**Take Home Test**

Question1:

While people may be upset about the business model of Walmart, it has been incredibly effective and profitable. The problems with arguing against what Walmart sells and doesn’t sell is that they are a business and as such, can stock whatever legal goods they want. People who don’t agree with how Walmart operates do not have to shop at Walmart. With the relative commonality of online shopping these days, you can buy everything Walmart sells and more with the click of a button. While people may protest with signs and speeches, the best, effective, and most direct way to protest is with your dollars, specifically by taking your business elsewhere. At the end of the day, Walmart is a business. They will stock what customers want and what falls within their ethical values.

Question 2:

1. An example of alienating labor would be an assembly line worker, specifically someone who places tinting on glass. The glass could go on to other production lines and be used for building windows, car windows, screens for electronics such as iPods, etc. The worker just knows to tint the glass correctly, not where or how his work will be used. He could pass by some glass that he worked on and not know that it was something he worked on. I believe that to be the essence of alienating labor: looking at something you worked on, and not recognizing that you did.
2. An example against alienating labor would be carpenter. The carpenter would specifically build something to specifications that were given. Whether the creation was further modified (e.g. adding cushions to a wooden chair), he could still recognize that the wooden framework was something they worked on.

Question 3:

Utilitarianism looks at an action, and given the amount of good and bad done, if the overall good done outweighs the bad, the action is morally permissible. Kant’s ethical theory looks at an action, generalizes it, and if the specific action and the generalized action contradict each other, then the action is not morally permissible. Utilitarianism will overlook the sorrows of some for the good of the many while Kant will only allow an action if everyone is positively affected.

Question 4:

An example might perhaps be a coding project team. You, as team leader, lay down the project specifics and guidelines. Once that is done, you let the team decide how to divide up the work, how much each person will do, and what time frame they plan to get this done in. The only caveat that you hold is that you pay them when progress has been shown. The team will then have something to work towards ($$$), their own free will to decide who takes what task, and how quickly they get it done. This follows Kant’s 2nd Categorical Imperative in that while you are using people, you respect their humanity by letting them set their own goals and their own timeline for the work to be done.