

SECTION A

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

- 1 Explore the role of Deontology for an understanding of moral actions.

(8)

Deontology is an absolute, legalistic, prescriptive approach to ethics which focuses on ~~doing~~ ^{intentions} rather than outcomes. 'Deon' translates to duty and so deontological morality is concerned with our duty to act morally for the sake of it and not because of what outcome it may bring. ~~Deontology~~
An ethical theory which uses ~~theories which are deontological~~ deontological framework is Kantian ethics. Kant prescribed moral actions based on his rule of universalization where a statement must rely on a maxim (principle) that can be done by everyone everywhere at all times, does not use people as an end to a means, and would apply to a 'kingdom of ends' if decided by an authority figure. By using the principle of universalization to check moral statements, an individual can be ensured to 'do good for goods sake' and their imperative statements are categorical instead of imperative.

Imperative statements take away from duty as they suggest a reason for doing something is the outcome. E.g. "Study ^{if you want to} ~~to~~ get good grades". Here, an individual is studying in hopes of a predicted result. Whereas if the statement were to be made categorical, e.g. "Studying improves intellect", a person carrying this out would do it as it is their duty to better themselves, which is a better reason.

(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)

