

Answer key:

Full marks will be given if the student is able to give examples and shows the critical grasp of the problem. Else maximum 04 are given.

Answer the following in 100 words each (2.5x2=5)

1. Instrumental vs Intrinsic value

- Intrinsic value: valued for its own sake; examples include happiness, virtue, and human life.
- Independent of external outcomes.
- Instrumental value: valued as a means to an end; examples include money, education, and tools.
- Worth depends on usefulness for achieving outcomes.
- Helps clarify moral reasoning about ends and means.

2. Hedonistic calculus (max 4.25/5 unless really well explained and with example as well)

- Developed by Jeremy Bentham. (0.5)
- Evaluates pleasure and pain generated by actions. (0.5)
- Helps select actions maximizing pleasure. (0.5)
- Seven criteria: intensity, duration, certainty, propinquity, fecundity, purity, extent. (1.75)
- Criticized because pleasure cannot always be measured. (1)

Answer the following in 500 words each:

The eight marks are the maximum which can be given but only to a student who is able to give examples from the text, shows the critical grasp of the problem and is able to quote from the text.

3. What is consequentialism? Explain the consequentialism in the light of following:

A) Act and rule utilitarianism.

B) 'Maximum good of the maximum numbers' and 'each person counts as one, and no one counts as more than one.'

C) Justice, Promise and utilitarianism.

- Consequentialism: an ethical act is judged by outcomes. It is a normative theory; how an ethical act ought to be. (2)
- Act utilitarianism: Evaluates individual actions by actual consequences.
- Rule utilitarianism: evaluates actions based on rules maximizing long-term welfare. Limitations of act utilitarianism. (2)
- Maximum good for maximum number, promotes collective welfare (1)
- Equality principle: each person counts as one, none as more than one (1)
- Challenges: justice & promises sometimes overridden in act utilitarianism. If the principle of utility is followed, then it will lead to injustice. Examples (2)

7.5 marks are the maximum which can be given; but only to a student who is able to give examples from the text, shows the critical grasp of the problem and is able to quote from the text.

2.Explain the role of universality and the categorical imperative in Kant moral philosophy. Also, examine the moral maxims and their relevance in moral decision-making with the help of suitable examples.

Kant: Universality: Ethics is based on universality; Universality is based on the rational nature of our being (1.5)

Ethics is rooted in reason. Reason motivates us; categorical imperative. (1.5)

Each moral maxims and their elaboration: $1.5 \times 3 = 4.5$ marks

There are three moral Maxims given by Kant.

- Formula of Universal law: Act on the principle which you at the same time will to become a universal law.

- Formula of Humanity: Treat others always an end in itself and never as a means.
- Formula of Kingdom of ends: Every rational being must act as if he is a member of the kingdom of ends.

A student should be able to analyse and explain each maxim with a suitable example (1.5 marks for each maxim)

7.5 marks are the maximum which can be given; but only to a student who is able to give examples from the text, shows the critical grasp of the problem and is able to quote from the text.

3. What is Virtue ethics?

Virtue ethics argues that ethical principles cannot be based on the rules but are context specific. People pursue ethical values because they are seeking happiness (1.5)

Critically examine the virtue ethics with reference to:

A) Middle path and cardinal virtues: Virtue is the middle path which is to avoid the extremes; prudence, temperance, courage, justice are the cardinal path (1.5)

B) *Phronesis*: Practical wisdom. There is no rule book which can guide the person for evaluating the middle path; the middle path is known through developing the disposition to follow the virtuous life. (1.5)

C) Eudemonia: It is the highest goal of human life. It is living the life guided by reason and the practice of virtue. (1.5)

D) Moral status of abortion: It is context specific and cannot be based on a pre-given rule; students should be able to show that (1.5)