

# Philosophy

[Philosophy](#)



Philosophy Questions Question One: Dissatisfaction of Humans and Socrates: Through this ment, the lives of a high being, is far much more satisfying than the life of a being that is low. This is the reason why Mill is denoting that it is better to become a human being who is dissatisfied, when compared to a satisfied pig. Mill denotes that a human being is a superior being, when compared to a pig (Hamilton, 73). Furthermore, Mill denotes that Socrates was a wise human being, and hence he is superior, when compared to a fool (Hamilton, 73). Through this statement, we are able to know that it is unethical to become a fool, and their satisfaction, cannot be equated to the dissatisfaction of a wise person. Through this statement, we are able to know that human beings are superior when compared to animals, i. e. pigs (Hamilton, 73). Furthermore, through this statement, we are able to know that within human being, there are classes, and this class is between the wise and the fools. Socrates is a well respected philosopher, and he is considered as one of the wisest men, to have ever lived, and therefore, through this statement, Mills uses him as a symbol of wisdom.

Question Two: The Principle of Utility:

The principle of utility denotes that the behaviors or actions of people are right and good, only if they are able to promote the pleasure or happiness of an individual. This principle further denotes that the actions or behavior of people are unjust, if they are able to produce pain, or unhappiness. As a human being, there are instances whereby I have been faced with the moral dilemma (Troyer, 12). An example is a circumstance, when I was in a restaurant, and unfortunately, I had forgotten to carry my wallet with, which consisted of money. I ordered food, with the knowledge that I would pay, but unfortunately, I realized that I had no money, and a wallet had just fallen

down, and the owner did not realize it. This situation, was a dilemma to me, because I had two choices, the first choice is to pick the wallet, remove money, and pay for my bill, while the second option was to pick the wallet and return to the owner (Troyer, 12). While analyzing these options, I had to choose an option, that would make us both happy, my-self, and the owner of the wallet, and this option was to return the wallet. Utility appears in this sense, when I was able to act rightly, satisfying my conscious, and the happiness of the owner of the wallet, when I returned it to him.

#### Question Three: Marxist Alienation:

This theory denotes that workers will lose the control of their lives, and this is because of the loss of control over the work that they are doing. Therefore, a worker ceases to become an autonomous human being. For example, in societies that were not capitalistic, a blacksmith, such as a shoe maker would manage his own shop (MacIntyre, Paul and Neil, 77). This comes with managing his working hours, and determining the shape of the shoes he has to produce. However, under the theory of alienation, a worker would lose control of his work, and hence losing a control of his life. For instance, under the modern capitalistic conditions, workers have lost a control of their lives, and this is because the management of their companies is able to set for them their working conditions, the time they are supposed to work, rest, and leave the organization, and the kind of products to produce (MacIntyre, Paul and Neil, 81). The management has also lost a control of its companies, and this is because of the increased competition emanating from other companies, forcing the company to produce products that would satisfy the needs of their target customers.

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