Ethics theories

Ethics Theories Introduction Virtue theory is an ethical theory individual based theory focusing on individual's moral character in carrying out actions rather than the consequences of the particular actions. Utilitarianism, on the other hand, refers to the set of guidelines that an action is right to an extent as it promotes happiness. Utilitarianism stipulates that the greatest happiness should be the guiding principle for the conduct (Shafer-Landau 2012). Finally, Deontological ethics focuses on the rightness or wrongness of the individual actions. It does not put considerations to the rightness or wrongness of the consequences to the actions committed.

Distinction in how each theory addresses ethics and Morality

A Utilitarianism approach on morals and ethics implies that no moral action is intrinsically right or wrong. The correctness or wrongness of an individual's action is solely a creation of his or her non-moral good like pleasure, happiness or knowledge. Deontological ethics asserts that the wrongness or rightness of an individual's action is at least a portion of the intrinsic moral features like lying (Shafer-Landau 2012). Ethics and morality are components of virtue theory like honesty and generous. Virtue ethics focuses on the natural character of an individual rather than on the nature or consequences of specific actions executed. Deontological ethics refers to the ordinary ethical point that controls the morality of an action, based on the action's devotion to set rules.

Personal Experience

An instance involving my friend who faces a circumstance demanding him to speak the truth. Deontology advocates truth speaking which is an ethical and moral act. Speaking the truth in itself is a virtue and by this virtue, theories

support it.

Reference

Shafer-Landau, R. (2012). Ethical Theory: An Anthology. Hoboken: John Wiley & amp; Sons.