

PHILOSOPHY QUESTION BANK
APPLIED ETHICS
CC- XIV

Unit - 1

1. Fill up the blanks

- a) There are mainly two approaches through which ethical theories are applied to various issues or problems such as Teleological and
- b) Teleological theories are mostly referred to as
- c) Teleological theories are concerned with the of the effect.
- d) The Deontological theories determine the rightness and wrongness of an action with regard to
- e) Business ethics examines ethical principles or ethical problems that crops in environment.
- f) ethics discusses the norms and moral issues regarding individual profession.
- g) ethics discusses various moral problems relating to the practice of medicine, human cloning, understanding life and death.
- h) ethics can influence the organization in many ways with regard to its reputation, productivity and the bottom line of the organization.
- i)ethics focuses the responsibility of the individuals and that of the nations for fulfilling their civic duty.
- j) International ethics is formed by two different views of the world such as cosmopolitanism and
- k) Cosmopolitanism gives stress on communality of people and
- l)ethics enshrines human sexual behavior.
- m)ethics focuses on cohesive relation between human beings and their environment.
- n) Environmental ethics helps to define man's moral obligation towards the sustainability of
- o)ethics deals with the principles or values by which markets or marketing institutions ought to work.
- p) The origin of the term 'Deontology' is derived from two Greek words namey and
- q)literally means study of actions or duties, i.e. the rightness or wrongness of actions inherent in ethical principles.
- r) According to Duty theories of an action is morally right if it fulfils some conditions of categorical imperative.
- s) Kant's theory of categorical imperative isa type of rule deontology which holds that "Act only o that maxim which you can at the same time will be alaw.
- t) According to Agent centered Deontological Theories the idea of morality is basically
- u) Deontologists hold that the standard of morality consists of some specific principles or rules.
- v) Deontological theory suggests that particular judgements are basic and any general principle is derived from them.

- w) **Dogmatic or Unphilosophical Intuitionism** proclaims that an action is right or wrong in itself according to its own nature as rightness or wrongness of an action.
- x) According to the volumes of pleasure are to be judged only through quantity.
- y) Utilitarianism holds that One pleasure is preferred to another if it is more durable or more intense or more nearer.
- z) introduced 'Hedonistic Calculus.
- aa)utilitarianism states that one ought to tell what is right or obligatory by appealing directly to the principle of utility.
- bb).....utilitarianism does not regard any moral principle as fixed and final.
- cc)utilitarianism affirms that morality is not an action by itself.
- dd).....advocated Rule Utilitarianism.
- ee) Theor defines ethical terms by reference to the subject's specific mental attitude towards the things called 'good' or the act called 'right'.
- ff)is the pioneer of egocentric subjectivism.
- gg)is the pioneer of General Subjectivism

2. Short Type of Question (One or Two Sentences Only)

- a) What is Professional ethics?
- b) What is Clinical ethics?
- c) What is Sexual ethics?
- d) What is Media ethics?
- e) What is Categorical imperative?
- f) What is Contractarianism?
- g) What is Dogmatic Intuitionism?
- h) What is Qualitative Utilitarianism?
- i) What is Rule utilitarianism?
- j) What is Act-utilitarianism?
- k) What is Ethical Subjectivism?
- l) What is Ego-centric subjectivism?
- m) What is General Subjectivism?

3. Short Type Questions (75 words)

- a) What is Categorical imperative?
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- i) What is General Subjectivism?
- j) What is Professional ethics?
- k) What is Clinical ethics?

- l) What is Sexual ethics?
- m) What is Media ethics?

4. Long Type Questions (300 words)

- a) Define applied ethics and explain its various approaches.
- b) Define deontology and explain Patient Centred Deontological Theories.
- c) Define Utilitarianism. What are its various forms?
- d) Critically examine the theory of relativism.
- e) Define subjectivism. What are its various forms?

Unit - 2

1. Fill up the blanks

- a) In India wildlife protection Act was promulgated in the year
- b) Believes that human and non-human souls were reincarnated from human to animal and vice versa.
- c)suggests that mankind has subjected to a kind of obligation even towards the brutes.
- d)advocates that only humans have duties for which humans are entitled to enjoy rights.
- e) to God's mind.
- f)against Descartes holds that animals have feelings.
- g)opposed the idea that humans have direct duties towards animals.
- h)says that "cruelty to animal is contrary to man's duty to himself, because it deadens in him the feeling of sympathy for their suffering and thus a natural tendency that is very useful to morality in relation to other human beings is weakened".
- i) Christian ethics holds that the creation is meant for
- j) The first animal welfare organization is formed in the year
- k) In Greece, used to motivate people to cultivate respect for animals.
- l)became popular for his ethics of reverence for life.
- m) Euthanasia is derived from the Greek word which means peaceful death.
- n) If euthanasia is undertaken with the explicit willingness of the patient, it is called euthanasia.
- o) Ineuthanasia, the patient is not in a position to give his willingness.
- p) Ineuthanasia patient's life is taken away without the willingness of the patient.
- q)euthanasia is the administration of lethal drug or injection which give rise to death of a person.
- r) Ineuthanasia the doctor has a passive role to take the life of the patient.
- s)is premature termination of pregnancy by artificial technique. Termination of pregnancy is not a case of abortion in case of

2. Short Type of Question (One or Two Sentences Only)

- a) What is Animal right?
- b) What is Human right?
- c) What is Euthanasia?
- d) What is Active euthanasia?
- e) What is passive euthanasia?
- f) What is Abortion?
- g) What is Spontaneous Abortion?
- h) What is Labour abortion?

