
The Principles Of Virtue Ethics

Virtue ethics is an application of ethics in our daily lives. We claim ourselves to be humans, basically homo sapiens who have brains and can think logically or rationally. When we make decisions it is based on the previous judgments of our thought process or on the events occurred in the past, distinctions also the experiences from which we gained any little information or understanding. When we use our human mind to integrate the process of living by making rational decisions in life, we always question ourselves who we are, or why are we thinking this way, what will be the benefit of me making such decision or rationalizing, or what are my principle or rules for myself. what do I ought to feel is good or bad. the difference I make in my mind is built on the set construction of ourselves.

The principles of our daily lives makes our conscious thinking ours. It's like my thinking or my rules for life makes me. if I am to say, that virtues or morals that I possess in my course of conduct/actions are mines, then I have to be fully accountable for the decisions I am making in my life. When we work in the office we treat people based on our set of virtues, we tend to define or conduct our action as virtuous or not virtuous based on what principles I have for myself. I don't always abide by rule-based work performance, instead, I look to the basic problems and issues faced by my clients, subordinates or someone at home whom I am responsible for.

The principles which I use for self is the role of my own character and virtue in virtue ethics. When I think rationally on the virtues or morals I have from within, that I can co-relate a bit with god or divine power that defines me- and my morals and virtues. but when I act on rule-based ethics of the office as, not letting my juniors, subordinates, or someone under me at home like my child to get extra marks, credits, or some appreciation from me, instead tell them about how the office rule is to not be late otherwise their salary of one day will be cut, or to my child at home that you can do better if you had not cheated in the exam, then I am focusing on telling them the moral sets or rules or virtues applied in the world or any office or at my own home. I tell them things as being elder to them with the intention of no profit or gain, as my morality or virtues or ethics. Whereas if I make my subordinate or my child understand the importance of being late, how cheating is bad then I am being me: my moral conscious relative to god, which has nothing to do with my intention of making them a better person, or with any motives. Me treating them with kindness and respect and love is because I feel its exactly the right thing to do. For example, we all have missed classes, lied to parents, procrastinated important works, tried quitting the consumption of tobacco, dialed up our x after drinking even when we all knew it was not morally being correct. Yet when we talk about ourselves, we have to take into account the humanity we have within. Humanity is the essence of having a moral character, that is functioning ourselves to do right, in all situations. Poor character traits, or making bad choices in life can be termed as vices, according to Aristotle. We as humans are about our character, as a whole, not only our actions, or judgments. Our role as a homo sapien should be to use our reason to comprehend, predict, decide in the pursuit of a virtuous life.

Virtue ethics is rooted in more profound questions of us. we ask ourselves, these questions like how I should live, how I should behave, what should be right or wrong morally for me. Virtue ethics also gain the notion that ethics should be in focus entirely on justice and autonomy. Its

viewpoint is that caring and nurturing, or the feeling of sympathy, empathy, courage is the principals to practice. In this primed of ideals, "virtue" is more in focus on our collective reasoning and understanding of morality/virtues.ethics in a world that is desperately lagging this quality.

Virtue ethics as defined by Aristotle - is of two categories, mainly rational and righteous or virtuous or moral. Intellectual or rational virtue can be subcategorized as theoretical wisdom and practical wisdom [phronesis}. For Aristotle virtue was implied as excellence. Phronesis is needed for moral virtuousness. For Aristotle being virtuous or ethical is an inevitable requisite for eudaimonia. For Aristotle being ethical is a matter of self-interest, coming from within, to a person. It can be also related to the human's normal sense of judging or common sense. This self-interest of being ethical/virtuous/morally correct brings their own rewards in the life of the human and are essential elements of eudaimonia. Virtue ethics, according to Aristotle is agent-centered than act-centered. He describes that one can find an immediate path of being virtuous if they are more centered on being good people morally and not focusing on what goodness is.

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