

### Assignment 3

1. What according to Rousseau happens during naturalized social contract?  
(a) We naturalize legitimize certain existing practices  
(b) We endeavor to regain our freedom which we enjoyed during our state of nature  
(c) We naturalize the process of entering into contract with our fellow human beings.  
(d) We legitimize the freedom we used to enjoy in our state of nature by naturalizing social contract
2. Which according to Rousseau is not done by naturalizing social contracts?  
(a) Naturalizes inequalities.  
(b) Protests state of nature.  
(c) Protects private property.  
(d) Protects inequalities.
3. Which of the following is true according to Rousseau?  
(a) State of nature essentially leads to a state of war.  
(b) Desires and motives actually belonged to people in their natural state  
(c) New desires and motives occur as changes happen to human nature  
(d) Non-social condition is essentially problematic.
4. Charvakins in India:  
(a) Were staunch realists.  
(b) Advocated pleasure and sensual desires as the goals of human life.  
(c) Advocated the idea of pleasure with moderation.  
(d) Were psychological hedonists.
5. Egoistic ethical hedonism fails as an ethical theory, because?  
(a) It seeks the pleasure of one's own community  
(b) It is narrowly communalistic  
(c) It affirms pleasure alone as valuable.  
(d) It is not other-regarding
6. Which is not true of egoistic hedonism?  
(a) Do whatever that gives the greatest net pleasure after pain is subtracted.  
(b) Each individual ought to seek his/her own pleasure.  
(c) One should not be insensitive to the problem of other people.  
(d) While performing an action one need not bother what consequences it will have on someone else.
7. Which of the following is not a factor that made Christianity's moral framework appear weak during the modern period in Europe?  
(a) Emergence of other secular moral perspectives  
(b) Its emphasis on various metaphysical commitments  
(c) Stress on other worldliness  
(d) Economic growth resulted in the expansion of life
8. The idea of divine law in the Judo-Christian tradition is:  
(i) Written in the hearts of humans (ii) known through revelation (iii) known through reason (iv) commanded by a supreme divine authority who demands absolute obedience.  
(a) (ii), (iii) and (iv)  
(b) (i), (ii) and (iv)  
(c) (i) and (iv)  
(d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
9. Morality of an action is understood by deontology in terms of?

- Action being in accord with some rule or principle (ii) Intrinsic nature of the action (iii) Motives behind the action (iv) Commanded by a divine authority
- All except (1)
  - All except (iii)
  - All except (iv)
  - (iii) and (iv)
- Which of the following would appropriately describe Kant's deontology?
    - It considers moral law as rooted in human reason
    - It is a consequentialist approach
    - It considers good-will as extrinsically valuable
    - It treats moral maxims as hypothetical imperatives
  - Which is not true of the idea of good-will according to Kant?
    - Its only motive is to do its duty for the sake of doing it
    - It is a steady motivation to do one's duty for its own sake.
    - It's value is not intrinsic but extrinsic.
    - There is nothing good except the good will.
  - Duty according to Kant should be.....?
    - Objective but may change from place to place unchanging
    - One can act upon it without inconsistency and exception
    - Should be a hypothetical Imperative
    - Depends upon the consequences of our actions.
  - According to deontology, those who violate the moral law will .....?
    - Violate it at the cost of their own irrationality
    - Have to face the penalty
    - Have to go against their conscience
    - Violate the command of a sovereign divine authority.
  - Kantian deontology, explains the worth of an individual as.....?
    - The value of an individual depends upon his/her good intentions
    - The value of an individual depends upon whether he/she performs duty
    - The value of an individual depends upon what he/she does
    - The value of an individual is unconditional and intrinsic.
  - Rajeev borrowed money from Hari and has not returned it. Hari did not discuss with Rajeev about this as he was feeling reluctant to do so. Rajeev is wrong according to the deontologist because.
    - His motives are not good
    - His action violates the principle of humanity
    - His action violates the principle of universalizability
    - It leads to bad borrowing practices
  - A suicide bomber is morally wrong according to deontology, primarily because?
    - His intentions are bad
    - He violates the principle of humanity
    - He violates the principle of universalizability
    - His action may lead to the killing of several innocent people.
  - Kant is not prepared to accept even the authority of God in moral matters. Why?
    - This makes man subservient to God
    - This makes room for divine command theory
    - God is beyond the moral-immoral division
    - This will dilute human autonomy
  - Which theory denies any value to altruism?
    - Deontology
    - Utilitarianism

- (c) Psychological egoism
  - (d) Normative hedonism
19. An egoist both denies and is committed to affirming that others ought to maximize his good, Who rearticulated egoism in this manner?
- (a) Ayan Rand
  - (b) G.E.Moore
  - (c) J S Mill
  - (d) None of the above
20. Which of the following supports egoism?
- (a) It considers others as strangers
  - (b) Self-love is the only virtue
  - (c) It leads to conflicts
  - (d) Others' sufferings are not important