**Section D:**

**Answer to the question no. 01:**

The result of an activity is the primary concern of utilitarian philosophy. It establishes the repercussions of an action in order to determine if it was morally acceptable or not. Therefore, if an action yields a positive outcome in the end, it would be considered moral, regardless of the motivation. On the other hand, deontological theory holds that the intention behind the action is what matters, regardless of the outcome. If someone's acts are conducted with good intentions, they would still be seen as moral even if bad things occur as a result of those actions. Imagine, for instance, that someone tries to aid a little child who is alone but the child misinterprets the person's intentions and gets scared. He starts to flee when he is involved in a car collision. According to deontological theory, the person's behavior would be regarded as moral because he had morally righteous intentions. A utilitarian, however, would consider this behavior unethical because it had a bad outcome. In conclusion, utilitarianism stresses the results of activities more than deontology, which focuses more on the intentions of actions.