



MAINS TEST SERIES 2025

FULLTEST I - PAPER 2

Question Paper Specific Instructions

- There are EIGHT questions divided in two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order.
- Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Qn No.	Marks Obtained						
1(a)		3(a)		5(c)		7(c)	
1(b)		3(b)		5(d)		8(a)	
1(c)		3(c)		5(e)		8(b)	
1(d)		4(a)		6(a)		8(c)	
1(e)		4(b)		6(b)			
2(a)		4(c)		6(c)			
2(b)		5(a)		7(a)		TOTAL	
2(c)		5(b)		7(b)			

Name	CHITWAN JAIN
Subject	
Module	M7S-2025

Roll No:	
Date	Aug. 7, 2025

EXAMINER REMARKS

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It was ok
still scope for
more content
which can be
done in
5 days gap



1(a) Examine Hayek's view that social justice is an illusion.

(10 Marks)

Hayek was a negative liberal who argued that social justice is merely a mirrage i.e. unachievable and illusory.

Hayek's view

- 1.) Hayek argued that state has limited resources and ensuring social justice is impossible.
- 2.) He supported Friedman's claim that economic growth is more in capitalist system than socialist.
- 3.) He argued that state should not interfere via affirmative actions as it kills merit and innovation.
- 4.) He argued that inequality is

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natural outcome of liberty.

5) He supported Nozick's view that taxing capitalist for fundling social justice is injustice and counterproductive

Problems with Hayek's view

- 1) Overlooked the difference between social and economic justice.
- 2) His system will lead to exploitation of workers as argued by Marx
- 3) Equality and Equity must be balanced for Development
- 4) Positive liberals argued that equality is compulsory for liberty

Thus Hayek's views though justified stand in way of wholesome development and Inclusive growth

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1(b) Critically discuss Hobbes theory of social Contract.

(10 Marks)

Hobbes was one of the earliest propounders of social contract wherein he supported maximum intervention of state to establish proper order.

Hobbes Social Contract

- 1) argues that man are immoral by nature and must be regulated.
- 2) Upholds authoritarian state and arbitrary power.
- 3) Gives more weightage to Duties over rights.
- 4) supports Hegel's notion of 'State is the work of god on earth'

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Opposition by Rousseau

In his social contract theory, Rousseau argued for minimal state intervention



Rousseau argued that man is moral by nature and state must be limited

Criticism of Hobbes' Social Contract

- 1.) Paves way for Authoritative regimes
- 2.) Undermines liberty of individuals
- 3.) Gandhiji held that man is moral and state is unnecessary restriction

4.) Anarchist argue for stateless order against coercive state power.

5.) Marx argued that state by nature is capitalist tool.

6.) Kant argued men should be treated as end in itself but Hobbes treat men as means of power

Thus Indian concept of Lokniti over Rajniti must be followed as guide for social contracts

Correct
Nature
of
state
is
correct

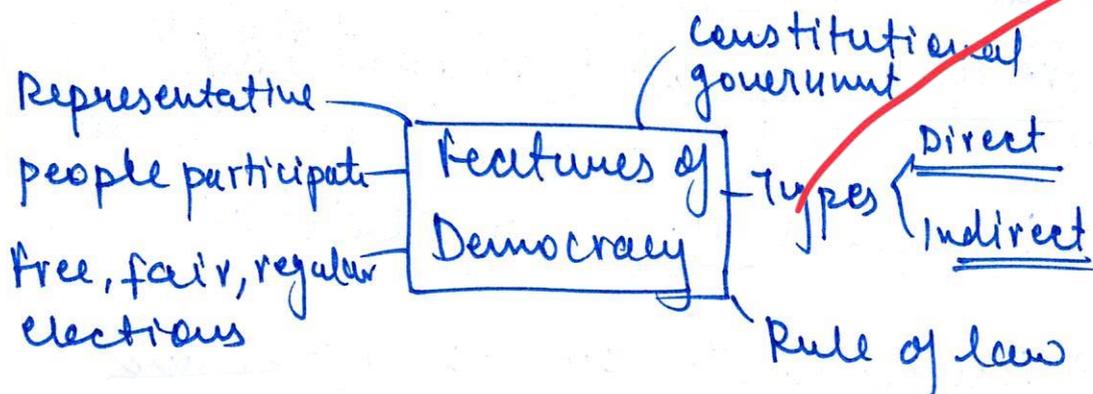
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(c) Discuss the major shortcomings of democratic form of governments. (10 Marks)

Democracy is defined as the government for the people, of the people and by the people, wherein ultimate source of power are people.

(eg) use the people ... in constitution



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Shortcomings of Democratic government

- 1.) Tendency to fall into Mobocracy as argued by Plato
- 2.) Vote bank politics and prevalence of money and muscle power
- 3.) First past the post system suppress the will of people.



4.) Scope for majority party merely learns to stay powerful forever

eg) Russia's Putin amended constitution to be president till death

5.) Plato argues that democracy can lead to inexperienced rule using freebies against Philosopher King

6.) Numbers over capabilities.

7.) Tendency to supress press and freedom of speech.

Alternatives

Anarchism - may lead to chaos

Monarchy - authoritative

Theocracy - minority rights hampered

Thus democracy is said to be "Best among the worst" for present times.

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INES of environment



I(d) Analyse the nature of relationship between secularism and social progress

(10 Marks)

Secularism in words of Montesquieu would mean complete divorce of state and religion whereas

Indian secularism follows notion of Sarva Dharma Sambhav i.e. equal respect for all.

Social progress on the other hand refers to wholesome growth of individuals and society achieving highest standards of human development.

