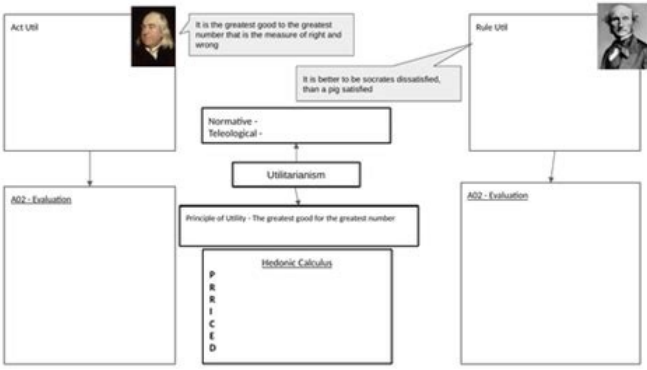


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**'Utilitarianism is the best approach to environmental issues.' Discuss**

There are two main types of utilitarian; rule and act. Rule utilitarian's roughly follow a general rule which incorporates their utilitarian principles. This enables them to establish a social order and justice which if followed universally would lead to the greatest happiness for the greatest number. However, act utilitarian's focus on the consequences of an action to determine whether it is good or not. They believe in the greatest pleasure for the greatest number. They often use the 'hedonic calculus' to measure the amount of pleasure against the amount of pain to determine whether an action is good or bad. With regard to the issue of pollution and carbon emissions rule utilitarian's would apply the 'greatest happiness for the greatest number' principle which can be interpreted to mean that pollution isn't necessarily a bad thing because it allows businesses, economies and developing countries to expand which they cannot do without producing high levels of carbon emissions. Allowing economies to expand and countries to develop will make the inhabitants happy and could also produce positive effects for the whole world, e.g. producing cheaper raw materials so production of a good with high demand can be increased. This would make people all over the world happy. However, future generations would be left with freak weather conditions and other terrible consequences because of our actions. So if you weigh up the happiness of our generation against the unhappiness of future generations, rule utilitarian's would probably decide that we should reduce our emissions so that future generations can be happy because there will be more people

- Have you ever been outnumbered? (eg More people wanted to do an activity than you so you had to do what they all wanted)
- What happened?
- Was it fair?
- Why?
- How did you feel?



Connect

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the most gifted intellects have become divided into opposing schools of thought "carrying on a vigorous warfare against one another" (Mill x).

**Thesis Statement:** The purpose of this paper is to present an argumentative paper, debating for and against the concept of utilitarianism.

**The Argument Supporting Utilitarianism**

In the wider sense, the term 'ideal utilitarianism' has frequently been used in recent times to refer to those forms of utilitarianism which are not hedonistic. The analytic form of hedonism in which 'good' only means 'pleasant' or 'conducive to pleasure' is evidently false, and has not been used consistently by any important thinker on ethics.

However, the common perspective that the only characteristic which makes something good, other than serves only as a means, is its pleasantness and that its goodness is in proportion to the latter. This is the meaning of pleasure as the only good (Ewing 100).

Jacob Moreh argues that utilitarianism is best explained as 'helping behavior'. In such behavior, the agent's action is parametric "if the acts of other agents can be assumed to be given" (Moreh 137). The utilitarian principle has also been used for nonparametric or strategic behavior, if its outcomes relies on others' actions as well. In this, the agent may not know what the other agents' actions will be, and the conflicts in interests of the different agents may differ. Utilitarianism has conventionally been based on benevolence; it promotes the maximisation of social welfare, and believes in the system of personal morality and a social decision rule (Moreh 138).

Utilitarianism	Utilitarianism	Utilitarianism
Utilitarianism is a form of consequentialism. It is a theory of ethics that states that the consequences of an action are what make it right or wrong. Utilitarianism is based on the principle of utility, which states that the right action is the one that produces the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people.	Utilitarianism is a form of consequentialism. It is a theory of ethics that states that the consequences of an action are what make it right or wrong. Utilitarianism is based on the principle of utility, which states that the right action is the one that produces the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people.	Utilitarianism is a form of consequentialism. It is a theory of ethics that states that the consequences of an action are what make it right or wrong. Utilitarianism is based on the principle of utility, which states that the right action is the one that produces the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people.

