

Moral & Political Philosophy

Information is too much everywhere \rightarrow difficult to choose what we should read \rightarrow big problem actually
spiritual ^{power} liability, it's also involuntary act \rightarrow decide to do something \Rightarrow everybody has this.

You are always capable if you decide it \Rightarrow conviction
 \Rightarrow body will cooperate

Alert mind \Rightarrow you can be slave by society / world

We give excuses at our parents, friends, teacher but first yourself! \Rightarrow shit your life/mind and even not be aware about this. \Rightarrow Just to comfort yourself
 \hookrightarrow be master of yourself is the only solution but the thing the most difficult to do
 \hookrightarrow Education can give some help.

Honor killing? \rightarrow how a murderer can be honorable!
 \hookrightarrow impossible \Rightarrow killing it's the worst thing.

If you can't sleep in the night because you see what you have done in the day \Rightarrow you are emotional unstable.

2nd lecture

Some bands are there in the Democracy → Some protestation in society can appear → lot of people

5. Protestation very effacing in form → all meals will be closed

Theory of human being → useful for other
unuseful for politic

10. Critical against God ⇒ Where is God? What is he doing?

Freud ⇒ Conscience part of the mind for others problem
or her body servant do même que tes problem
↳ methods to escape ⇒ also Freud

15. You should know your problems! your enemies?
could be you

Human being ⇒ unlimited desire

3rd lecture

→ Importance of reflective thinking in our education system.

→ Sometimes → You & your knowledge are disconnected

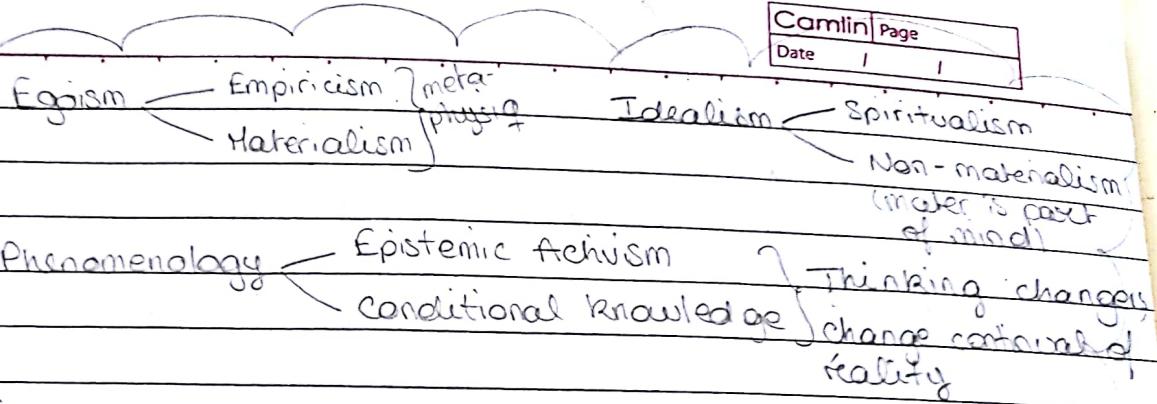
↳ the education system is an industry ⇒ Students
don't know what they are

25. ↳ In India, education is a business

Tumultuous response teaching → if child does something good → ^{reward} _{pense}
bad → _{more} ^{punish}

↳ fast it on her system education your college?

30. how to survive in this society without limitation → know
oneself better ⇒ Main subject should be educated!



3 different Metaphysics → reality matter
 Philosophy → Epistemology + Logic + Language → knowledge
 Ethics

Freud → Suppression → trouble in conscience
 Brid

Descartes → dualist

3 bigs kind of philosophy (branch)

Theory of reality & Metaphysics → Materialism, Idealism
 Intercension between them & Epistemology → Empiricism, Rationalism, Phenomenology
 & Ethics → Hedonism, Altruism, Virtue Ethics

Materialism → body & consciousness are properties

Some pragmatism → No good fruiting have some properties

→ can be converted to a tool → function for their properties

Idealism → ultimately only spirit / matter is there only for human → vibration for India

→ Hegel

Dualism → Body + Mind are real

Epistemology → based on knowledge

3 schools =

* Empiricism → knowledge comes thanks to individual experiences

→ Hume, Berkeley, Locke

* Rationalism → Socrates / Neayeker (India), Spinoza

no pure rationalism

⇒ Doubts cover just by reason

* Phenomenology → Kant, Bergson, Husserl (?)

