FREE WILL

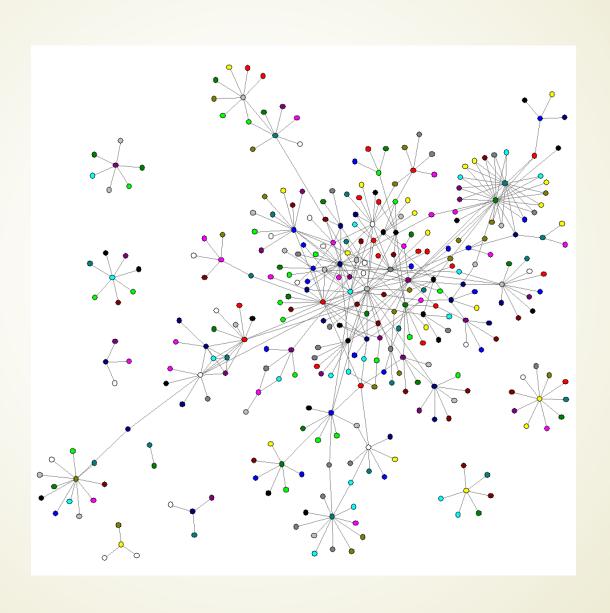
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Free Will

- Free will is the ability of agents to make choices unconstrained by certain factors.
- Gift given to man by god that allows them to make up their own minds based on the stimulations of the world around them

Basic Problem





Questions to be addressed

- why do we have a problem about the freedom of will?
- Is Compatibilism a solution to the problem of free will?
- Is psychological determinism true?
- Is neurobiological determinism true?

Problem about the freedom of will?

- Have two absolutely irreconcilable convictions, each of which seems to be completely correct and, indeed, inescapable:
- 1. Causality
- Every event that occurs in the world has antecedently sufficient causes.
- Causes were sufficient (Event)
- We have to know what made the event happen

Example:

Dropping of pen

Problem about the freedom of will?

- 2. Through experience
- Based on certain experiences of human freedom.
- We have the experience of making up our mind to do something and then doing

it.

Experiences

Three Gaps

Example:

Choosing one person in election

Reasons -> decisions

Decisions -> action

Learn / write a language (Extended series of events)

Continues effort needed

Compatibilism

- Compatible, true
- It also known as Soft Determinism.
- According to it, to say that an action is free is not to say that it does not have causally sufficient antecedent conditions; rather, it is to say that it has certain sorts of causal conditions.

Example:

Raise my right arm

Free will in short, is not contrasted with "caused," but with "forced," "compelled" ..

Example:

Person with gun ask -> "Raise your right arm!"

Compatibilism

- Questions are not answered:
- Are all of our decisions and actions preceded by causally sufficient conditions, conditions sufficient to determine that those decisions and actions will occur?
- Is the sequence of human and animal rational behavior determined in the way that the pen falling to the table is determined in its movement by the force of gravity and other forces acting upon it?

Psychological

- Psychological states, in the forms of :
- Beliefs, desires, hopes and fears, as well as our awareness of our obligations and commitments, etc.,
- Question concerning psychological determinism is:
- Psychological states are causally sufficient to determine all of our voluntary actions ???
- Understanding concepts rests on awareness which contrast between normal person and a person under some psychological compulsions.

Example: Drugs, alcohol

Psychological

Example:

- comes out of the hypnotic trance
- always open window after hearing word "Germany"
- It normal for him, but we can predict it on before hand

- Man under hypnosis operates in the gap
- He is not aware of all of his motivations
- Full freedom requires an aware ness of one's motivations which he lacks

Neurobiological

- causally sufficient
- Psychological libertarianism
- States that our psychological states, beliefs, desires, fears, etc., are not in every case causally sufficient to determine the subsequent action.
- Psychological level concern that :
 - free actions exist
 - not all actions are free

Example:

Compulsion

Neurobiological

- All of our psychological states without exception at any given instant are entirely determined by the state of the brain at that instant.
- Psychological states determined by states of the brain
- Change in psychological state requires a change in brain activity
- Psychological, Neurobiological are not different
- Psychological is just the neurobiological described at a higher level.
- Neurobiology is sufficient to fix total state of psychology by bottom-up causation.

Neurobiological

- causally sufficient conditions at the psychological level mirrored mirrored at the neurobiological level.
- If freedom is real, then the gap has to go all the way down to the level of the neurobiology.
- But how could it?
- There are no gaps in the brain

THANK YOU