Utilitarianism mean. Utilitarian meaning ethics. Utilitarianism free will. Utilitarianism free market.

CapitalismIn the study of economics, socialism vs. Matt, who intends only to scare the man but kills him by accident, will suffer a more severe penalty than his brother in most countries (including the United States). (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000), 1–8. He generously donated half his estate to London University, a public university open to all and offering a secular curriculum, unusual for the times. Utilitarianism would consider individual B's donation to be superior to individual A's donation, despite the fact that it was made with an ulterior, and less noble, motive. More ResourcesCFI offers the Financial Modeling & Valuation Analyst (FMVA)™ Become a Certified Financial Modeling & Valuation Analyst (FMVA)® CFI's Financial Modeling and Valuation Analyst (FMVA)® certification will help you gain the confidence you need in your finance career. Mill's On Liberty ((Figure)), a short treatment of political freedoms in tension with the power of the state, underscored the importance of expression and free speech, which Mill saw not as one right among many but as the foundational right, reflective of human nature, from which all others rights derive their meaning. For Mill, the path to utility led through truth, and the main way of arriving at truth was through a deliberative process that encouraged individual expression and the clash of ideas. 6Thomas Hodgskin, The Natural and Artificial Right of Property, Contrasted. Do you believe it makes sense to continue to honor Bentham's request today? (London: R. Thus, in utilitarianism, it is the consequences of our actions that determine whether those actions are right or wrong. This period also included advances in chemistry, astronomy, navigation, human anatomy, and immunology, among other sciences. That fact does not allow for a consistent quantifying process. Rather than making moral judgments, utilitarianism weighed acts based on their potential to produce the most good (pleasure) for the most people. At his request, Jeremy Bentham's corpse was laid out for public dissection, as depicted here by H.H. Pickersgill in 1832. 1 (2016): 3–32. Why rights? This effect is created by many users when value is added to their use of the product. His ethical system was an attempt to quantify happiness and the good so they would meet the conditions of the scientific method. (accessed November 13, 2017). Considering the social implications of an individual action highlights another limitation of utilitarianism, and one that perhaps makes more sense to us than it would to Bentham and Mill, namely, that it makes no provision for emotional or cognitive harm. Suppose individual A donated the money because he wanted to help the charity and individual B made the donation so that he could improve his own standing in society. Why is it honored? Mill's teaching on the role of free speech in society can be a starting point and a reminder of the importance of civil debate and freedom. What does harm entail, and who decides whether a proposed action might be harmful? For one, there has never been a satisfactory definition of "harm," and what one person finds harmful another may find beneficial. Are you satisfied with this assessment of responsibility? In On Liberty (1859) (a). John Stuart Mill (b) combined utility with human rights. Certainly there exists a need today to engage in political debate that includes all sides of an issue in respectful ways. What he ended up with, however, was not a rejection of utilitarianism but a synthesis of utility and human rights, proposes a harm principle exalts libertarianism prescribes a consequentialist answer to ethical crises rejects rights True or false? It is the study of how economic theories affect different socio-economic systems such as socialism and communism, along with the creation and implementation of public policy. Socialism vs. No doubt, Mill's early life and formation had a great deal to do with his championing of individual freedom. Where Bentham looked to numerical formulas for determining value, relying on the objectivity of numbers, Mill sought value in reason and in the power of language to clarify where truth lies. Does the value that John Stuart Mill placed on the deliberative process and individual expression as the main ways of arriving at truth have any relevance for political debate today? Critics insist he was merely eccentric. 9John Stuart Mill. "Autobiography." 