→ Empiricism + Rationalism

↓
sense

↓

Mind

judgement → categories

⇒ Knowledge constructed by you

↳ Science created by human for human only

Ethics ⇒

* Hedonism → only pleasure / selfish human being

→ happiness is the goal of man

→ cultivate your choice

→ Aristotle → speak about virtue

→ courage is important

* Virtue Ethics → Mill

* Altruism → doing things for others

→ Buddhism / Jainism / Chakras

→ Ethical being

*

30) Charvakas ⇒ between Materialism / Empiricism / Hedonism

Pragmatism ⇒ It's preferable to have constitution and goal to ~~have~~ behave in a good way

→ What is useful & useless?

Political philosophy → distinguishes between human components

Human → self center

→ naturally cruel (greedy)

→ thick

What is human nature? → Greek philosopher (Socrates)
Justice ↗

Platon → social contract

→ 4 classes

→ Lock

→ Rousseau

→ John Rawls (USA)

3. Find Ethics → what is goal of human being?

→ What is right or wrong?

→ + political

→ How to stop people who behave on
wrong way?

→ Ethic

→ Justice

→ what is the goal of justice?

Hobbes → man no different than animal.

→ Optimize / maximize pleasure & minimize pain

→ Selfish → hedonist

Extreme Psychological hedonism → people are selfish everytime

of hedonism | Sensual / relicha / Fun / even smokes

↑ tension

↓ not selfish → want to go out of this circle

→ Then human being have to be ethical

3.

Le Leviathan of Thomas Hobbes

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Hobbes' Thought Experiment

- ① The state of Nature (Everyone is selfish + No rule)
 - ↓ scared of everyone else
- ② The state of constant War (Tension → become your weakness → suicide)
 - ↓ mad useless people
- ③ Social contract (to live in security / for property / marriage)
 - ↳ Social order (way to survive)

Social contract → give a little liberty to gain security
↳ Finally we need a ruler (-> he decide what is right & wrong) → Bad dictator & Good dictator can be

Hitler

Nehru

- ↳ King in India had a semi-democratic politic
- ↳ Weakness of Hobbes → no political authorities

People who are too ethical are sometimes more pairing
↳ more difficult

comme human nature

↳ Le fait que tout le monde soit selfish V'est juste un statement ⇒ peut être pas vrai

John Locke → didn't approve the ultimate ruler of Hobbes

- Natural right without society (State of Nature)
 - ① → Right to live = natural right
 - ↳ Natural right for animal too?
 - ② → Liberty → freedom of doing everything Just not kill! → against 1st rule (Right to live)
 - ③ → Property ⇒ property of your body & your work

↳ Increase the life security → Government

To increase the liberty → Representative system (Representative government) = could increase the application

- ↳ give a part of their freedom to receive more
- ↳ Social contract (explicitly written)

Property → exchange of properties for more comfort

- ↳ Social contract

Ruler → must protect your natural rights

- But the ruler should be essentially good (sinon ça marche pas)

could be

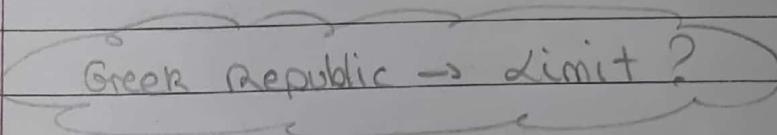
Man is honest if he has fundamental needs

- ↳ food / sleep / education / Medicine ...

Mechanism to representative system & also to replace the system.

↳ Revolution of thinking because Ruler is not defined by holy / Religion stuff → citizen choose the king

Locks don't believe of capital punishment!


Greek Republic → limit?

Rousseau → why the need of Social contract

→ Religion was always there

→ How life came?

→ Explanation = why we are born by social contract

↳ Every people, man are like this due to society.

↳ HB is born free & naturally good

↳ HB are just day by day corrupted

↳ even which can corrupt ~~the mind of child~~ / and after

in the state of nature → the strongest will be... & physically will replace the

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- ↳ Socialization → grown into rules
- ↳ So many unwritten rules also → to be socialized
- ↳ Money → new concept of freedom (Exchange / loan)
 - ↳ New kind of order = Social order
- ↳ Moral / Political / Civil freedom or abandon de natural freedom
- ↳ Experience thought → not every time reality (Imagination)
 - ↳ ≠ Experience sensitive
- ↳ Mental is more powerful than body experience
 - ↳ Make HB different
 - ↳ Invisible reality (frouid = conscience & inconciel) different values of everything for everyone (money, peace, family)
- ↳ Nano vega (Mind speed)

