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by Aj Aj

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Introduction

Within the context of virtue ethics, affirmative action is fair. Affirmative action is any range of proactive attempts to correct inequalities due to race, gender, sexuality, creed or nationality, etc., by taking positive action on behalf of disadvantaged people. In quick short words, affirmative action is a program designed to ensure no discrimination in the education sector, employment bodies and instead offer a platform for equality for all. As stated above, the action is fair, but it is the right action to take according to my referral, which is the ⁷ virtue ethics theory. Virtue ethics is "a trait of character or mind that typically involves dispositions to act, feel, and think in certain ways and that is central to a positive evaluation of persons." Evaluating affirmative action according to virtue ethics has advantages. Virtual ethics encourages one ¹⁷ to take a holistic view of our moral circumstances. It teaches us to consider our moral intuition when facing an ethical dilemma, insisting that there may be one or more right answers. There are several arguments why individuals should take affirmative action seriously in the virtue ethics space. There have been complaints all over, demonstrating examples of why. This section will be majoring in my points on race and education as affected by affirmative action.

Race

In this section, I argue on the race topic. People worldwide, especially in the United States, have been judged according to their color (Carter, Lippard, and Baird 2019). They are being discriminated against for being black in a country full of white people. Some of the black people are initially from the states but still go through discrimination. The social imbalance between whites and blacks hurts black people. In cases as affirmative action is justified on the fairness

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side column. This kind of treatment sets the non-whites to failure; they are rendered helpless. The majority are whites, and so anything can happen to them without a body inside the government that will fight for their rights, which is why affirmative action is the most (Crosby et al., 2006). Non- whites, who go through such treatment, have their standards degraded; it makes them feel less inhumane. There was a conversation between a policeman and a black man who had just littered unknowingly; here is their conversation; "Hey young man why did you litter?" said the policeman. "It was not intentional, id did not even notice a paper had fallen off my pocket, my apologies officer all pick it up," said the young black man. "Don't you know I can easily arrest you and not take a word from your mouth into consideration"? The above context clearly shows a particular group of disadvantaged people while others can walk scot-free under no circumstances will their actions defile them. Society has unjustly given a hand to a certain kind of treatment to a specific type of people and lessens the other; hence it should look at its ways.

According to research done by Dos Santos 2019., on virtue ethics, a virtuous person will act per their principles and be concerned with the consequences of their actions. Although in the years we are at race discrimination is less evident than in the old days, we still have a lot to do to bring a basis and equality in our countries. In non-developed countries, it has become so bad that people discriminate against people who don't have the same mother tongue. As much as the question addresses affirmative action, it should also point to our society's critical point (Duffy, 2017). All this starts in the homes and community, and unless we teach it and instill it into the young ones, both black and white, they will grow up hating each other.

Embrick et al. (2020) found out that, from young as the grade level, kids should be taught about the virtues linked to affirmative, which will be easier to understand if every action they

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take will be based on morals, then there could be a great and promising future ahead. White kids should be allowed to mingle with the black kids, play with them, go to tuition together, go to high school together, and as friends. When cultivated from a young age, it will be easy to build a better society, where there will be intermarriages between blacks and whites; the government will include the whites and the blacks (Ezorsky, 2018). Scholarships will be given to all; jobs will be for all. Racism is the most significant setback in the United States, “⁵the recent killing of George Floyd has forced the country the reality, that despite gains made in the past 50 years, we are still a nation driven by inequality and racial division” (smithsonianmag, 2020).

Education

The education of black Americans has been affected. In emphasis to this point, I will major on the fairness or equal treatment of the whites and non-whites in the education sector. The best-fit place to center my argument is in cases where students have to be evaluated to get to the next level or even enroll in various classes. Two students with incredible talents and efforts should have the same opportunity regardless of their test scores or color (Fallucchi and Quercia 2018). As late as the 19s, teachers strictly followed the laws on discriminating against students due to their race. However, this being done, racism in our schools is still a problem until now. The affected generations in the 19s are grandparents and parents today (Glasener et al., 2019). A high probability lies, if those in the past were affected by racism, their kids who are black face the same challenges. "blacks lag behind whites on every measure" Black youths are twice as much as whites to drop out of school.

