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Q: Explain Bentham's greatest happiness of the greatest number.

Ans:

Jeremy Bentham's Greatest Happiness Of The Greatest Number:-

1 - Introduction:-

"Actions are right in proportion as they tend to promote overall human happiness"
(John Stuart Mill)

Greatest happiness of the greatest ~~people~~ number is defined in theory of utilitarianism by Jeremy Bentham. In a state, legislation has to make laws according to the will or happiness of the majority of individuals. These hedonism is calculated by felicitous or

hedonistic calculus. 14 pleasures and 12 pains are set by Jeremy Bentham. When the laws are generated, the resistance in laws creation should be punish because it is law for all.

2. Biography of Jeremy

Bentham: - Jeremy Bentham was a British philosopher, jurist and expert of violence. He learn violence at the age of 5. At the age of 12, he learns French and Latin. At the age of 12 he studied in Oxford.

3. Context or Contemporary

Happenings of Jeremy

Bentham's era:

For Jeremy Bentham was in the era of Enlightenment. In Enlightenment traditional norms are being rejected. Scientific,

political and social reforms had been taken place. Jeremy Bentham also rejected traditional political systems and give theory of utilitarianism and law and punishment for state.

4. Theories Given By Jeremy Bentham on Greatest

Happiness Of the Greatest

Number :-

4.1 → Theory of Utilitarianism By Jeremy Bentham:-

Utility means useful and ism means for that. Here they Utilitarianism is use for pleasure.

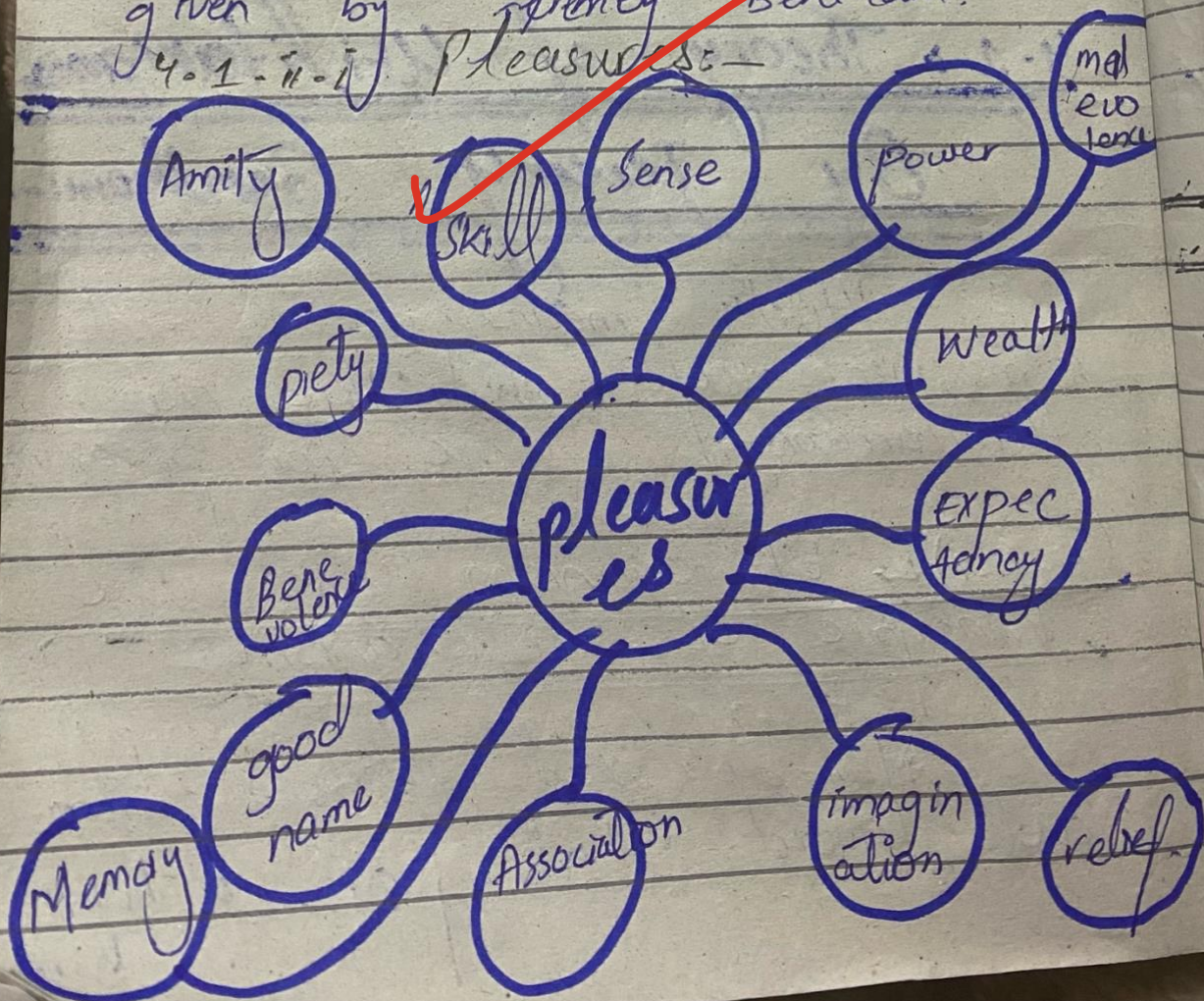
(4.1.i) → Utilitarianism and the Principle of Utilitarianism:-

