

Duty ethics

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Duty Ethics Duty ethics involves duties that are morally right to the person performing the action. The actions are based on what we ought to do for mankind but not because of inclination (Garrett, 1). However, for the action to be regarded ultimately good is to take into consideration the doer's goodwill. The actions are acknowledged as wrong if the motive of the individual in acting is not in good faith regardless of the good consequence accompanying the action. For instance, the action of a police officer in shooting a burglar is wrong despite saving property and another life when he did it to gain work promotion or because he has the tendency to fire his ammunition. This is because his will does not give him dignity. However, the shooting becomes morally right when it was done in relation to his duty. He ought to shoot to keep his premise safe. In like manner, if I would be asked to employ Duty ethics in making moral decisions in helping someone to conceal murder in exchange for money, I would not help the person. That is my final judgment because it is not a universal law to be an accessory to the crime. People in all parts of the globe do not normally assist murderers for money. I cannot act on maxims that are considered bad instead I should act in accordance to the moral law that is universally accepted. Extending help to murderers is not a rational moral choice for a person with a sound judgment and doing so contradicts the concept of duty ethics.

Sources Cited

Garrett, Jan. Kant's Duty ethics. 2006. Retrieved from <http://www.wku.edu/~jan.garrett/ethics/kant.htm>. on August 5, 2011.