It is evident that the black students write now are being affected and going through their parents and grandparents. Secondly, in research done by (Hirschman and Berrey 2017), I found

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out that a considerable percentage of black students perform poorly, and it is reasonable to conclude why they perform poorly. In conclusion, due to the lack of black students' opportunities, they are currently being granted educational opportunities, which does not gage them according to the proper criteria, but based on natural talents and effort.

Responses

According to Pojman, affirmative action is the wrong action to take. It is because it fails to treat white people with respect, and secondly, it disadvantages them on the concept of race. On the first point of white people not being treated with respect or as individuals, this is what it means; In such cases, as we saw in the above example of the policeman and the young black man. If such a case was to be taken to court and the court took affirmative action, they would deal with the policeman as a crime suspect, also Jordan and Kristjánsson (2017) finding. In this case, the young black man embraces his rights and takes the approach in the wrong way, making him think he is in authority and now he can litter around and give the same excuse, and because he has a force behind him, he is good to go.

Second point Pojman says that affirmative action disadvantages them in the concept of race. First off, affirmative action is not based on a person's race; it is based on doing the right thing. It is based on moral intuition. For example, in a presidential race campaign, the white competitor is given all the privileges, while the black competitor is given fewer privileges (Moses, M. S., Maeda and Paguyo 2019). There then comes somebody to the organization, is in charge of the Electoral bodies, and shares the benefits to both the competitors equally by limiting the white's privileges and adding them to the black politician. In that example, affirmative action was not taken according to race rather what is morally relevant. It is what affirmative action does Sison,

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Beabout, and Ferrero 2017. In contrast to the points above, affirmative action has real disadvantages which have no proving theory of mistruth in them;

One of them is it encourages certain groups that were major to rule over the ones that were the minority (Oppenheimer 2018). Secondly, having people of the same color or race in the department doesn't mean diversity; not everyone with the same color, race, or ethnicity will have the same opinions. Pojman's point on affirmative action, being a disadvantage to the white people, doesn't disadvantage them; it simply restores them to neutrality by taking legitimate what does not belong to them (Noon 2018). Affirmative action attempts to recognize and treat people according to their levels apart from the norm of picking the society's favorite.

Does affirmative action work?

According to the cases used above, affirmative action works in the virtue ethics space. Moreover, suppose we know that affirmative action is ineffective; every minute and money spent on affirmative action an intrusion and a waste of resources (Miller, 2017). In that case, it is proven in Thomas Sowell's argument that schools that admit black students under similar standards as white kids perform similarly. But at schools where black students are admitted on their criteria (the affirmative action), there is a performance gap between them. It shows how affirmative action is not practical; in the schools where black students are enrolled with the whites' standards, they don't catch up with them.

With the above argument, on the grades and color of the student, versus the students catching up with their peers is two different things which should not be related furthermore it doesn't click to affirmative action or virtue ethic (Moses, Maeda and Paguyo 2019).

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Conclusion

In conclusion, the above excerpt has majored on affirmative action on race and education theory in the aspect of virtue ethics. Affirmative action should be considered the new changing aspect in many different parts of our living areas. I fully support and urge you to support affirmative action in our Universities, although I would like to share some of the changes that experts should put in place to be efficient in society. First, in the case of racism, the state should give the organization an upper hand on this; in this aspect, the change in the mindsets of each white and black child should first have to be molded at home. The saying that "we are all equal" should be ringing in their minds from an early age. They should be allowed to mingle in their early life days, not in their old days. If this is taken seriously and emphasized by society, it can save many generations ahead. Secondly, in the education case, having a hand at our household on this matter will be easy to have the teachers emphasize. The students will not have a hard time accepting this because they were priory taught at home. Concerning the admissions and scholarships issue, parents and teachers having the idea that all students are all equal and trying to change our country not to be driven by inequality and racism, it will be easier to enhance those rules in the institutions. On the government and non-government organizations, the same method may be applied and enforced by the bodies in charge of the affirmative action act. They should also be careful not to risk the overuse of their power, thus making them discriminate against the whites.

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