

- 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) Define Philosophy. Explain its nature and scope .

Ans) (a) Definition of Philosophy.

- Philosophy stands for 'love for wisdom'.
- All faculty of knowledge comes under the umbrella of philosophy.
- It mainly refers to logical reasoning and critical thinking.

(b) 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.

(c) Scope of Philosophy

- It is commonly recognised that a mere knowledge is not of ethical principles is not sufficient to keep anyone virtuous.
- The training of practical experiences are likely to be more effective in producing good conduct.
- Branches of Philosophy-Epistemology, Metaphysics, Axiology, Aesthetics, Philosophy of Religion, Logic, Ethics. (explain these branches and its scope)

b) Explain with examples Intrinsic and Extrinsic Values .

Answer

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

(c) Explain in detail - the theory of Ethical Relativism.

Answer

- 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 in detail the concept of dharma in Bhagavad Gita.

Ans)Philosophy of Nishkama karma:

- 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 Brahmins, 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.

(b) Bring out the concept of Stithaprajna as discussed in Bhagavad Gita..

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

(C) Explain the concept of Rta and Rna in Indian Philosophy .

Answer

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)

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

(a) Discuss Socratic notion of 'Virtue is Knowledge.'

Ans) 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:
 1. Knowledge is the goal in life.
 2. Virtue can be taught.
 3. Virtue is one.
 4. Virtue is bliss.

(b) Explain wisdom and courage as Cardinal Virtues.

Ans) 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.

(c) Bring out Aristotle's idea of character.

Ans) . Concept of good character:

- 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) Give a critical appraisal of determinism as a theory of moral freedom.

Ans)) **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.

(b) Evaluate Indeterminism as a theory of moral freedom.

Ans) **Indeterminism :**

- 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) Explain self-determinism as a theory of moral freedom.

Ans) Self-determinism:

- 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 self-determinism.

1. The consciousness of freedom.
2. The sense of personal responsibility.
3. Moral judgements upon the conduct and character of others.
4. Reflective thinking.

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

(a) Statements of facts and judgement of values

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) Purusharthas

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.

© **Temperance and Justice**

- **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.

(d) Freewill

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