application thus may cause a number of myriad acts which are immoral in themselves. This in many ways cannot be sustained and hence the consistent change is found to be unclear (Hill and Thomas 216).

Kant's alternative is based on the expression of dissatisfaction of the moral philosophy that never surpasses the imperatives of the hypothetical. The categorical imperative of human occupying a specific place out of creation therefore positions human nature in a form of should, or ought to. It makes some acknowledgement of various actions depending on the assumptions whether good or bad. The equivalent of the categorical imperative may not be equivalent since the first formulation is done in accordance to a universal law while the other gives permission for the constitution of a moral obligation. Example is the consideration of the being faithful to the spouse who gives a promise of faithfulness making both to keep this due to a moral obligation and the promise made.

The strength therefore may be based on the human nature and characteristic behavior that evolves from the social life style of an individual.

Consequently, the weaknesses are that the characteristics are dependent on the individual morals and therefore may not be universal to all people. The author believes that there is a will after the human death and this ought to

be considered based on how things are being done. On the other hand, the morals can make an obligation for the cases of death and address it as required. Kant makes compelling argument because he states the punishment is based on the moral choice and the ethical results.

References

Chatterjee, Deen K. Encyclopedia of Global Justice. Dordrecht: Springer, 2011. Print.

Hill, Thomas E. Virtue, Rules, and Justice: Kantian Aspirations. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2012. Print.