

A close-up photograph of two butterflies resting on a grey, textured surface. The butterfly on the right is the primary focus, showing its brown wings with several distinct eyespots. The butterfly on the left is partially obscured and appears to be feeding from a small object on the ground. The background is a soft, out-of-focus gradient of grey and blue.

# Caring as a Virtue

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# Care as a Virtue

Curzer: “a point at which three of the most fashionable recent movements in ethics (virtue ethics, medical ethics, feminist ethics) intersect.”

- Thesis A: care as emotional attachment (liking, loving, etc.)
  - No: “Emotional attachment is incidental and destructive to the practice.”
- Thesis B1: benevolence is a role virtue for HCPs
- Thesis B2: benevolence disposes HCPs to perform caring acts.



Howard Curzer, 1993, is Care a Virtue for Health Care Professionals, *The Journal of Medicine and Philosophy* 18: 51-69,1993

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/14766358\\_Is\\_Care\\_a\\_Virtue\\_for\\_Health\\_Care\\_Professionals](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/14766358_Is_Care_a_Virtue_for_Health_Care_Professionals)

<https://www.catholiceducation.org/en/culture/catholic-contributions/the-virtue-of-care.html>

Title image: <https://www.animal-ethics.org/ethics-animals-section/ethical-theories-nonhuman-animals/virtue-ethics-care-ethics/>

# Authority



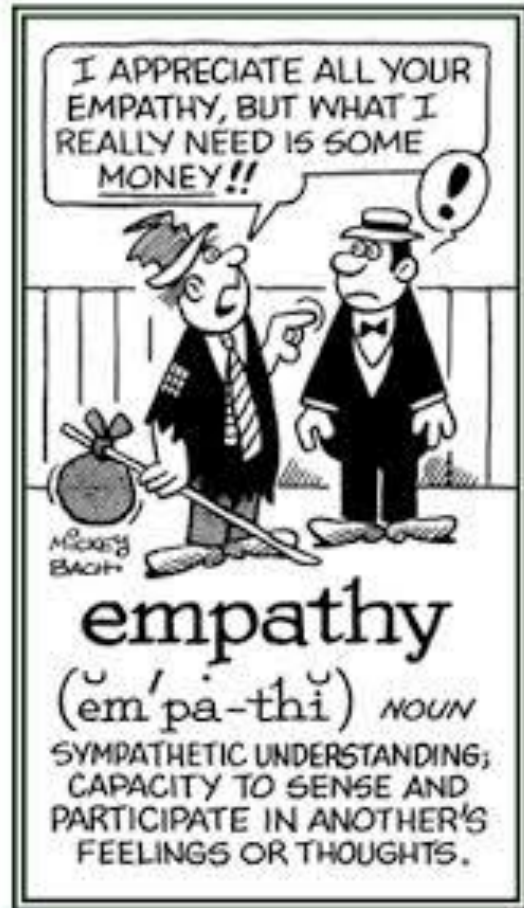
Savage & Savage (2010) suggest that "...developing productive leadership in the classroom is based on the establishment of expert and referent authority" (p. 31). <http://classroommanagementdiscipline.weebly.com/authorityleadership.html>

- It is common in most cultures to view the teacher as an authority
- Noddings:
  - Teachers feel a duty “to know and to use our knowledge to initiate the young into a community of knowing.”
  - “But the world is now so enormously complex that we cannot reasonably describe one model of an educated person.”
  - Carers dedicated to their own view of what the cared-for should be and do lack integrity

# Empathy

- Some writers interested in care ethics put great emphasis on empathy (Hoffman, 2000; Slote, 2007)
  - “Martin Hoffman, ‘empathy is the cognitive awareness of another person’s internal states, that is, his thoughts, feelings, perceptions, and intentions’ and ‘the vicarious affective response to another person’
- Empathy may be related to the motivational effect of care
- But it isn’t a substitute for an expressed response; “the response of the cared-for completes the caring relation. Without it, there is no caring relation - no matter how hard the carer has tried to care.”

# Empathy as Sensation



- “This paper serves not only to show that empathy (a notion at the heart of the phenomenology of sociality) takes place online but opens the door to a rich array of phenomenological investigations in relation to our experiences online.”

<https://philpapers.org/archive/OSLTEO.pdf>

- Cognitive vs. Emotional Empathy, Jodi Clarke

<https://www.verywellmind.com/cognitive-and-emotional-empathy-4582389>

# Caring Capacities

- Noddings: “people have various capacities for caring - that is, for entering into caring relations as well as for attending to objects and ideas.” (p.18)
- Factors that curtail our ability to care:
  - the social construction of caring as feminine and thus less worthwhile;
  - the churn of clients through the institution
  - associated responsibilities caused by digital technology
  - work-related stress can activate implicit biases, which unconsciously distance personnel from members of stigmatized groups and contribute to health care disparities.



<https://www.amazon.ca/Capacity-Care-Gender-Ethical-Subjectivity/dp/0415399688>

<http://mehrmoammadi.ir/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/The-Challenge-to-Care-in-School-Nel-Noddings.pdf>

Brooke A. Cunningham, 2016, Our capacity to care, <https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/29195522/>

# Virtuous Dispositions

Tronto identifies four sub-elements of care that can be understood simultaneously as stages, virtuous dispositions, or goals. These sub-elements are:

- *attentiveness*, a proclivity to become aware of need;
- *responsibility*, a willingness to respond and take care of need;
- *competence*, the skill of providing good and successful care; and
- *responsiveness*, consideration of the position of others as they see it and recognition of the potential for abuse in care (1994, 126-136).

Joan C. Tronto. An Ethic of Care. In Ethics in Community-Based Elder Care by Martha Holstein

<https://www.iep.utm.edu/care-eth/> --

<https://books.google.com.br/books?hl=en&lr=&id=wYBLxZcU8zYC&oi=fnd&pg=PA60&dq=tronto+care+ethics&ots=8m-5tOWTle&sig=z6rRbR-63R-XXXVFHa6ISHQC6Gw#v=onepage&q=tronto%20care%20ethics&f=false>

# Unequal Relationships

- Sarah Lucia Hoagland argues that the relationships in question, such as parenting and teaching, are ideally relationships where caring is a transitory thing designed to foster the independence of the cared-for, and so end the unequal caring relationship.
- Unequal relationships, she writes, are ethically problematic, and so a poor model for an ethical theory. Hoagland argues that on Noddings' account of ethical caring, the one-caring is placed in the role of the *giver* and the cared-for in the role of the *taker*. The one-caring is dominant, choosing what is good for the cared-for, but gives without receiving caring in return. The cared-for is put in the position of being a dependent