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**THE GOOD SAMARITAN:** Analyze the parable of the Good Samaritan in **Luke 10:25-37**.

In the parable The Good Samaritan passage implied to me that the man on the side of the road was being deceiving and that's why the priest and Levite passed him without helping. The Good Samaritan not only stopped to care for the mans wounds he make sure that the man had a safe and comfortable place to stay to heal. The message of Jesus that I took away was the man went though all of that trouble because he needed help. The Good Samaritan stepped in without a second thought or concern for his own personal finances to help the struggling person. Jesus' message is that we should all do the same for others in need.

The Utilitarian approach would have been thinking about what works for the majority or what makes something right or wrong. So, the fact that the priest passed The Good Samaritan could be because he couldn't determine the benefits vs. the harms.

The Good Samaritan took the Deontological approach of doing what's right, because it's right. This is the universal law without exceptions. The Good Samaritan not only stopped for the robbed man, but he also treated his open wounds with oil and gave him wine. The Good Samaritan also took the approach of finding a safe place for the robbed man to rest and heal and was willing to take on an expense that the robbed man might have incurred in order to heal and to get back on his feet.

The Levite seemed to have taken the Virtue Ethics approach of, how a person's character determines who we become. This person just didn't seem to have the courage or wisdom to take action to help the man that had been robbed.

In chapter one in our Law and Ethics in the business environment we read about the difference between Freedom verses Responsibility. "In the United States of America, however, there is generally no legal duty to rescue. So, for example, in the notoriously tragic Kitty Genovese case, in which a 28-year old woman was repeatedly attacked and stabbed over the span of 30 minutes outside a New York apartment building in front of (reportedly) 38 witnesses—but none of those witnesses called the police or came to her aid—none of those witnesses were held liable in any way." (Kelley, 2013) My personal option is that you have moral responsibility as a human to help another person that injured or at risk of dying from an injury.

## References

(<https://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=Luke%2010%3A25-37&version=NIV>) The

<https://ivy panda.com/essays/chapter-1-of-law-and-ethics-in-the-business-environment-by-halbert/an.>)

David N. Kelley, A Psychological Approach to Understanding the Legal Basis of the No Duty to Rescue Rule, 14 *BYU J. Pub. L.* 271 (2013). Available at: <https://digitalcommons.law.byu.edu/jpl/vol14/iss2/7>

RESTATEMENT (SECOND) OF TORTS § 314.

Melvin A. Eisenberg, The Duty To Rescue in Contract Law, 71 *Fordham L. Rev.* 647 (2002). Available at: <https://ir.lawnet.fordham.edu/flr/vol71/iss3/3>