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RELEVANCE OF BENTHAM'S UTILITARIAN PHILOSOPHY IN PRESENT ERA

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ABSTRACT

Utilitarian philosophy is not only related to the subject of political science, but it is also related to subjects like economics, sociology, ethics etc. Utilitarian philosophy is basically based on the fact that the effectiveness and importance of any object, structure or body is determined on the basis of its utility, if all these dimensions are useful for us then their importance and relevance increases and on the contrary if If these things do not have any importance and relevance in our lives, then they are of no use to us. In political thinking, Bentham also accepted that, as long as the state provides us with any facility and happiness, it has no impact on our lives. There is utility in it and if a state is not able to do this then its utility in our lives becomes relatively less. The idea of utilitarianism is not the original idea of Bentham, but by adopting the fundamental points from the thinking and viewpoint of his thinkers, he propounded this principle in political philosophy in a new form and has clarified the importance of the state on the basis of happiness and sorrow. What in the present context? Can we consider this philosophy and theory of Bentham as the basis for determining the usefulness of the state? Keeping this goal in mind, it is appropriate to do the analysis in the research article.

Keywords:- Utilitarianism, happiness-sorrow, good governance, social awareness, sustainable development, human welfare, national interest, Political development, originality, philosophical Thought.

INTRODUCTION:

British thinker Jeremy Bentham is known as a utilitarian thinker in western political thinking. His political philosophy and thinking are interrelated with the state, government, individuals etc. Symbols Political thinkers or thinkers try to present their philosophy and viewpoint based on the fact that How do states, individuals and societies influence each other and are inter-related with each other because establishment of good governance is the goal of every government and society and individuals accept subordination to any speculator and give up their rights and freedoms in order to establish good governance? Even when banned, they follow the orders of the government. Bentham, in his philosophy, considered the state to be useful in the life of an individual as the main reason for accepting subordination to the state. He propounded the theory of utilitarianism in the perspective of Bentham's utilitarian theory of happiness and sorrow. It is also known as the principle of Bentham's utilitarianism. If the state increases happiness for humans then it is useful and if it increases sorrows then the state cannot be considered to be of any use in human life, that is why Bentham's utilitarianism is based on happiness and sorrow. It is also known as the principle of Bentham's utilitarianism. Even in the present context, the state is useful only if it increases the comforts and facilities in a person's life by establishing good governance and removes the facilities coming in his life, hence Bentham's utilitarianism is considered useful even today. May go.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

- To analyze the concept of utilitarianism.
- To analyze the utilitarian principle propounded by Bentham in political thought.
- To clarify the utilitarian nature of the state.
- Establishment of good governance should be the main objective of the state to clarify this.
- To observe the importance of Bentham's utilitarian theory in the present context.
- To clarify the utilitarian approach in the field of political thinking and philosophy.

STUDY METHOD:

To prepare the draft of the research article and to think in this direction, an effort will be made to analyze and analyze various supporting sources and available literature. In order to bring innovation in political philosophy and thinking, comparative study of available literature will be done and research will be done.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE THEORY OF UTILITARIANISM:

Bentham's name is especially taken as the father of utilitarianism in political thinking, but the idea of utilitarianism is not considered to be the fundamental concept of Bentham. This viewpoint and idea has been prevalent before. In particular, ideas like David Hume, Richard Cumberland, Francis Hutcheson, Priestley also presented utilitarian ideas. Hume developed fundamental principles about utilitarianism in psychology, Cumberland considered the general welfare as the highest good and Hutcheson The sentence “maximum happiness of the maximum number” was first used. Bentham observed the ideas and theories of all these thinkers and tried to present them in a new form and made an important contribution in replacing it in political science. Bentham is considered to be the main pioneer and father of utilitarianism in political science. Because of Bentham's contribution, Hazlitt has written this statement that "Bentham's name is known by very few people in England, more people know it in Europe, but in the plains of Chile and in the mines of Mexico, most people know his name. Are."

