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Answer key of 56279.

set 2

Set 2 (3 Hours)

Total marks : 100

- N.B. 1) All questions are compulsory.  
2) All questions carry equal marks.  
3) Figure to the right indicate marks to each sub- question.

1. Attempt any two of the following:-

(a) Discuss the branches of Philosophy .

Branches of Philosophy-Epistemology, Metaphysics, Axiology, Aesthetics, Philosophy of Religion, Logic, Ethics. (explain these branches and its scope)

(b) Explain the nature and scope of Moral philosophy Nature of Moral Philosophy.

- Morals are the science of rightness or wrongness of conduct which involve choice and will.
- It is the will refer to the good which is the ideal human life.
- Morals are considered with end or ideal or standard which makes it different from other science.
- There are three supreme values in the human experience and they are truth, beauty and goodness.

**Facts and values**

Facts are defined as 'what is' and values as to 'what ought to be'

- Some philosophers define values as an emotion or sentiment of approval or disapproval, the satisfaction of a human want or desire.
- According to this view values belong to the world of mind, the satisfaction of the desire is the real value.
- There is something in the object which makes it appreciative to us.
- The object possesses some values which is independent of human mind.

**Intrinsic and Extrinsic Values**

- Intrinsic value is one which is good in itself or something that is valued for its own sake and not for its capacity to give something else.
- Goodness, truth and beauty are considered as intrinsic values.
- An Extrinsic value is one which is a means to some other value, it is of instrumental worth.

2

- Most of the things we use in our daily life like books, vehicles, buildings, typewriters, computers, etc. Have extrinsic values.

## Areas of Ethics

### 1) Normative Ethics

- Normative ethics is the study of how people ought to behave.
- It is an argumentative discipline aimed at sorting out what behaviours or rules for behaviour would be best.
- Normative ethics is about what actually has overriding importance of determining how we ought to act.

### 2) Descriptive Ethics

- Descriptive Ethics is the study of how people do behave and how they think they should behave.
- It is grounded in observation of some sort- looking at people as they are ,not necessarily as they should be.
- Descriptive Ethics is about what motivates pro-social behaviour, how people reason about ethics, what people believe to have overriding importance and how societies regulate behaviour.

### 3) Meta ethics

- Metaethics: Discusses about the nature of ethics and moral reasoning.
- Discussions about whether ethics is relative and whether we always act from self interest are examples of meta-ethical discussions. In fact, drawing the conceptual distinction metaethics.
- Metaethics is branch of ethics that seek to understand the nature of ethical properties, statements, attitudes and judgements.
- It discusses moral statements, how are moral facts known?
- It discusses Is/Ought debate, Metaethical views, cultural relativism, ethical subjectivism, ethical intuitionism, Ethical Naturalism, Non Cognitivism, Moral Scepticism.

### 4) Applied Ethics

- Applied Ethics attempts to deal with specific realms of human action and to craft criteria for discussing issues that might arise within those realms.
- It refers to practical application of moral consideration.
- It is ethics with respect to real world actions and their moral considerations in the areas of private and public life, the professions, health, technology, law and leadership.
- Much of applied ethics is concerned with 3 theories.
- Utilitarianism 2. Deontological Ethics 3. Virtue Ethics

2

**(c) Bring out the salient features of Ethical Relativism.**

- Ethical Relativism is a theory which holds that morality is relative to the norms of one's culture.
- Ethical Relativism emerges because of a range of practices considered morally acceptable in some societies.
- Most of the ethicists reject the theory of ethical relativism because according to them the moral practices and the fundamental moral principles underlie these practices which do not go together.

2. Attempt any **two** of the following:-

**(a) Explain the goals of Purusharthas in Indian philosophy.**

Concept of Purusharthas

- The Indian philosophy recognises four supreme ends known as purusharthas. They are :- Artha (Wealth), Kama (desire), Dharma (duty), Moksha (liberation).
- An individual becomes complete after pursuing the four purusharthas (goals of life) every man ought to pursue them in order to attain complete well-being.

**(b) Discuss the concept of Nishkama Karma Yoga in Gita.**

Philosophy of Non-attachment

- Even today in our modern life the gita offers us answers to all practical problems.
- Every individual is born with particular aptitude, specific duties appropriate to his station.
- According to the gita the following duties of four castes, the Brahmans, the Kshatriyas, the Vaishyas, the Shudras should be mentioned.
- Nishkamakarma is the central teaching of the ethics of gita.
- Duty should be performed without ego or pride or any selfish motive.
- Work by itself is neither high nor low but the preference of ego works according to its whims.
- Gita gives importance to synthesis of egoism and altruism.

**(c) What are the attributes of a Stithaprajna? Explain.**

Stithaprajna; (the moral ideal)

- The word Stithaprajna is literally the combination of two words namely Stitha and prajna. Stitha means state and the word prajna means knowledge.

9

- The Stithaprajna is describe in a variety of ways. He is one who is constantly cheerful, free from the dualities of life like pleasure and pain, happiness and sorrow, gain and loss, respect and humiliation.
- A common man has specific emotions and therefore he develops a desire to either repeat the activity or to avoid it. But the intellect of stithaprajna is steadfast, no karma (action) binds him.
- Such a yogi experiences the presence of God in everything . He feels a nearness to God.

