**Kant's Account of Duties and Rights**

Kant's offers an account taken to be among the most powerful and influential accounts ever produced by a philosopher. He states that obligations and duties rely on the concept that we are conscious humans, deserving of decency and honor.

**Kant's Rejection of Utilitarianism**

Kant's rejection of utilitarianism draws its concept from the belief that this model does not uphold the freedom of humans as this model hints that determining the right thing and justice relies on inquiring that which will maximize the happiness and welfare of the community as a whole. Kant maintains that utilitarianism renders the right helpless. He also contends that attempting to determine moral teachings from the desires of humans is a faulty concept to conceive of morality. The opinion correlating with utilitarian satisfaction adds nothing towards the demonstration of moral teachings since initiating the happiness of a man is pretty different from making him reasonable or intelligent.

**The connection between Capacity For Reason And Capacity For Freedom**

Kant brings up an thought that every character deserves respect because humans are rational who can reason and are regarded as self-sufficient beings who can act and freely choose what they want. Kant acknowledges that humans are conscious and intelligent.

**Kant's Definition of Freedom**

 To act freely, according to Kant, is to act autonomously. Moreover, acting autonomously is more of acting according to the laws that on gives himself, which is the law of gravity in this instance.

For instance, let us evaluate someone falling from ABC Towers. As he/she plunges towards the surface, no individual would assume that he/she is behaving freely but that he/she is directed by gravity law. On the other hand, if he/she falls on another individual killing him, he/she would be held morally accountable for this unforeseen death. Here, this falling human is acting freely. No autonomy hence equals to no moral obligation. Therefore, acting freely entails choosing the end itself, for its own sake- a decision that humans can make but the majority of the animals cannot.

**Kant's Understanding of Human Dignity**

Kant acknowledges that upholding human dignity involves treating people as ends in themselves. For this reason, it is wrong to use characters for the benefit of their general well-being.

**The motive for Moral Worth**

According to Kant, the moral value of an act entails not of the outcomes that come with it, but from the intention from which the action is executed. The motive is what counts. Furthermore, this motive needs to be of a particular kind. What counts is doing the right thing as it is right, but not for some hidden agenda.

An action would only be considered morally good if it is done for the purpose of the moral law''. And the idea that bestows moral value on an act is the motive of duty, by which Kant expresses as doing the right things for the right purposes.

**Motive of Duty**

Kant offers several examples that bring out the difference between duty and inclination. However, there is an essential moral contrast between honesty for its own sake and honesty for the sake of the bottom line. The first being a principled position and the second being a prudential one. Kant claims that exclusively the principled stance complies with the motive of duty, that is the single motive that presents moral value on an act. Kant's claims that only the motive of duty—performing an act because it is right, not because it's beneficial or convenient—bestows moral worth on an action.

**The Spelling Bee Student**

The moral worthiness of the spelling bee student is uncertain. According to Kant, if the student's purpose, to reveal the fact resulted from his public restraint, then it would weaken the moral worth of his action of which Kant did not actually target as a means. If the only reason the student told the truth was to avoid guilt, then clearly his truth-telling would lack moral worth. However, if he told the truth because it was the right thing to do, his act is considered of moral worthiness notwithstanding whether there's contentment or happiness that may attend it.

**Supreme Principle of Morality**

Kant discerns that everything in nature works in accordance with laws such as the laws of natural necessity, the laws of physics, the laws of cause and effect. This covers us. Kant argues that every action is dictated by some kinds of laws apart from the law of physics. This suggests that if humans are able to have freedom, they ought to be capable of acting according to the laws that they give themselves. This can only be achieved with reasoning. If reason defines their will, then this will grows to be the power to decide individually of the dictates of nature or inclination.

**Work of Reasoning According To Utilitarians**

According to utilitarian's, human beings were acknowledged as having the capability to reason, but one of exclusive instrumental reason. To them, the sole purpose of reasoning is not to decide what upshots deserve pursuing. Rather, its purpose is to understand how to maximize efficiency by serving the needs we have.

**Understanding of Reasons**

According to Kant's idea of reason—of practical reason, the kind involved in morality—is not instrumental reason. It is simply pure practical reason, which passes a priori, despite all practical ends.

**Hypothetical Imperatives According To Kant**

According to Kant, the hypothetical imperative entails the use of instrumental reason. If one wants an X, then he or she has to do Y. If one wants an excellent business reputation, he has to conduct his business operations ethically.

**Categorical Imperative According To Kant**

Kant defines this as whereby, ‘the action would be sole as a means to something else. He considers that if the action is represented as good itself, and therefore as a necessity for a will which of itself accords with reason, then the imperative is categorical. To him, a categorical imperative demands that we are without reference to or dependence on any further purpose.

**First Formulation of the Categorical Imperative**

This formulation is deemed to be a general law. It bases its focus on the fact that one has a law that founds the reasons for their acts. This law brings makes us understand the actions people based on circumstances they formulate.

**Second Formulation of the Categorical Imperative**

Kant considers not basing moral law on any special interests, purposes, or ends up as then it would be a corresponding relation to the persons whose ends they were. However, if they ended up being of more than that, then they would be considered of the categorical imperative. Kant brings about the relation between respect and other forms of human attachments. Love, sympathy, solidarity bring about needs that draw us close to some people than to others.

 **Kant's Categorical Imperative In Relation To the Golden Rule**

According to Kant, these two aspects are not same. The Golden Rule is one that relies on unexpected facts about how individuals would want to be treated by others. The categorical imperative requires that we separate from such incidents and be able to recognize characters as intelligent beings, notwithstanding of what they might need in a circumstantial situation. The Golden Rule entails challenging whether the other person would feel objectively supported under treatment encountered through some conditions, either pain, happiness or any other moment. He bases his opinion on doing right to the other to guarantee that we show honor for the other whether it's under concern for their contentment or not.

**Kant's Case against Casual Sex, Teeth Extraction, and Prostitution**

Kant's has this view that regards sexual morality as both traditional and conservative. He goes ahead to differ on casual sex by affirming that it is discrediting and substantiating to both partners. On matters relating to prostitution, Kant goes ahead to state that we shouldn't treat others as just mere objects. Kant bases his argument on the fact that we should practice autonomy where we are governed by laws we impose on ourselves. This is accompanied by the categorical imperative notion that requires we treat everyone even our self with respect. In relation to the selling of teeth, Kant considers this as treating oneself as an object, a mere means, and an instrument of profit. He states that no one is entitled to benefit as for offering themselves, for profit, as things for the use of others in the satisfaction of their sexual propensity.

**Justice Requirement in Treatment of Others**

Kant recognizes the need for persons to be just and considers his argument of justice based on morality and categorical imperative to where he believes that justice should be administered as is required whether the verdict declared will either bring happiness or pain owing to that it should ensure that morals are upheld and that respect for all and oneself is establishes.

**Kant's Methodology In Relation To Sandell's Categories**

Kant employs the methodology that connects justice and morality to freedom to where the idea of freedom stated here is considered as demanding. He disagrees with the two other suggested methods as neither of them respects human freedom.

**How Acting Autonomously and Morally are The Same Thing in Kant's Mind**

According to Kant, one is considered as free only when their will is determined autonomously of which is governed by a law I give myself. He considers that the moral worth of our action, our free will, consists not in the consequences that flow from it, but from the intention from which the act is done. What is considered to matter, in both actions is the motive, and the motive must be of a certain kind. What else that is considered to matter is carrying out the right thing because in itself, it’s right and not because of an ulterior motive.