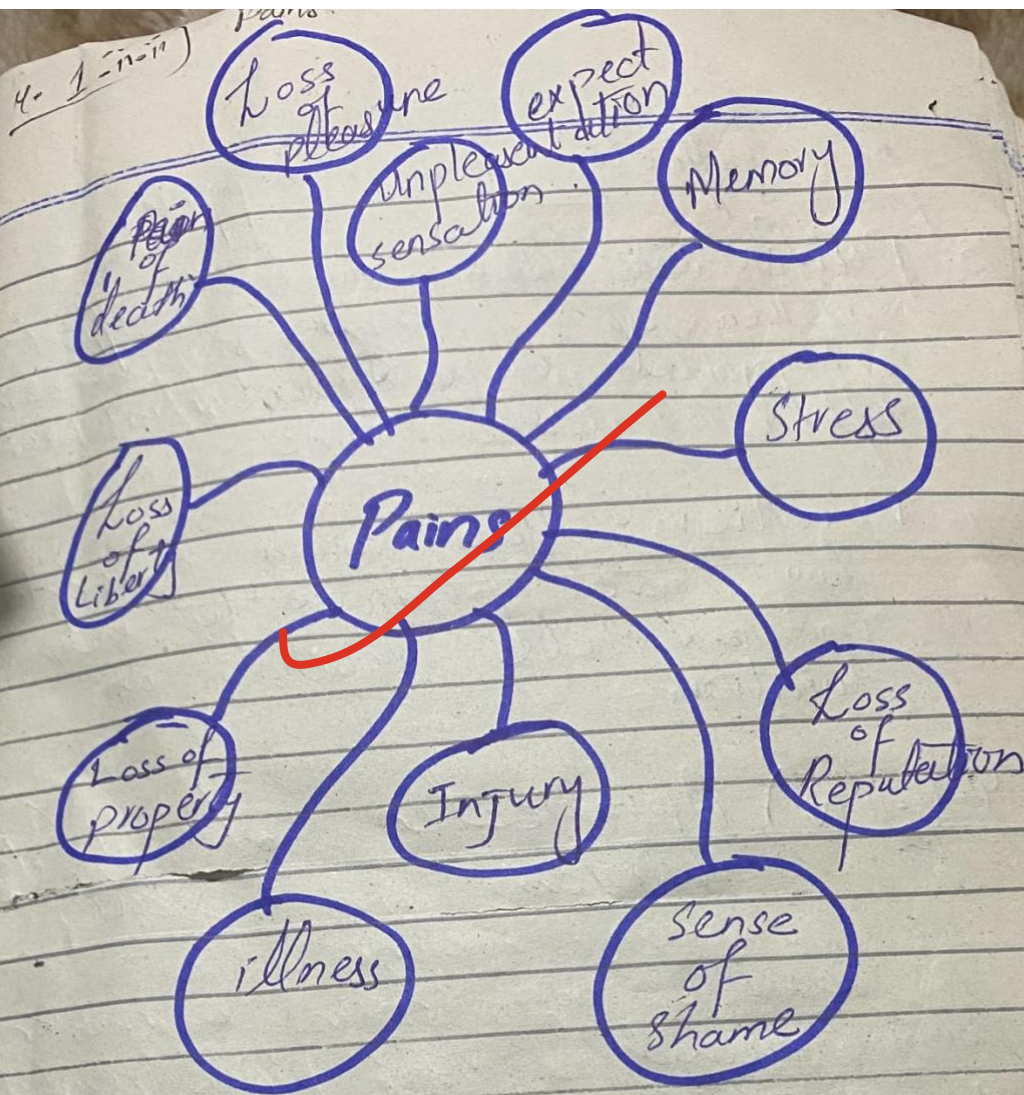
Man do what pleases him and avoid what pain or harm him.

