

Ngoc Ho

Professor Gullion

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## Utilitarianism

Utilitarianism, an abstract philosophy, permeates various real-world scenarios, spanning healthcare, labor regulations, the death penalty, tech competition, and religious freedoms. In healthcare, it ensures universal access to crucial medical care, benefitting individuals while strengthening societal foundations. Similarly, in labor, it advocates for fair working conditions and balanced rights for both employers and employees. Its application extends to reconsidering capital punishment, aiming for more effective alternatives that benefit offenders and society. Google's experiences in China illustrate utilitarian approaches in navigating data limitations while respecting user rights. Additionally, in the debate on religious freedom, utilitarianism seeks a delicate balance between individual expression and communal stability. Its adaptable nature tailors solutions to serve both individuals and communities, fostering equality, progress, and societal development. Utilitarianism's essence lies in its ability to accommodate diverse interests while striving for the greater good.

A social theory known as utilitarianism concentrates on maximizing advantages for particular people or groups. "The moral rightness or wrongness of an act depends on the consequences it produces," states the article Rebus Community (Abumere, 2019). This perspective holds that an action is moral if it results in positive outcomes that help a large number of people; on the other hand, if the outcomes are bad and hurt other people, the activity

is moral. That can be viewed as an unethical move. One of the most well-known instances of utilitarianism in business history is when corporations prioritized profit maximization over considerations for the environmental or social effects of their production. To maximize profits, they might even implement unjust labor practices or employ environmentally damaging production techniques with no concern for environmental opposition. Applying utilitarianism is not always simple, though. One of the most difficult tasks is to weigh the potential effects of a decision before making it. This may result in a decision that at first seems right but has unfavorable effects later on. Individuals may find themselves in a scenario where they must decide between operating by society's moral standards and their interests. The practitioner must make trade-offs and exercise moral responsibility in making this decision. Utilitarianism simply broadens its viewpoint to take outcomes into account; it does not, however, entirely reject the moral sense of action. In addition to assisting in accurately determining the morality of a course of action, taking repercussions into account promotes responsible and deliberate decision-making.

Providing trustworthy and excellent customer service is crucial in the healthcare sector. A healthcare organization's successful implementation of an excellent customer care system might be exemplified by a case study detailing customer service in this domain. "96% of unhappy customers DO NOT complain" to the service provider directly, as stated in to Home Care for You. The reputation and competitiveness of firms are greatly at risk, and this complicates matters. The consumer may be afraid of the repercussions, believe that complaining will not cure the issue, or that it isn't worth their time or effort. Establishing trust and reputation is a challenging task for businesses. Negative information can nevertheless propagate quickly and harm the company even in the absence of explicit complaints. They can establish a secure space

where clients feel free to express their views honestly, speak candidly, and listen intently. Encouraging client input through emails or surveys aids companies in gathering data and enhancing offerings. Enhancing customer service draws in new clients while also retaining existing ones.

Utilitarians prioritize self-interest and act according to their own viewpoint. When it comes to healthcare, they can put more emphasis on locating the greatest goods and services to suit their own requirements and refrain from complaining outright if they're not happy. In search of more advantages, people instead explore for alternatives or transfer providers. This individual is mostly concerned with connections and social networking information. Rather than spending a lot of time providing suppliers with detailed feedback, they use their purchasing power to select the best items. Their behavior can have a significant impact on the company, particularly if they spread unfavorable rumors to friends and family. It is critical for businesses to comprehend and adjust to the utilitarian strategy. To be successful, a marketing approach must be tailored to the specific requirements of the utilitarian consumer. Nonetheless, utilitarianism adaptation is also a significant barrier for enterprises. To draw in and keep consumers, they have to constantly enhance their offerings and develop marketing plans that cater to the specific requirements of utilitarian buyers.

