Reflection

[Author Name(s), First M. Last, Omit Titles and Degrees]

[Institutional Affiliation(s)]

Author Note

[Include any grant/funding information and a complete correspondence address.]

Reflection

This paper will be reflecting on Kant's theory and utilitarianism, duty ethics, social living, the concept of categorical imperative, and ideas of Kant on deontological ethics. Human beings have their existence which cannot be replaced, they have feelings, and they follow ethical values and patterns in society.

Kant’s theory suggests that human beings cannot be replaced by others; every individual has his/her value. In a family, if a child dies, this is a devastating moment for parents, no matter if another child is born. The pain remains the same, and one child cannot be replaced by any other. On the other hand, Utilitarianism suggests that we are not restricted from doing whatever makes us happy, and punishing someone is an act of evil because it makes us sad. Punishing an individual can stop the crime rate in society, and victims would not live in fear. (Rachels & Rachels, 2018)

For me, there is not as much compatibly between duty ethics and social living because duty ethics underlines the rightness of actions. For social livings, humans do not always admire the consequences of actions. For social living, humans sometimes think irrationally, and they tend to choose those actions which increase their happiness.

The categorical imperative is the idea that emphasizes that it is hard to defend some actions and rules which do not have exceptions. An individual sometimes explains violating a rule, but it is difficult to explain for not violating a rule. The categorical imperative is the notion that differentiates between wrong and right, relating it to ethical values. Hence right actions are those who follow moral principles and rules which continue with a proper understanding of individuals.

Kant's deontology is a theory that suggests that some actions cannot be judged according to their consequences. However, an action may be morally bad; this leads to a positive result unintentionally the outcomes, other than good consequences, predicts the rightness of actions. So humans can take rational decisions, and emotions do not play any role in moral actions (Zwitter, 2019).

**References**

Rachels, J., & Rachels, S. (2018). *The Elements of Moral Philosophy* (pp. 151-155). McGraw-Hill Education.

Zwitter, M. (2019). Ethical Theories. In *Medical Ethics in Clinical Practice* (pp. 15–22). Springer.