3. Short Question (75 words)

- i) What is Animal right?
- j) What is Human right?
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- l) What is Active euthanasia?
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4. Long Type Question (300 words)

- a) Discuss the views of different thinkers about Animal right.
- b) Define Euthanasia. What are its types.
- c) Distinguish between active and passive Euthanasia.
- d) Explain ethical validity of euthanasia.
- e) What are the methods of Abortion.
- f) Critically examine various aspects of abortion.
- g) Discuss Descartes' Ontological Argument for the existence of God.
- h) Discuss Descartes' innate Idea as distinct from other forms of ideas.
- i) Discuss Descartes' view on clear and distinct ideas.

Unit - 3

1. Fill up the blanks

- a) Environmental ethics is a branch of philosophy that considers the moral relations between human being and their natural
- b) Anthropocentrism is derived from two Greek words, namely and
- c) Anthropos means
- d) Kentron means
- e) Said, "we are the members in the kingdom of ends".
- f) Non-anthropocentrism holds that every object of the cosmos has its own value.
- g) The term "Deep Ecology" is coined by the Norwegian philosopher Arne Naess in the year

- h)proclaims that the natural world is a subtle balance of complex inter-relationships in which the existence of organisms is dependent on the existence of others within ecosystems.

2. Short Type of Question (One or Two Sentences Only)

- a) What is the role of man in protecting nature.
- b) What is Anthropocentrism?
- c) What is western tradition?
- d) What is Future generation?
- e) What is sustainable growth?
- f) What is Deep Ecology?
- g) What is Ethics of Environment?

3 Short Question (75 words)

- a) What is the role of man in protecting nature.
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4 Long Type Questions (300 words)

- a) Define environmental ethics. What is the need of such ethics?
- b) Explain the historical development of environmental ethics.
- c) Explain the various aspects of the relation between man and nature.
- d) Define Anthropocentrism. Discuss how man is responsible for causing harm to nature?
- e) What is non-anthropocentrism? Explain its various aspects.
- f) Explain the various aspects of western tradition.
- g) Critically examine human responsibility for future generation.
- h) Define Deep Ecology. What are its principles?

Unit - 4

1. Fill up the blanks

- a)ethics deals with the personal and corporate standards of behavior expected by professionals.
- b)ethics demands honesty, integrity, transparency, accountability, confidentiality, objectivity, allegiance to law and loyalty from people holding various professions.
- c)ethics examines ethical principles along with the problems of ethics relating to business management.
- d)is the full form of CSR.
- e)refers to social activities of the corporate in relation to the society.

- f) **Paternalism underline the role of a doctor as a patron, a benefactor, in relation to the**
- g) **Individualism says that the patient enjoys in respect of the treatment of the disease.**
- h) **..... view holds that cure of disease is a co-operative enterprise.**

2. Short Type of Question (One or Two Sentences Only)

- a) **What is production?**
- b) **What is Corporate rights?**
- c) **What is Corporate social responsibility?**
- d) **What is Decision-making in business ethics?**
- e) **What is Mental healthcare professionals.**
- f) **What is First do no harm?**

3. Short Question (75 words)

- a) **What is production?**
- b) **What is Corporate rights?**
- c) **What is Corporate social responsibility?**
- d) **What is Decision-making in business ethics?**
- e) **What is Mental healthcare professionals.**
- f) **What is First do no harm?**
- g) **What is Corporate rights.**
- h) **What are the aspects of corporate social responsibility.**
- i) **What is justice and honesty in Business Ethics.**
- j) **What are the factors that hinder justice and honesty in Business Ethics?**
- k) **What is Hippocratic Oath?**

4. Long Type Questions (300 words)

- a) **Define professional ethics. What are its elements?**
- b) **Explain the various aspects of Business Ethics.**
- c) **What are the emerging issues of Business Ethics?**
- d) **Explain Corporate rights.**
- e) **Explain various aspects of corporate social responsibility.**
- f) **Describe justice and honesty in Business Ethics.**
- g) **What are the factors that hinder justice and honesty in Business Ethics?**
- h) **What are the levels of communication between the doctor and patients?**
- i) **What are the rights and obligations of healthcare professionals?**
- j) **Explain the details about Hippocratic Oath.**