Compare and contract

The Health Care Bill approved by Obama in 2010 will impact the elderly population. The utilitarian theory presented by Immune Kant reveals that an act is ethical when it provides utility to the larger population. Although the bill provides a larger benefit to the older people of America on the basis of taxed money collected from the majority of American citizens. This indicates that the act will target a specific population by providing them affordable medical services. The act according to the utilitarian approach is unethical because it will lead to maximization of utility for the minimum number of people (Kahane, Everett, and Earp). The provision of expensive medical treatment will provide utility to the few people. This is unethical because the act will lead to the disadvantage of a larger number of people. Utilitarian approach states that any action that does not provide utility to the greatest number of people is unethical. Utilitarian ideology decides ethics on the bases on consequences (Guyer).

Deontological ethics provides a different justification compared to the utilitarian approach. The philosophy of deontology is not based on the outcomes but on the rightness of an action. According to this theory, the Healthcare Bill 2010 approved by Obama is ethical because it reflects the moral character of the president. In deontology, consequences are not significant, but the doctor needs to fulfill his duty. Deontology involves some advantages such as the promotion of values and ethics (Misselbrook). Obama's decision of approving the Bill is ethical because he has chosen the right action. Deontology stresses on the rightness of an action. This reflects that the healthcare act is ethical because it supports the older population who lacks access to medical facilities. So, saving the lives of people is ethical and right.

Work Cited

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