Final Film Critique

Martin Gutierrez

[Institutional Affiliation(s)]

Author Note

Discussion

As long as an action or behavior gives happiness, it will be right, and as soon as an action or behavior promote unhappiness, it is wrong. This is the principle of utility states. The principle of utility is the act that brings happiness to most people. It put a focus on giving happiness and pleasure. Utilitarianism would ask to give away most of the things a man has. We all have goals and dreams that make our lives meaningful. “But an ethic that requires us to promote the general welfare would force us to abandon those endeavors (Rachels & Rachels, 2012).” Utilitarians believe that consequences are important. They believe that a person should look for consequences for the action he wants to perform. The consequences will decide whether the person will be happy or not. So the person must choose the path which leads to happiness; otherwise, the choice will be wrong. There are some limitations to the principle of utility. The most common is that happiness is subjective. Utilitarians believe that do those things brings happiness, but as soon as one starts feeling unhappy, he should then move to another thing. It can be discuss with an example of a student who gets good grades and he is happy but in final examination he got failed, so according to the principle of utility, that student should stop studying. One can say that Utilitarianism provides incalculable outcomes. Similarly, the survival lottery says that a man must decide, if he wants to save two lives for cost of one, or one life in cost of two. And the best choice according to survival lottery, would be saving two lives for cost of one. Survival lottery shares the same idea with the principle of utility in a way that, if two lives are saved by killing one life, then it will create more happiness because happiness depends upon the number of people. More number of people will create more happiness.

**Reference**

Rachels, S., & Rachels, J. (2012). *The elements of moral philosophy* (7th ed). New York: McGraw-Hill.