

Moral Reasoning .

Moral reasoning refers to the logical process of determining whether an action is right or wrong.

Evaluate moral, practical and aesthetic reasoning and compare them to different perspectives on moral reasoning.

Often one engages in moral reasoning when faced with a decision over what to do meaning the action have yet to occur. While some choices are a simple matter of right or wrong, difficult decisions often require more complex work and logic to reach a choice and take moral action.

Not all choices or problems are a moral issue.

Each day we face practical reasoning problems, such as what we have for dinner or whether to clean the bathroom today or tomorrow.

In the case of practical reasoning

the choices exist between a morally right or wrong option, merely 2 equal options that require a decision based on functionality and outcome.

Often we can differentiate between moral and practical reasoning because moral problems attach value judgement like right and wrong, good and bad or fair or unfair.

The practical problems do not have this attachment.

We can also confuse moral reasoning with aesthetic reasoning when we incorporate values good or bad.

Aesthetic ~~values~~ reasoning makes judgments about the value of something, usually art or something determine the worth or quality.

For example we can argue about whether a movie is good or bad, discussing its plot or other characteristics, but the merits of movie do not give it a moral value or nor its decision to like or dislike.

it a moral choice.

People often make decisions based on personal desires or non moral reasonings, which means unrelated to morals ~~by~~ but they try to justify their choices morally.

There is a very important principle regarding moral reasoning that if there are 2 cases that are fundamentally same, then they should be treated equally.

For example ~~holding~~ if 2 people ask you to hold door who are both from different ethnicities and there is no difference in circumstances other than their ethnicity they should be treated equally. Either open for both or refuse to both.