3. Attempt any **two** of the following:-

(a) Explain Socratic ethics.

Socratic Ethics

- Socrates firmly believed that right knowledge is the key to right conduct.
- The moral theory of Socrates is very practical.
- Socrates made great effort to define virtue but his real interest was not definition of virtue but to make man virtuous.
- His virtue is based on the following points and discussion:
  1. Knowledge is the goal in life.
  2. Virtue can be taught.
  3. Virtue is one.
  4. Virtue is bliss.

(b) What according to Plato are the fundamental virtues. Explain.

The four Cardinal Virtues of Plato.

- **Wisdom** is an all embracing virtue. It is moral insight into our duty in facing concrete situation and performing them.
- **Courage** or fortitude is power of resisting the fear of pain and temptation of pleasure.
- **Temperance** is the virtue of the traders. It is the obedience of desires to reason. Temperature is that which makes, controls, regulate and refine the animal qualities in human-beings.
- **Justice** is primarily a virtue of a society. It is most important and essential social virtue. It is related with man's social relations and interpersonal dealings.

(c) Discuss Aristotle's ethics of Character.

Ethics of character by Aristotle.

- According to Aristotle virtue is a permanent state of mind formed in relation with the will and based upon an ideal of what is best in actual life, it is an ideal fixed by reason.
- Aristotle recognized two classes of virtue.



1. Intellectual virtue. (reason)
2. Moral virtue. (emotion)
- Aristotle confines, justice to personal property and divides it into two.
  1. Distributive Justice.
  2. Corrective Justice.
- Aristotle recognizes three forms of friendship which is based on utility, pleasure, and the goodness of character.

4. Attempt any two of the following:-

**(a) Are we free? Explain the relationship between freedom and responsibility.**

- The self is the causal agent in the centre of creativity and has a degree of freedom of choice.
- The consciousness of freedom.
- The sense of personal responsibility.
- Moral judgements upon the conduct and character of others.
- Reflective thinking.

**(b) Explain free will as a significant feature of Indeterminism.**

**Indeterminism or Freewill:**

- This view holds that an individual can determine his actions without any motive or cause.
- An individual is capable of choosing between various alternatives.
- This theory claims that man's will is free in the sense that it is uncaused.

**(c) How does compatibilism reconcile the idea of determinism and freedom?**

**Compatibilism:**

- This is a third possibility. It is not 'either or' issue.
- Both determinism and indeterminism should be accepted.
- The self is the causal agent in the centre of creativity and has a degree of freedom of choice.

**The following factors determine compatibilism.**

1. The consciousness of freedom.
2. The sense of personal responsibility.

6

3. Moral judgements upon the conduct and character of others.

4. Reflective thinking.

5. Write notes on any two of the following :-

**(a) Facts and Values .**

Facts are defined as 'what is' and values as to 'what ought to be'

- Some philosophers define values as an emotion or sentiment of approval or disapproval, the satisfaction of a human want or desire.
- According to this view values belong to the world of mind, the satisfaction of the desire is the real value.
- There is something in the object which makes it appreciative to us.
- The object possesses some values which is independent of human mind.

**(b) Rta and Rna.**

1) Concept of Rta

- One of the important topics to be studied in ethics is why should I be moral? What is the justification for a moral code? In Indian philosophy the moral ideal is related to the universal law.
- Rta is an important feature of Vedic religion. It is the guiding principle for human beings as well as the universe.
- To follow Rta is to attain worldly goods and happiness in this world but also in the next world.

2) Concept of Rna

- Rna is an important concept discussed in Indian philosophy.
- Indian ethics discussed three kinds of debt are:-
  1. Deva Rna (divine debt)
  2. Rishi Rna (debt of sages)
  3. Pitru Rna (debt of ancestors)

**(c) ' Virtue is Knowledge'.**

- Socrates firmly believed that right knowledge is the key to right conduct.
- The moral theory of Socrates is very practical.
- Socrates made great effort to define virtue but his real interest was not definition of virtue but to make man virtuous.
- His virtue is based on the following points and discussion:

7

- Knowledge is the goal in life.
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**(d) Freedom and determinism.**

**Determinism**

This is another extreme position that rules out human freedom completely.

Determinist are impressed by the order in nature and the underlying principle of causation.

**1) Scientific Determinism**

Since every event in nature has a cause or causes that account for its occurrence, and since human beings exist in nature, human acts and choices are determined as anything else in the world.

**2) Religious Determinism**

- Pre-Destination is a doctrine (theory) that a person's destiny is fixed by divine decree. If god is an omniscient omni-potent being then things must be determined by him.
- Fatalism is a belief that events are irrevocably (that it cannot be change) fixed. Thus human efforts cannot change them.

**Criticism:**

- If determinism is complete and final then value thinking and even truth are meaningless.
- People who believe in complete determinism, make the mistake of believing that the methods of physical sciences is the only method.

**Indeterminism or Freewill:**

- This view holds that an individual can determine his actions without any motive or cause.
- An individual is capable of choosing between various alternatives.
- This theory claims that man's will is free in the sense that it is uncaused.

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