

m
by J B

Submission date: 08-Jun-2021 09:42AM (UTC-0400)

Submission ID: 1602847429

File name: gone.edited.docx (23.39K)

Word count: 783

Character count: 4102

Moral Philosophy on Gone Baby Gone Movie

Name

Institution

Course

Instructor

Date

Moral Philosophy on Gone Baby Gone Movie

Gone Baby Gone applies Kant's moral philosophy and Sandel's contrast to large extent. The movie begins with a four-year-old girl called Amanda, who is abducted in Boston. Therefore, an investigator named Patrick Kenzie is involved with the case and is later questioned regarding Remy's passing. Remy is one of the investigators, and they find that the transcript that encouraged the trade of Amanda was deceiving (Muhamad, 2018). Patrick drives with Angie, her business partner and lover, to Doyle's household looking for the missing reactions. Nevertheless, they found the girl is there thriving and contented alive with Doyle. The memory is revealed that the girl's demise was planned and that Doyle was involved in the deception of kidnapping from the beginning.

Moreover, Kenzie wants to inform the law enforcement officers. Nonetheless, Doyle wants to influence him that Amanda should live with them because she is happy and is better than living with her careless mother. Nevertheless, Patrick decides to call the law enforcement where the police came and Doyle was imprisoned. Amanda is returned to her mother's care; this decision resulted in Patrick losing their relationship with Doyle (Muhamad, 2018). However, Kenzie visits Amanda after some time and Helene because she was going to leave the town. Although Helene had no one to leave Amanda with and was organizing to leave her with the neighbor, Kenzie offered to take care of Amanda. The movie then finishes with Kenzie and Amanda watching the television.

The concept of Immanuel Kant's moral theory is applied in the movie by Patrick. The theory is founded on an intrinsic value. Therefore, Kant considers that the only thing that has moral worth is to do goodwill. And individuals are considered independent rational agents because they have intrinsic moral worth. Hence, the value of individuals makes them warrant

moral respect. Based on Kant's first premise, Kenzie performed morally because he decided to return Amanda to her mother. This is the work he was hired to do. Therefore, all investigators working on a kidnapping case must perform their duty well and return the baby to the owner. Buda (2018) stated that the first maxim states that one should do the right thing before the good. This is what Kenzie did. Another Kant's premise argues that one should constantly treat other people and ends in themselves but not as a means to their ends (Buda, 2018). Kenzie demonstrated this when he valued the girl's self-respect and preserved it ¹ as an end and not a means to an end the way all other people did in the movie. Also, the last maxim is that individuals should act so that they can steadily will to a universal law (Buda, 2018). Kenzie's decision to take Amanda to her mother indicated ethical rightness and that this behavior should develop a global law that supervises all detectives in case of a kidnapping case. Kant asks individuals to test the acceptance of their actions in the world.

Michael Sandel provided the contrast on acting morally. Therefore, based on Sandel's first contrast on what is regarded as a fair thing to do is what has the best penalties or results (Amsler, 2021). In taking Amanda back to her mother, Helene, the actions of Patrick were a fair thing because he achieved the best results as an investigator. This indicated that he performed the work that was hired to do, which is finding Amanda. Zehou et al. (2016) stated another Sandel's contrast to providing everyone what they deserve despite the consequences. Therefore, Patrick acted with this contrast because he knew the consequences of informing the police authorities regarding the Amanda being in Doyle's home. This decision affected Patrick and Doyle's relationship and imprisoning Doyle because he wrongfully kidnapped Amanda. The final contrast from Sandel is the behavior or actions by presenting high moral standards (Amsler, 2021). Kenzie proved virtue in the final act since he categorically decided to do the correct thing

by informing the law enforcement about Doyle concerning the staging of the girl's abduction and death.

References

- Amsler, L. B. (2021). Why the Haves Come Out Further and Further Ahead: The Repeat Player Effect, Control over Dispute System Design, and Justice. *Discussions in Dispute Resolution: The Foundational Articles*, 290.
- Buda, C. (2018). Morality to Immanuel Kant. *SCIENTIA MORALITAS-International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research*, 3(1), 23-30.
- Muhamad, I. (2018). *IMPOLITENESS STRATEGIES USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER, PATRICK KENZIE IN GONE BABY GONE MOVIE* (Doctoral dissertation, Univeritas Andalas).
- Zehou, L., D'Ambrosio, P. J., & Carleo III, R. A. (2016). A response to Michael Sandel and other matters. *Philosophy East and West*, 66(4), 1068-1147.

m

ORIGINALITY REPORT

1 %

SIMILARITY INDEX

1 %

INTERNET SOURCES

0 %

PUBLICATIONS

0 %

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

dokumen.pub

Internet Source

1 %

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On