The Employment Right Act is crucial for safeguarding employees, guaranteeing them decent and secure working conditions, and giving them the benefits they require. The Employment Rights Act (DDR) of 2004 has strict guidelines that state that "employees can only be dismissed after the employer has set out in writing the reasons for dismissing an employee" and that they must "provide the employee with reasonable grounds for dismissal," as

demonstrated in a case study employment rights act (Ceil, 2020). In order to safeguard employees' rights and assist them understand why they were let go, it mandates that layoffs be documented in writing. DDR 2004 increased justice and openness in the layoff process and made firms think twice before terminating employees. This rule also mandates that companies provide openness regarding the precise reason for termination, so fostering an environment where workers can contribute to rectifying or enhancing the circumstances. The Taylor v. Motability Finance Ltd. [2004] EWHC 2619 case shows that accuracy and clarity are necessary when interpreting the provisions of employment contracts. The wording of the contract only explicitly said that the bonus would be given as a percentage of compensation, so the court determined that the employee was not entitled to a bonus. This demonstrates how crucial it is to comprehend and appropriately implement contract rules in order to safeguard employees' rights.

An important piece of legislation that establishes fundamental rights and protections for workers is the Right to Work Act (DDR). It emphasizes the need for firms and employees to strike a balance, and it also has a big impact on labor relations in the workplace. We can have a better understanding of DDR 2004's effects from a utilitarian standpoint by examining a few case cases. Germany's 2004 DDR Law establishes the groundwork for employers to provide a detailed justification for termination decisions, fostering openness and equity. This safeguards workers' rights in the next legal proceedings and assists them in comprehending the grounds for their termination. Significantly, DDR 2004 encourages businesses to carefully explore their options before opting to terminate an employee, evaluating the worker's performance and abilities to make sure the choice is fair and appropriate. Taylor v. Motability Finance Ltd. is a well-known case study in which the court emphasized the significance of interpreting employment contracts precisely. The preservation of workers' rights and the appropriate

application of these laws are emphasized by this. By mandating comprehensive justifications prior to termination, DDR 2004 strengthens worker rights, fosters an equitable and transparent work environment, and safeguards employees. But firms may also face pressure and higher expenses as a result of DDR compliance. To prevent legal issues, the business side must exercise caution and a comprehensive approach when interpreting contract provisions clearly.

Since the federal death penalty is one of the harshest punishments available, a significant increase in the number of federal prosecutions involving this penalty necessitates careful evaluation of the legal system's workings as well as the implications for the parties involved and society at large. The number of federal prosecutions involving death penalty charges and cases subject to special statutory requirements for counsel appointment and compensation, according to the study case death penalty, "increased sharply after the 1994 Federal Death Penalty Act increased the number of federal crimes punishable by death" (Spencer, H. J. R, et al). This raises questions about the decision's fairness and the legal system. The community's confidence in the legal system is impacted by the decision to execute the offender as well as the community itself. Arguments in favor of toughening the death penalty don't seem to work to lower crime. worries that this punishment might be imposed unfairly, particularly in cases when the crime is not well-defined or there is inadequate evidence. In cases involving the death penalty, the appointment and payment of counsel have greater significance. To guarantee that their ethical and legal responsibilities are fulfilled, this calls for a high degree of knowledge and expertise as well as careful consideration of available resources. Enhancing the legal system, fostering greater collaboration amongst interested parties, and reevaluating the funding of defense services in capital cases are some of the recommendations to improve the justice system. Data regarding the application of the Federal Death Penalty Act of 1994 reveals a notable fluctuation in the

expenses and quantity of cases that are susceptible to the death penalty. In order to maximize the legal system in a reasonable and equitable manner, this needs to be carefully considered.

The case study of capital punishment at the state level from the perspective of cost and quality of defense representation is extremely important from a utilitarian perspective. Prosecuting death penalty cases at the federal level requires high costs and the involvement of many attorneys with higher salaries. Strengthening monitoring of costs and their management from the judiciary is necessary, while analyzing the quality of defense representation is also important to come up with reasonable solutions. The case study performed an in-depth analysis of defense representation in death penalty cases, thereby determining the importance of the quality of representation and their presence. This information helps make sound recommendations to maintain reasonable costs and ensure quality. Although the cost of prosecuting the death penalty is considered reasonable, the significant increase in the number of cases has created great pressure on the judiciary. This requires smart management of costs to use resources effectively, especially when there is a risk of reducing the quality of defense representation. Managing costs while ensuring quality defense representation is central from a utilitarian perspective. Strengthening cost controls in death penalty cases is necessary to use resources effectively, but must not reduce the quality of defense representation and fairness in the legal system.