1. How does utilitarianism affect contemporary business practice? Bentham's protégé, John Stuart Mill (1806–1873), refined Bentham's system by expanding it to include human rights. It has these characteristics: (1) universality, because it applies to all acts of human behavior, even those that appear to be done from altruistic motives; (2) objectivity, meaning it operates beyond individual thought, desire, and perspective; (3) rationality, because it is not based in metaphysics or theology; and (4) quantifiability in its reliance on utility. "Human nature is not a machine to be built after a model, and set to do exactly the work prescribed for it, but a tree, which requires to grow and develop itself on all sides, according to the tendency of the inward forces which make it a living thing," he wrote. At the same time, one might argue that a simple cost-benefits analysis is not a utilitarian calculus unless it includes consideration of all stakeholders and a full accounting of externalities, worker preferences, potentially coercive actions related to customers, or community and environmental effects. To keep learning and advancing your career, the following CFI resources will be helpful:Business EthicsBusiness EthicsTo keep it simple, business ethics are the moral principles that act as guidelines for the way a business conducts itself and its transactionsNetwork EffectNetwork EffectThe Network Effect is a phenomenon where present users of a product or service benefit in some way when the product or service is adopted by additional users. (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2007), 89. His own good, either physical or moral, is not a sufficient warrant." To be sure, there are limitations to Mill's version of utilitarianism, just as there were with the original. The lesson for contemporary business, especially with the rise of big data, is that we need both numbers and reasoned principles. Revolutionary movements broke out that year in France, Italy, Austria, Poland, and elsewhere. Decisions are often made based on the "bottom line" of profit, numbers of stakeholders affected, or overall utility to the organization. Together with data analytics, market evaluations, and financial projections, the utility function can provide managers with a tool for measuring the viability of prospective projects. For Mill, harm was defined as the set back of one's interests. In so doing, Mill reworked Bentham's utilitarianism in some significant ways. 7Encyclopedia of Philosophy, s.v. "Coleridge, Samuel Taylor (1772-1834)." (by Michael Moran). His studies also included algebra, Euclidean geometry, economics, logic, and calculus. 18. As you might expect, utilitarianism was not without its critics. Is it the act of an eccentric or of someone deeply committed to the truth and courageous enough to act on his beliefs? Human perception of the same experience varies greatly among individuals. In addition, the Industrial Revolution transformed Great Britain and eventually the rest of Europe from an agrarian (farm-based) society into an industrial one, in which steam and coal increased manufacturing production dramatically, changing the nature of work, property ownership, and family. 13John Stuart Mill, "On Liberty," p. They do not necessarily refer to a "utilitarian calculus," but whenever they take stock of what is to be gained and what might be lost in any significant decision (e.g., in a cost-benefit analysis), they make a utilitarian determination. Qualitative utilitarianism rejected hedonic calculus and categorized "pleasures" and "pains" in a more qualitative manner. Mill argued that certain "pleasures" and "pains" were of greater consequence than others, even if there was no quantifiable proof of their increased importance. Jeremy Bentham (1748–1842), a progressive British philosopher and jurist of the Enlightenment period, advocated for the rights of women, freedom of expression, the abolition of slavery and of the death penalty, and the decriminalization of homosexuality. This utility function measures in "utils" the value of a good, service, or proposed action relative to the utilitarian principle of the greater good, that is, increasing happiness or decreasing pain. In Bentham's mind, no longer would humanity depend on inaccurate and outdated moral codes. In addition, actions X and Y would be considered equal because they yield the same level of aggregate happiness.3. The motives behind actions are ignoredConsider two individuals, A and B, who donate \$100 and \$1,000, respectively, to a charity. (credit a; modification of "On Liberty (first edition title page via facsimile)" by "Yodin"/Wikimedia Commons, Public Domain; credit b; modification of "John Stuart Mill by London Stereoscopic Company, c1870" by "Scewing"/Wikimedia Commons, Public Domain) As for Mill's harm principle, the first question in trying to arrive at a business decision might be, does this action harm others? . More importantly, who decides what is good? These issues have become part of the public debate in recent years and most likely will continue to be as such actions are considered in a larger social context. 