BENTHAM'S THEORY OF UTILITARIANISM:

The Theory of Utilitarianism is considered the foundation pillar of Bentham's entire philosophy and ideology. This theory of Psychological and Reformist approach based on hedonism in which the utility of the state has been analyzed. According to Bentham, nature has placed man under two supreme powers. Every human being is subject to these two entities, pleasure and pain. Whatever a person does in his life, whatever he thinks, everything is under these. According to Bentham, nature has placed human society under the domination of two supreme masters, pleasure and pain, both of whom determine what we should do and what we should not do. In Bentham's thinking, four sources of happiness and sorrow have been discussed, in which mainly physical, moral, political and religious sources can be considered. An attempt has also been made to classify happiness and sorrow and it has been said that whether a person is happy or unhappy is determined on the basis that if the number of happiness in his life is more than the person is happy and On the contrary, if the number of sorrows in his life is high then the person is unhappy. On the basis of this viewpoint, Bentham's theory of happiness and sorrow is considered quantitative. By calculating happiness or sorrow, we can determine whether a person is happy or unhappy. Illuminating this thinking and analysis, Bentham also presented a hedonistic measuring instrument for calculating happiness and sorrow, in which it was accepted that happiness and sorrow are tested on some criteria in a comparative manner and their quantity is measured. In these criteria mainly intensity, stability, certainty, closeness, generating power, purity, expansion etc. have

been mentioned. Bentham has also made a general classification of happiness and sorrow, while clarifying happiness and sorrow in two forms, simple and complex, he has believed that there are generally 14 types of common happiness and 12 types of common sorrow. After this, Bentham While explaining the classification of general happiness and sorrow, it has also been said that different types of complex happiness and sorrow arise from the mixture of happiness and sorrow. Bentham has also told in his philosophy that the amount of any two happiness or sorrow is equal. But they have a similar feeling. Bentham has stated the objective of the state to be the maximum happiness of the maximum number of people and has made it clear in his philosophy that we follow the orders and rules of the state because it is useful for us. If the orders and rules of the state are not useful for us, then we can disregard them and express the attitude of opposition towards the state. Bentham's main goal is that whatever law the government imposes or creates a new law Its purpose should be maximum happiness of maximum number of people, so that the usefulness of the state and that governance system remains. In order for the state or ruling power to remain useful, it is necessary that such laws and rules which increase suffering in the life of a person should be changed immediately so that the usefulness of the state can remain. The above thoughts and thinking, the entire approach is the basic basis of Bentham's utilitarianism.

RELEVANCE OF BENTHAM'S UTILITARIAN PHILOSOPHY:

Continuous change and transformation is a common process in political philosophy and thinking. The circumstances and environment in which the ideas of every political thinker and philosopher acquire a new form, their influence remains at that time, but how much relevance of that thinking and philosophy remains in the changing environment and environment depends on the importance and necessity of that philosophy. Does. It is also necessary to analyze whether Bentham's utilitarian philosophy is relevant in today's time and circumstances, whether it has any practical implications. In the present scenario, most of the political systems of the world are democratic in nature. In democratic systems, the feeling of public responsibility is the main purpose of governing power. Every political system strives to achieve this objective that it always gets the support of the society. If the outputs of any political system are favorable to the society, then the support of the society towards that political system remains and its appropriateness can be maintained, on the contrary, if any political system loses the support of the society, then its utility is relatively less. It happens. In the electoral process, while creating another political system, the citizens of the society oust that power and include new people in power. Even today, utility can be considered the main basis of the state. Only if the state remains useful to the society, its relevance remains, the political system receives social support and its justification can also be maintained. It seems that Bentham's utilitarianism remains relevant in the current circumstances and political systems, because even today political systems always strive to keep themselves useful and get public support.

CONCLUSION:

Bentham's utilitarian philosophy is based on hedonism in which the basis of the power of the state has been to increase the happiness in the life of the individual. Even today, every political system considers the important basis of equitable distribution of resources among the citizens of the society, justice system. May social equality be promoted, the work of social concern and social welfare should continue to progress. Every political system works for these purposes.

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