Legislation should also act on the principle of utilitarianism. Legislation should make laws which should be the source of happiness of many or majority of the people.

4.1.ii Hedonistic Calculus - measuring pain and pleasure.

The set criterion to measure pain and pleasure, according to Jeremy Bentham is hedonistic or felicific calculus. 1/4 pleasure and 1/2 pains have been given by Jeremy Bentham.





4.1-ii.iii) How to measure pain and pleasure in hedonistic calculus:

This can be measure through the following aspects:-

1- Extent: Through which extent the pain or pleasure effects.

2- Intensity: How much pleasure and

pain effects human happiness.

3. Purification:— How much it effect when goes longer. Is it remain happiness or convert into sorrow after so much time.

4. Duration:— How much a certain law give pleasure to individual in a state depends on duration.

4.1.ii.iv) Application of Utilitarianism in state:—

Legislation has to make laws which gives pleasure to a greater number. He neglects minority and prefer majority as famously said:—

"Majority is authority."

4.2 Theory of Law and Punishment:—

According to the Jeremy

Bentham, laws should be made on the will and pleasure of the greater number by Legislation.

↳ Laws by Jeremy Bentham in his book "Introduction to Morals and Legislations".

Laws in a state by Jeremy Bentham refers to rational and modern thoughts rather than tradition at laws.

relate your headings and arguments to the qs statement.

↳ Nature of Laws:-

Laws by Jeremy Bentham are not natural but artificial. These laws are made by:-

- (1) Authoritative
- (2) Legislation
- (3) Representative

and sovereign bodies.

It is opposed to Hobbes and Lock ideas of natural and divine theological laws. According to him laws are human made.

↳ Basis of Law Formation

Utilitarianism:-

Laws are made on the basis of greater happiness of the greater number which is utilitarianism.

↳ Hedonic Calculus:-

Hedonic Calculus

~~Pleasure~~ ~~Pain~~

Through hedonic calculus pleasure and pain can be measure for a state and law will be form.

↳ Punishment by Jeremy Bentham:-

Punishment will be given on the state of Bentham against those who violates or resists laws for greater number happiness punishment will be given. Due to punishments society runs.

smoothly.

5- Critical Analysis of Jeremy Bentham Concept "Greatest happiness of the Greatest Number.

Jeremy Bentham concept provide a ground for other philosophers theories like John Stuart Mill. It has several strengths as well as weaknesses. Strengths includes-

Strengths of Jeremy Bentham Concept of Greatest happiness of Greatest Number:-

Following are the strengths of Jeremy Bentham concept-

↳ Impartiality - This concept is

unbiased. It provides and includes majority will and happiness without discrimination on any basis.

↳ Practicality: This concept is practical. It can be applied in real life. It has no ideal ways.

5.2 Weakness of Bentham

Concept:-

Following are the negative or weak points of Jeremy Bentham concept:-

↳ Subjectivity of Moral values

Moral values are subjective and we are unable to calculate it. So, how Bentham is able to calculate it on one aspect.

↳ Neglecting Minority rights

It promotes majority rights but ignores minority rights and they may be they

add and highlight references/examples against these arguments.

become deprived from various rights.

↳ Moral Lacking in Laws:

It may include unethical acts of lie, killing or any other may be it cause happiness to majority. It leads to Moralless society.

6. Relevance of Bentham Concept with Contempo- rary era:-

It is still relevant to the modern states such as:-

1. United Kingdom:- NHS provides free healthcare to improve public healthcare.

2. Finland: Increase basic income to remove public poverty.

3. Sweden:- Strict lockdown introduce to improve health public.

7. Conclusion:-

In conclusion, Jeremy Bentham's concept of "Greater Happiness for the Greater Number" is the foundation for more ideas and state utilitarianism. It is the key concept. Law and punishment is to run smoothly society. In spite of criticisms and weaknesses, it is still applicable and relevant in today's era. At the end, people get happy which is its goal.

10 "End justifies the mean"
(Niccolo Machiavelli)