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## **INFLUENCE OF PHILOSOPHY OF PROHIBITION ON KANT'S MORAL IDEAL**

The most part of the Soviet education was based on fearful prohibitions. In modern political situation in Ukraine it is crucial to remember what moral ideal is and to understand the connection of prohibitions to it. The problems of moral were previously investigated by Socrates, G. Bacon, I. Kant, F. Nietzsche, S. Darwall and others.

It is close to Socrates's conviction that if a person can distinguish good from bad and understands that bad things should not be done, he would never do it. By the Golden Rule of moral, one should not treat others in ways that one would not like to be treated. For Kant some things are a priori wrong. An injustice is wrong even when it serves the greater good. Breaking the law is wrong even if it is a bad law and that there is no such thing as «white lie». But Nietzsche's «superhuman» does not consider those who are inferior to them as the «others» in this rule. Out of it we can conclude two problems: the ability to act against prohibition and the problem of perception.

The ability to act against prohibition is the ability to violate negative moral right, such as the right not to be killed. Prohibition may be considered even more moral than other norms in ethics. One of the possible reasons for a person to go against it is getting used to do so. There are three types of prohibitions: rational («you cannot»), ethical («you should not») and fearful («you must not»). At the age of around 9-13 a child enters the Age of Consent and comes to realize it is impossible for parents to forbid them to do something without their cooperation. The more fearful prohibition the child gets, the more he gets used to ignore them. They may even do some things exactly because they were told not to.

The problem of perception can be understood as Darwall's «appraisal respect», but the Kantian imperative solves it extending the Golden Rule of moral. It demands that we engage in self-directed rational behavior that is formed on the rules, which a person is following. Fully understood and accepted prohibitions are essential to form these rules.

A Moral Ideal person lives in accordance with his/her humanity following categorical imperative and has the Good Will. Without the principles of a good will, affections, passions and calm deliberation it makes a villain more abominable in our eyes than he would have been without it. Ultimately, our goals are grounded in self-interest. This part of the Moral Ideal cannot be affected by any education. However, a person develops this principle if he has raised right perception of other people on the internal rules formed by prohibitions and norms of ethics.

So, the ability to act against prohibition contradicts both Kant's Moral Ideal and the Good Will principle. To prevent youth from getting used to oppose rules it is important to use reasonable prohibitions. Their full understanding forms «humanity» as part of Kant's Moral Ideal.

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