

Reflection essay on moral philosophy

Experience, Human Nature



I think that moral philosophy of Jeremy Bentham is the best suited for business and decision-making. Bentham's philosophy is based on three principles of the greatest happiness, universal egoism and artificial identification of one's interests. His philosophy is also referred to as utilitarianism. For example, Bentham argues: " By the principle of utility is meant that principle which approves or disapproves of every action whatsoever, according to the tendency which it appears to have to augment or diminish the happiness of the party whose interest is in question: or, what is the same thing in other words, to promote or to oppose that happiness".

I think that in our tough and often hostile business environment it is better to be universal egoism because in such a way you remain strong and steadfast defending your positions at the market place. The principle of greatest happiness can be interpreted in the way that company's success makes leadership happy. Actually, Bentham philosophy is rational and logical, therefore, it is the best suited for our rational world. Bentham emphasizes the usefulness of things and actions meaning that everything should have its own place and purpose because it will lead to general happiness.

Bentham approach is naturalistic as he promotes universal hedonism. He assumes that the primary motivators are pleasure and pain. The same is in business - when pain is felt, leadership and team do their best to cure the pain. Bentham also argues that humans are always seeking for the greatest happiness because their interests are interrelated with interests of other humans. Bentham's moral philosophy held the advantage as the principle of utility is very popular. Compared to other principles, the principle of utility is very clear and enables decisions to be made where there is a need to solve

the conflict of legitimate interests. Bentham's philosophy is a fundamental commitment to humanequality. Bentham's principle of utility suggests that "one man is worth just the same as another man".

References

Jeremy Bentham. The Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Retrieved November 19, 2007, from <http://www.utm.edu/research/iep/b/bentham.htm#H4>