12The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, s.v. "John Stuart Mill. During Bentham's lifetime, revolutions occurred in the American colonies and in France, producing the Bill of Rights and the Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme (Declaration of the Rights of Man), both of which were based on liberty, equality, and self-determination. CapitalismSocialism vs. considers historical conditions approaches Aristotelian deliberation builds on natural law theory attempts to quantify the good In On Liberty, John Stuart Mill \_\_\_\_\_. In this way, consequentialism differs from Aristotelian and Confucian virtue ethics, which can accommodate a range of outcomes as long as the character of the actor is ennobled by virtue. Bentham thus created a "hedonic calculus" to measure the utility of proposed actions according to the conditions of intensity, duration, certainty, and the probability that a certain consequence would result. Tenbrunsel, "Ethical Breakdowns," Harvard Business Review, April 2011. Hedonic calculus aggregates the individual "pleasures" and "pains" on the basis of their intensity, duration, certainty, propinquity, fecundity, purity, and extent.Qualitative UtilitarianismQualitative utilitarianism is a branch of utilitarianism that arose from the work of John Stuart Mill (1806–1873) – an English philosopher, civil servant, and politician. All stakeholders? For him, utilitarianism reflected the reality of human relationships and was enacted in the world through legislative action. That was how tyranny started. Arguably, all of us are diminished by the recklessness of his act. John Stuart Mill's emphasis on human rights distinguishes him from Jeremy Bentham. If we apply the Aristotelian and Confucian rule of the mean, we see that balance of responsibility and profitability makes the difference between sound business practices and poor ones. Utilitarianism is used frequently when business leaders make critical decisions about things like expansion, store closings, hiring, and layoffs. Mill was interested in humanizing Bentham's system by ensuring that everyone's rights were protected, particularly the minority's, not because rights were God given but because that was the most direct path to truth. Utility is a term used by classical ethical theorists and philosophers to describe happiness and well-being.Quantitative UtilitarianismQuantitative utilitarianism, or Benthamite utilitarianism, is a branch of utilitarianism that was developed out of the work of Jeremy Bentham (1747–1832) – an English philosopher, economist, political scientist, legal scholar, and social reformer. Therefore, he introduced the harm principle, which states that the "only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilized community, against his will, is to prevent harm to others. Why or why not? As an alternative, Mill turned to Romanticism and poets like Coleridge and Johann Wolfgang Goethe (1749–1832). Just as science was beginning to understand the workings of cause and effect in the body, so ethics would explain the causal relationships of the mind. capitalism represent opposing schools of thought, and their central arguments touch on the role of By the end of this section, you will be able to: Identify the principle elements of Jeremy Bentham's utilitarianism Distinguish John Stuart Mill's modification of utilitarianism from Bentham's original formulation of it Evaluate the role of utilitarianism in contemporary business Although the ultimate aim of Aristotelian virtue ethics was eudaimonia, later philosophers began to question this notion of happiness. Utilitarianism provided a way of determining the total amount of utility or value a proposal would produce relative to the harm or pain that might result for society. In addition, all ethical systems stemming from consequentialism (the belief that actions are judged on the basis of their consequences) are limited by the ability to guess at the future consequences of present actions.2. Aggregate measures of happiness ignore distributional aspectsConsider three