Rousseau → using right for example is a moral correct freedom with new way

Locke → natural freedom

Rousseau → natural freedom (without society)

- | → with society ⇒ lost natural freedom for political moral freedom
 - | social/
 - | due to chain of society
jaie

→ 3 factors of social contract

- ① Reciprocity → think about other people
 - ↳ gain security (give & take)
- ② Equality → not in nature but treat equal →
 - ↳ mutuality
 - ↳ equal → HB are necessary
 - ↳ unequal (Refer next class)
- ③ Freedom

for Rousseau, in the state of nature → the strongest will be the ruler → The stronger morally & physically will replace the ruler.

Rousseau (existentialist?) → Nobody can be a slave
 ↳ freedom
 + spirit essential for HS
 → Master & slave is contradiction
 coz it's a master who makes the master do less - more.
 → Social contract to be master of yourself.

Order based on → Reciprocity, Equality & freedom

- Nobody can be a ruler by nature (King)
- We have to consent / agree who will be the ruler

In psychology → Individual behavior ≠ group behavior

Silence is sign of acceptance.

↳ foundation of Democracy → each individual is part of this. → General will for freedom

East of democracy

Sebastien Robert pensait que si les indiens voulaient l'indépendance, ils devaient se battre avec des armes pour cela. → Gandhi voulait se battre peacefully.

Gandi → refuse de acheter vêtements étrangers

British → taxe sur le sel

Gandi → made salt → moral protest!

↳ civil disobedience

↳ Alienation of Marx = inequality of the system

↳ but fighting by non-violence!

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car il le maître est master
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(9)

Rousseau

If you expect something from other, you have to do it also
↳ society of equality

inequality exist because HB is immoral

worst law is preferable than best master controlling your behavior → Even if your ruler is an excellent king, Democracy is better!

Laws → you know what it means exactly → predictable
A ruler → unpredictable → unstable → deliberation possible

Process
↳ System to find the ruler + Agreement from everyone

General will → concept of Rousseau ??

↳ will decide what is right or wrong.

freedom of child → illusion / dream

↳ one fear (don't know ≠ between reality & dream)

Equality & Reciprocity → give what you can

limited freedom → better education possible

→ better organization for new technology

Social to Moral freedom are important for a good democratic

↳ What kind of morality has to be irritated

↳ Moral freedom → better society possible

human dignity

Dream of Rousseau

Kant start with ethic → political philosophy
↳ moral philosophy end product

Rousseau
c'est la
contraire

Kant → Ethic on rationalism

empiricism > rationalism

Kant tries to centralize these 2 concepts

↳ Empirical knowledge → through ^{to} the thinking

Key concepts in Ethic for Kant

↳ Good will → Empirical wheel (in your life)

→ motivating / punishing use for political order (Aristotle)

Aristotle → Inclination → natural love for certain things (e.g. prefer vanilla over chocolate) → it's not instinct
 your behavior should be natural for you }
 ⇒ Built yourself due to this (job satisfaction)
 ⇒ motivating factor.

↳ cultivate good habit and it will become a part of you!

↳ For Kant, this will become chaos → Men will become lazy

Good wheel is in Transcendental world → inconditionally

3 worlds of Kant

- Transcendental ego → out space & time
- Phenomenal reality → in space & time / sensitive experience
- Things as they are → apart from you, apart from what it is

Good wheel → everyone is the same / same need

→ Intrinsic ^{good} value → good by itself (health, happiness) → it's a targeting end → it's not a useful thing

→ following the principle

→ Respecting any other human being } most important values of good wheel

foundation of moral & political philosophy

Imperative rationality → categorical imperative

↳ Irrationality = immorality

Ethics existed thanks to religious beliefs

↳ Some problems with religious ethics / morality

Kant want to find Ethics in God → no God of religious people

↳ Presuppose the existence of good God

But Ethics should not be ~~religious~~ - → secular ethics

Inconditional Imperative duty

HB behave for psychologic/ economic/ social needs but never for moral needs → when parents do care of their child, it's not ethical! → It's not a duty
→ If there is a benefit - it's not ethic.

Ethic behavior → painful / inconvenient

→ If it's universal → happy society & rational substance of HB

categorical Imperative → telling the truth → Ethical

⇒ Because if we don't tell the truth, nobody will trust anyone else → nothing socially stable can exist!