During the period 2006-2010, Google in China faced major challenges in doing business in a complex political environment and strong censorship system. During the period from 2006 to 2010, Google went through a period of turmoil in China when they announced that they would “no longer willing to continue censoring” on Google.cn, the Chinese version of the famous

search engine language. Google faces pressure from the Chinese government, especially in being hacked and censoring personal information of protesters and political activists. Despite threatening to withdraw from the market, this decision strengthens Google's image among advocates of free speech and human rights. Google's exit from China not only raises the issue of freedom of information but also addresses the role of technology in confronting political power. As a result, "Google threatens to quit its business and pull entirely out of China"; however, although public opinions of Google were on the rise — especially with human rights activists and free speech advocates (Lee, 2006). They put users' concerns and interests first, even in the face of risk to their business potential. This action by Google opened a major debate about the role of technology in confronting politics and highlighted the contradiction between freedom of information and government control. This poses a challenge to the ability of technology companies to maintain independence and autonomy in countries with strict censorship policies like China.

During the period from 1949 to present, the Chinese government maintained strict control, especially in the media and internet space. Google's challenge has touched on utilitarianism, the goal the Chinese government is pursuing. Google's withdrawal from this market in 2010 was not only a conflict between the company and the government, but also a struggle between business interests and ethical values. Google's decision not only concerns compliance with China's censorship laws, but also protects personal information and free speech. This is a struggle between business growth goals and international, ethical principles. Their decision to withdraw is not just a foreign company's issue but a global issue of privacy and freedom of access to information. However, Google's exit from China is also a reflection of not sacrificing ethical values just to optimize business interests. Despite facing great pressure, they

focus on protecting privacy and independence in business, demonstrating that not only business interests but also international ethical principles should be respected. From a utilitarian perspective, Google's decision can be seen as a valuable lesson. It illustrates that maintaining ethical principles and respecting international regulations cannot be overlooked while optimizing business interests. The choice between interests and ethical values can lay the foundation for building an organization's reputable and ethical image.

Freedom of religion and belief has long been considered one of the basic human rights and has been widely recognized in international human rights instruments. As stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948 and the European and American Conventions on Human Rights of 1950 and 1978, “freedom of religion and belief was officially recognized” (Danchin, P., Fallers, et al). In many countries, religious freedom is seriously violated when people are discriminated against, arrested or persecuted for their beliefs. In Europe, although the right to religious freedom has been recognized since 1950, the first decision of the European Court of Human Rights on this issue took place only in 1993. In the United States, the passage of the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998 was associated with the recognition of this right in US and international law. However, the law's implementation has been controversial, with some saying it favors larger religious groups. In regions such as the Middle East, South Asia, and Africa, debate over religious freedom is growing due to the rise of controversial politics. Respecting religious freedom is not just a matter of legal services but also the basis for a just and peaceful society. To protect religious freedom, acceptance and enforcement from governments and the international community is needed. Cooperation between countries, international organizations and local communities is important to ensure that religious freedom is truly protected and realized.

Religious freedom is not only a moral principle but also plays an important role in political and economic stability. Protecting this right not only facilitates religious practice but also contributes to building a diverse and peaceful society. This preserves peace in society by respecting each person's religious views, reduces conflicts and creates high motivation for reconciliation. Respect for and support of religious practices often facilitates business activities, from religious tourism to the production of religious goods, contributing to economic development and employment opportunities. However, careful consideration is needed to avoid conflicts and infringements on the personal rights or values of others. Sometimes, protecting religious freedom can conflict with the interests of other groups, especially when religious values conflict or violate the rights of others. This requires careful consideration to balance personal interests and community interests. Also, promoting mutual understanding and respect between different religions will build a multicultural and peaceful community. Researching and applying utilitarianism in protecting religious freedom requires consideration of specific interests and how to balance individual and community interests, along with an understanding of the importance of religious freedom. importance of religious freedom in contemporary society.

Utilitarianism has far-reaching effects: health services aim to benefit the community with quality and easy access. Protect workers with fair policies on wages and labor safety. The death penalty was reconsidered, emphasizing the value of human rights and behavior modification. Google in China faces compliance and maintaining value in a restrictive environment, focusing on providing high-benefit information. The policy of religious freedom not only protects individuals but also creates a foundation for cultural diversity and social peace. Utilitarianism focuses on the public good, upholding the values of human rights and justice in a variety of fields, from health care to punishment and the operations of multinational corporations.

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