Utilitarianism is reflected in this abiding emphasis on efficiency, often to the neglect of other factors. Enroll today! certification program for those looking to take their careers to the next level. And therein lay the greatest utility for society and business. Bentham rejected religious authority and wrote a rebuttal to the Declaration of Independence in which he railed against natural rights as “rhetorical nonsense, nonsense upon stilts.” Instead, the fundamental unit of human action for him was utility—solid, certain, and factual. Applying utilitarian reasoning, can you say which brother bears greater guilt for his behavior? Only shareholders? His father wanted him to assume a leadership position in Bentham’s political movement, known as the Philosophical Radicals. 4Jeremy Bentham, An Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation. For example, if a reckless driver today irresponsibly exceeds the speed limit, crashes into a concrete abutment, and kills himself while totaling his vehicle (which he owns), utilitarianism would hold that in the absence of physical harm to others, no one suffers except the driver. Instead, we might hold that the driver’s survivors and friends, along with society as a whole, have suffered a loss. We may not arrive at the same conclusion. In consequentialism, actions are judged solely by their consequences, without regard to character, motivation, or any understanding of good and evil and separate from their capacity to create happiness and pleasure. 10John Stuart Mill, “Autobiography.” I. Bentham wanted to show the importance of donating one’s remains to medical science in what was also perhaps his last act of defiance against convention. 5Max H. To illustrate the concept of consequentialism, consider the hypothetical story told by Harvard psychologist Fiery Cushman. An action that increases everyone’s utility is morally and ethically just, whereas an action which decreases everyone’s utility is morally and ethically unjust. For Bentham, character had nothing to do with the utility of an action. (accessed November 14, 2017). 8Ian Shapiro, “Lecture 7 - The Neoclassical Synthesis of Rights and Utility.” (accessed November 14, 2017). Bazerman and Ann E. Unfortunately, the intensity and duration of Mill’s schooling—utilitarian conditions of education—were so extreme that he suffered a nervous breakdown at the age of twenty years. When a man offends two volatile brothers with an insult, Jon wants to kill him; he shoots but misses. He believed the effort to achieve utility was unjustified if it coerced people into doing things they did not want to do. Pickersgill/Wikimedia Commons, CC BY 4.0) Critical Thinking What do you think of Bentham’s final request? Bentham’s fundamental axiom, which underlies utilitarianism, was that all social morals and government legislation should aim for producing the greatest happiness for the greatest number of people. He emphasized the importance of free speech for correcting error and creating value for the individual and society. 1. Today, his body is on display as an “auto-icon” at University College, London, a university he endowed with about half his estate. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels published The Communist Manifesto in 1848. This was the reason science and debate were so important to Mill, because the determination could not be left to public opinion or intuition. His preserved head is also kept at the college, separate from the rest of the body.) (credit: “Mortal Remains of Jeremy Bentham, 1832” by Weld Taylor and H. 2David Armitage, The Declaration of Independence: A Global History. In fact, too much reliance on character might obscure decision-making. If the harm is not measurable in physical terms, then it lacks significance. Thomas Hodgskin (1787–1869) pointed out what he said was the “absurdity” of insisting that “the rights of man are derived from the legislator” and not nature. Utilitarianism, therefore, emphasizes the consequences or ultimate purpose of an act rather than the character of the actor, the actor’s motivation, or the particular circumstances surrounding the act. He created an ethical system based on it, called utilitarianism. Steil, 1832). Others objected that utilitarianism placed human beings on the same level as animals and turned people into utility functions. If happiness consists of leading the good life, what is good? (It later became University College London.) Bentham also stipulated that his body be preserved for medical instruction (Figure)) and later placed on display in what he called an “auto-icon,” or self-image. As a practical way of measuring value, Bentham’s system also plays a role in risk management. The implications of such a system on law and public policy were profound and had a direct effect on his work with the British House of Commons, where he was commissioned by the Speaker to decide which bills would come up for debate and vote. The largest and best-known example of a network effect is the Internet.Political EconomyPolitical EconomyPolitical economy is a social science that studies production, trade, and their relationship with the law and the government. The “Auto-Icon” In the spirit of utilitarianism, Jeremy Bentham made a seemingly bizarre request concerning the disposition of his body after his death. Quantitative utilitarianism is concerned with aggregate utility maximization (i.e., maximizing the overall happiness of everyone) and uses a hedonic calculus to determine the rightness or wrongness of actions Bentham’s fundamental axiom states that, “It is the greatest happiness of the greatest number that is the measure of right and wrong.” The concept of hedonic calculus (also known as felicific calculus) was developed by Bentham in his 1789 text, “Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation.”According to quantitative utilitarianism, every action results in some amount of “pleasure” and some amount of “pain” for an individual. 