

and lower pleasures, higher pleasures were pleasures associated with the mind such as reading and poetry, whereas, lower pleasures tended to physical pleasures of the body like sex and eating. This also deals with the sadistic prison guards, as their pleasure is of a significantly lower kind. Mill famously wrote 'It is better to be a human dissatisfied than a pig satisfied, it is better to be Socrates dissatisfied than a fool satisfied,' he argues that if we are a "lower form," satisfaction is easily attained in ignorance. However, "higher forms" are distinguished by their constant search for answers and their rejection of simplicity and ignorance. There are two types of rule utilitarianism: strong rule and weak rule utilitarian. Each still focuses on the application of a general rule to achieve happiness, but strong rule utilitarianism defines the rule as absolute and must not be broken. Weak rule utilitarianism offers a person the choice to break certain rules in order to achieve the greater good as an exception, therefore it is not just about the consequences, also about improving as people. Mill was defined by some scholars as a weak utilitarian. He also articulated the harm principle, where the majority cannot interfere with the minority unless it is to prevent harm, in *On Liberty*, where he argued that 'the only purpose for which power can be rightfully exercised over any member of a civilised community, against his will, is to prevent harm to others.'

Peter Singer is a Preference Utilitarian. Hare introduced preference utilitarianism. Hare said, 'the morally right actions the one that maximises the satisfaction of the preferences of all those involved'. Therefore, it is important to take into account the preferences of the individual involved, except where this preferences come into direct conflict with the preferences of others. Singer is often known as the philosopher of the Animal Liberation Movement, as he extends his ideas of preference utilitarianism to all sentient creatures, which means that he forwards his preference utilitarianism to all creatures that can feel things. Singer accords animals' rights a being beings that can feel; they have valid interests, therefore its not just about causing harm, at also sets out to actively consider best interests and do well.

To what extent are these reasons outweighed by criticisms of Utilitarianism (9)

One of the strengths of Utilitarianism is that it does not rely on specific beliefs about God. It is universal and can be applied to religion and secular. The fairest way to run a country is to balance everyone's differing interests. We see this happening in all modern democracies - governments use the principles of utilitarianism to determine what is right. Also, the positive and negative consequences of our action can be measured. This gives us an objective, independent way of deciding what is right and wrong. In addition, it is a simple theory which meant that it is easy to apply and understand. Each circumstance can be judged without reference to others.

One of the criticism of Utilitarianism is that if people feel strongly against something (homosexuality) this would justify laws against practicing that something - tyranny of majority. This is confusing what is popular with what is right. It is subjective as people have different definitions of happiness. Even with Singer's talk of preferences, we would all differ in the weight we gave to, say a Muslim's preference to wear a hijab in public against other person's preference to ban hijab in public places. Also, it may be a simple theory, however, based on a single principle, therefore it is too simplistic. it cannot solve every dilemma. Utilitarianism can also advocate injustice, e.g the innocent man framed for raped in order to calm riots. Lastly, knowing that something would promote the 'greater good' is not enough to motivate someone to do it. Singer hits this problem when trying to convince people to give more to developing