

Directions: Answer the following below.

1. Are all pleasures commensurable? Can they be evaluated on a single scale? Can some goods, like friendships, be balanced against other goods, like money?

It is impossible to compare all pleasures, and pleasure cannot be evaluated on a single scale. A few pleasures can't be described and can only be measured abstractly without assuming a monetary value. Consider the example of comparing the value of various items, such as friendship, against the value of money.

2. Mill revises utilitarianism by arguing for “higher” pleasures. Which pleasures are higher?

To recapitulate, Mill's utilitarianism consists of the following points: The sole criteria of morality is general happiness, and "happiness" is defined as pleasure. Lower physiological joys are less desirable than higher cerebral ones.

3. Mill proposes that “higher” pleasures are those preferred by the majority of people. Do you agree that this is a good way of distinguishing between higher and lower pleasures? Can a well-informed majority prefer higher pleasures?

Because pleasures are very subjective, I do not believe they are comparable. Also, I do not believe that money and friendship belong in the same category of "good." If you look at a psychological study like Maslow's hierarchy of requirements, you'll notice that money is a means to secure the lower level fundamental needs but not to achieving the higher level needs of self actualization

4. Does utilitarianism question individual rights? What if violating the civil rights of a minority increases the sum total of pleasure of the majority?

If it affects the majority, utilitarianism does not consider it a right. Do you have the right to live your life as you like if you have an incurable, fatal, and highly contagious condition, for example? Utilitarianism holds that you should be imprisoned for the greater good of humanity, even though you have done nothing wrong. A rigorous utilitarian would argue that something is not a right if it harms the entire.

5. Do you agree that happiness is the pursuit of pleasure and the avoidance of pain, and that all actions are directed toward pleasure?

Happiness, in my opinion, is not the pursuit of pleasure. Because there is a significant distinction between happiness and pleasure. Pleasure is a fleeting emotion that lasts for a few moments. A nice example is enjoying a delicious lunch. Pleasure is associated with pleasurable sensory experiences as well as nice things occurring. Pleasurable experiences can make us feel happy for a short period of time, but this happiness is fleeting because it is contingent on external events and experiences. Happiness, on the other hand, unlike pleasure, lasts a long time. Happiness is a state of mind that we cultivate. It is a feeling of serenity, joy, happiness, and fulfillment for some. Others may describe it as a feeling of being energised, connected to the world, thrilled, impassioned, and purposeful.

6. Are all pleasures comparable, even objectionable pleasures? What if the majority derives pleasure from being sexist?

Pleasure is defined as a feeling of fulfillment and pleasure. In response to the issue of whether it is comparable, the answer is YES. The emotion is the same when considering the pleasure and satisfaction that an act offers to the person who performs it. As a result, many different kinds of pleasure are comparable. It differs, however, in terms of the approach, objective, and impact of a pleasurable act on the other party or individual to whom the action relates or impacts. It has a

negative influence on the other person for undesirable pleasure, such as pleasure received from sexist comments, sexist behaviors, and other associated unpleasant forms of pleasure producing acts. However, the doer's sense of fulfillment remains unchanged.

7. Is it justifiable to build a basketball court because there are basketball fans, than to build a hospital because there are fewer sick people?

It is never acceptable to construct a basketball court simply because there are basketball fans but no hospital for the ill. Put such things first if there is a budget. Take care of your fellow humans, treat them, and allow them to heal. If there is still money left over from the budget, basketball courts can wait. Always put your health first, because health is wealth.

8. When is it justifiable to torture suspected criminals?

Torture is never justifiable. It is cruel and inhumane, and it substitutes terror for the rule of law. When governments authorize its usage, no one is safe.

9. What is your Greatest Happiness? Explain it using 2 to 5 sentences.

1. Being a part of a blended family and spending time with them.
2. When you attain a goal after putting forth a lot of effort.
3. When you go home from the hostel, make your own food.
4. When a child develops an interest in you and becomes your friend.
5. When your crush turns into a buddy.

10. What do you know about Moral Right?

Moral rights are personal rights that bind a work's creator to their creation. When your work is used, you have the right to be properly named or credited, as well as the manner your work is treated and shown. Your moral rights demand that your

name be shown with your work at all times. This is referred to as the right of attribution.S