111. Human happiness is impossible to quantifyThis is one of the primary criticisms of quantitative utilitarianism. Ethics had to be empirical, quantifiable, verifiable, and reproducible across time and space. 1R.J.W. Evans and Hartmut Pogge von Strandmann, “1848–1849: A European Revolution?” in The Revolutions in Europe 1848–1849: From Reform to Reaction, eds. If the answer is yes, we must make a utilitarian calculation to decide whether there is still a greater good for the greatest number. We may also define intervention and coercion differently depending on where we fall on the political spectrum. 14John Stuart Mill, “On Liberty,” p. Mill’s father, James, was a contemporary and associate of Bentham’s who made sure his son was tutored in a rigorous curriculum. There were also complaints that it was mechanistic, antireligious, and too impractical for most people to follow. (London: Clarendon Press, 1823), 30. It may even give them an opportunity to explore objections about the mechanistic and impractical nature of utilitarianism, especially from a customer perspective. But what role, if any, should society play in defining what is harmful or in determining who is harmed by someone’s actions? In a similar vein, the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge (1772–1834) accused Bentham of mixing up morality with law. Likewise, the appeal to science as the arbiter of truth would prove just as futile, he believed, if it did not temper facts with compassion. consequentialism an ethical theory in which actions are judged solely by their consequences without regard to character, motivation, or absolute principles of good and evil and separate from their capacity to produce happiness and pleasure harm principle the idea that the only purpose for which the power of the state can rightly be used is to prevent harm to others utility function a measure, in “utils,” of the value of a good, service, or proposed action relative to the utilitarian principle of the greater good, that is, increasing happiness or decreasing pain Do requests have to make sense? Given this historical context, it is understandable that Bentham used reason and science to explain human behavior. 11The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, s.v. “John Stuart Mill. He argued that “higher pleasures” could only be recognized by those who have experienced them.Criticismsof Utilitarianism1. (accessed November 13, 2017). According to Mill, at an early age he learned enough Greek and Latin to read the historians Herodotus and Tacitus in their original languages. Utilitarianism is a system that \_\_\_\_\_. The experience left him dissatisfied with Bentham’s philosophy of utility and social reform. The utility function, or the potential for benefit or loss, can be translated into decision-making, risk assessment, and strategic planning. Utilitarianism is a normative theory of ethicsAccounting EthicsAccounting ethics is an important topic because, as accountants, we are the key personnel who access the financial information of individuals that states that the ethical and moral justness of an action depends only on the consequences of that action. Everyone sought pleasure and avoided pain regardless of personality or morality. Then we must ask, who are the others we must consider? H. By introducing deliberation, Mill was able to balance utility with freedom, which was a necessary condition for utility. He believed that the concept of good could be reduced to one simple instinct: the search for pleasure and the avoidance of pain. (accessed November 13, 2017). The effect of each of the actions on five individuals is given below:Utilitarianism would prefer action Z over actions X and Y. Utilitarianism is pervasive in contemporary business practice, management theory, and decision-making through cost-benefit analysis. For instance, is society culpable for not intervening in cases of suicide, euthanasia, and other self-destructive activities such as drug addiction? R.J.W. Evans, Hartmut Pogge von Strandmann. Utilitarianism could motivate individuals within the organization to take initiative, become more responsible, and act in ways that enhance the organization’s reputation rather than tarnish it. Life,” (by Christopher Macleod). In this section we look at both systems. The university agreed, and Bentham’s body has been on display ever since. Bentham was interested in reducing utility to a single index so that units of it could be assigned a numerical and even monetary value, which could then be regulated by law. 3Michael Quinn, “Jeremy Bentham, ‘The Psychology of Economic Man,’ and Behavioural Economics,” Oeconomia 6, no. What is utility? It judged neither the good nor the people who benefitted. All human behavior could be explained by reference to this basic instinct, which Bentham saw as the key to unlocking the workings of the human mind. Utilitarianism is a consequentialist theory. Thus, harm was defined relative to an individual’s interests. John Stuart Mill sought to answer these objections on behalf of his mentor but then offered a synthesis of his own that brought natural rights together with utility, creating a new kind of utilitarianism, one that would eventually serve to underpin neoclassical economic principles. He intended utilitarianism to provide a reasoned basis for making judgments of value rather than relying on subjectivity, intuition, or opinion.

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Following ethical dilemmas and ethical lapses in business practices that became eminent in the 1970s, the concept of business ethics emerged to expound business ethical principles (Arnold et al., 2010).

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