⇒ Promise keeping also important

Everybody are equal in Ethics! → Deontological ethic

↳ whatever gender, age, class --

Kant → Rational approach of Ethics & secular Ethics

→ Work on a universal Ethics for HB

Fundamental Ethics → Respect of HB

→ Have to be moral

Socrate → More knowledgeable personne → He knew what he didn't know

a satisfied pig (- ignorant).

Knowledge is good:

After Kant → all ethics has changed → Respect of HB & some even animals (Ecologists)

↳ Respect of every thing of nature.

If you don't respect the nature, you don't respect yourself ⇒ Nature give good / the better life for HB

Kant ⇒ universal ethics

⇒ If you wish something, everyone want the ~~similar~~ similar thing / We have similar needs!

Hill → popular ethics ⇒ Ethics of
→ freedom is the most important
+ Rationality

The limit of freedom is the freedom (Rousseau)

Cavalier school ⇒ hedonist

Arthur Bekkem ^{Welt} → Hedonism ⇒ sense desire

Hill → sensor pleasure & Intellectual pleasure
↳ short live ↳ challenge (exemple de Marie Curie)

Believe system defective → wrong understanding of the world

Hedonism - J.S. Mill

"Maximum happiness of the Maximum number"

Right action = optimal action → Maximize happiness & Minimize pain

Hedonism → limited by pleasure only

→ avoid pain

for JS Mills → pleasure ≠ happiness

pleasure < happiness

↳ not denied but not satisfaction

⇒ Intellectual happiness

⇒ whose happiness should be more valued?

↳ Everybody

↳ But if there's competition → only

winner is happy ⇒ person gain
can give same people loss

↳ But problem of inequality in society

Liberation → what kind of politics?

↳ Government & government should share V ^{rechoral}

↳ Looking for socialism ↳

↳ first need of rules anywhere ⇒ people who

can gain the confidence of people

↳ mechanism of election → democratic

↳ freedom with strength representation

Liberation → can replace ruler by people if he's going wrong

Mills → Increase quality & quantity happiness

→ Increase Intellectual happiness

→ Basic needs should be covered (education part of basic needs)

→ Taxes on luxury resources! → utilize for

population

But Indians
not hard
work culture

Nehru development \Rightarrow Industrialization / Produce more, distribute more \rightarrow as fast as possible
Gandhi development \Rightarrow Industrialization with a certain speed \Rightarrow Introduce technology slowly

For developing \rightarrow what should change?

In utilitarianism \rightarrow we are unwise and should calculate the benefit of each actions.

But it's better to use the experience of other too,

Tomerules \Rightarrow something which give benefit

\hookrightarrow Utilitarianism = follow the rules \rightarrow it will happen some misery but you will be more capable to handle it!

2 forms of utilitarianism \rightarrow rules utilitarianism

\rightarrow act utilitarianism

\hookrightarrow In democration most of time we use the both Rule utilitarian usually & act - for referendum for example

utilitarianism \Rightarrow majority rules are good just for majority

\Rightarrow minority are disadvantaged

\Rightarrow for example Hindus advantaged par rapport à muslim in India

Problem \rightarrow only certain kind of people are represented.

Democracy \rightarrow majority is only capable to rule & they will not allow minority

\hookrightarrow In India, there is reservation \rightarrow equality of opportunity!

of no
men)

La vache

Camlin



Bonjour, je suis perdue

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Rule utilitarianism → Not do things selectively → follow rules
If it's recorded → act utilitarianism (→ Referendum)

Adversarial system → 2 parties

Problems → How do you calculate what will really give happiness to the maximum population?
Even people themselves don't know what they want!

10 Bentham → sensor pleasure
Mill → intellectual pleasure

Utilitarianism → consequences determine if the actions are moral or not

15 Kant thinks more than intention determine a moral action!

Utilitarians think that they can calculate happiness in advance → impossible

20 Political philosophy of John Rawls
What is justice? → Distributive justice

Previous ideas of Justice → Justice gives equality

25 Equalitarianism / For Kant, all transcendental
eggs are equal → But needs
are different → Inevitable
inequality

⇒ People should be promoted / have

30 meritocracy / what they deserve → based in
morality → But quality can't be
quantified / Selection can be
complicated

PAL? / IAP?
↳ rule in India

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→ Socialist perspective → Justice according to ability and needs of each → Deserving people should be recognized

→ Libertarian view → liberty of choose freedom is the basic right → if liberty is well so no problem → unless if your choice (people feel injustice (→ But if people borned slave → how can they feel injustice of their conditions?)

Rawls tries to cover all the problem of their definitions

15

20

25