Utilitarianism

(Response)

[Name of the Writer]

[Name of the Institution]

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**Response**

 Utilitarianism is profoundly themed around the ideals of happiness and its

achievement based upon the consequences involved. John Stuart Mill states that the

 idea of utilitarianism is that of joy being equivalent to morality and hence maximization of

a greater good for a more significant number of people. He also suggests that pleasure equating happiness shall be equal to prior experiences or not at all, elevating the level of happiness humans desire and create; i.e., preferably intellectual. He says humans would not settle for a lesser degree of happiness than they have experienced. Moreover, explaining “Act utilitarianism” J.J.Smart creates an understanding that the action is right when it concludes in bringing the most happiness to a greater number of people while “Rule utilitarianism” makes an action permissible if it is morally correct.

 I think utilitarianism develops a gap between moral correctness of an act and an act being goodaltogether, meaning that it is difficult to distinguish between specific actions for instance lying. It develops ambiguity when it comes to personal good and the public good; it profoundly ignores own happiness and satisfaction in the pursuit of achieving maximum good for all. Utilitarianism incorporates unemotional connotations with no responsible attitude and regard towards relations and those close to them as the focus is primarily on maximizing the good only. It ignores the personal preferences and needs of an individual. Utilitarians do not undertake the importance of intention. The theory that greater good for all however that may not be possible to achieve as humans may not always want to produce greater good for all, maximizing happiness and good. Sometimes achieving greater good can have dire consequences as well. In addition to this if one practices good for all and sacrifices, it is not guaranteed that the good will be reciprocated. Utilitarianism is unachievable as one cannot always weigh the consequences before performing an act; it is not humanly possible mostly because humans operate on instinct. Although utilitarianism brings the ideal environment for all good and minimizing bad, it contradicts the nature of humans to err.