Relation between $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Secularism} \\ \text{Social progress} \end{array} \right.$

Positive relation

1.) Secularism fosters tolerance and respect to minorities thereby helping to remove social discrimination.

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2.) secularism aims to protect socially backward by allowing exemptions

(ex) India allows minority institutions for education \Rightarrow social progress.

3.) enhance economic participation by fading caste-boundaries \Rightarrow social progress

4.) Helps in removing orthodoxy.

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Secularism hampering social progress

1.) western practices like Laicite in France causes intolerance and violence

2.) Alienation of social aspect due to strict separation.

3.) Brings stagnancy to the system.

4.) Tussle between managing Personal / social and Public life

Thus western notion of secularism must be reformed like India to foster social progress and harmony



1(e) Which theory of punishment is best applicable in the context of crimes against women? (10 Marks)

Punishment refers to act of creating change in criminal and discourage further crimes.

Various theories of punishment

1.) Retributive Theory - argues for proportional punishment i.e. eye for an eye to restore faith of public.

Criticism - Gandhiji said "An eye for an eye makes whole world Blind".

2.) Deterrence Theory - aims to instill fear via use of harsh measures so that no one repeats.

Criticism - Irreversible and no scope for reformation.

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3) Reformative Theory - aims to change attitude and reform criminals for better life.

criticism - Not viable for heinous crimes

Best applicable for crime against woman

Retributive punishment - can be used if crime is heinous and repetitive to pacify public outrage.

eg) Public hangings chopping in ancient times

Deterrence theory can be used for crimes like Rape, murders to set example and instill fear.

Reformative can be used for crimes like Dowry, adulteration to change attitude and give second chance

Thus there can be no one perfect option but case-specific options.

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2(a) Explain the concept of multiculturalism from an Indian perspective. (15 Marks)

Multiculturalism refers to coming together of various cultures to form a social-fabric which gives equal love and space for all.

Indian notion of multiculturalism is called Mosaic wherein various cultures form part of fabric joined together holding their own identity as well as co-existing

Indian concept is contrary to American melting pot wherein cultures assimilate and lose their individuality or the

UK's Salad bowl multiculturalism

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Multiculturalism in India

- 1.) Constitutionally protected -
fundamental right Article-29, 30
upheld minority rights to preserve
their culture.
- 2.) Sarna Dharma Sambhav nature
of secularism allows state to
hold watchful ambivalence preserving
cultural harmony.
- 3.) Ancient traditions of Dehato
and discussion (eg) Buddhist vs
Vedantin debate showcase
scientific temperament.

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4) Accommodating Spirit upholds various cultures in single thread.

(eg) Aryan Invasion theory.

5) Principle of Antodaya and Sarvodaya help in fostering needs of culturally backwards.

Shortfalls of Indian Multiculturalism

1) Rising intolerance and communal violence threatens Mosaic

2) Majoritarianism and coercive state policies (eg) Sons of soil movement

3) Amartya Sen argues multiculturalism sacrifices individual identity for group identity.

4) Prevalence of social evils like Dowry

Thus India's multiculturalism is endemic fabric to be preserved and protected.



2(b) Discuss the nature of relationship between liberty and equality.

(15 Marks)

Liberty negatively means absence of restraints while positively it means opportunities to equally grow

Equality on the other hand refers to giving one their dues it can be procedural of Rawls or substantive of Amartya Sen

Negative liberty as propounded by Nozick and Friedman supports capitalist framework with minimum state intervention.

Positive liberty of Rawls allows affirmative actions of state to

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achieve equality of outcomes against equality of opportunities.

Procedural Justice treats Justice as fairness Rules wherein means > ends

Substantive Justice of Sen distinguishes between NiH and Nyaya to choose best alternative.

Liberty is against Equality

view held by Negative liberals like Mayek and Berlin who argue

- 1.) Liberty = absence of restraint while equality = limits opportunities to attain substantive goals (eg) Reservation
- 2.) It tends to kill merit and reduce incentives for innovation
- 3.) Inequality is necessary outcome



of liberty said Friedman.

Liberty and Equality are complementary

Positive liberals like Mills and Bentham argues Equality ensures proper development of individual.

- 1) Provides level playing field
- 2) Ensures No unjust enrichment and disparities among classes.

3) Correct historical injustices

4) Ensures everyone has social-economic well being.

Thus it is said that "we may not be born with same talent but we should get equal opportunities to develop same", next possible alternative as per Nyaya must be chasya.

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2(c) Critically examine Marxian view about the "state"

(20 Marks)

Karl Marx gave his theory of Scientific Socialism which aims to attain Classless and stateless society via Dictatorship of proletariat and Revolutionary Socialism.

Marxist views

1.) Dialectic Materialism - Hegelian
Thesis + Antithesis = Synthesis used
with matter as fundamental unit

2.) Economic Determinism and
opposed Surplus Value as it is
right of workers.

3.) Supports violent overthrow of
Bourgeois by proletariat as answer
to suppression.

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4) Class conflict leading to establishment of Dictatorship of proletariat ultimately 'Stateless society'

Max argue that State is an unnecessary Evil and that Anarchism should be established by violent overthrow of Capitalist regime

M.N. Roy's examination of Marx's views

- 1) Roy argues that not matter but ideas are foundation of dialectics
- 2) Surplus value is important for survival of any system.



3.) Education not revolution will bring in long-term change.

4.) Marx overlooked the Middle class from class conflict

Critical Examination

1.) Anarchy as supported by Marx tend to bring chaos in system.

2.) Gandhiji held that Non-violent revolution is best for change.

3.) Hayek argued that social justice is unachievable mirage.

4.) The class conflict and resultant Dictatorship is itself against Marxist communism.

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- 5.) Nowik held that punishing present generations for past is wrong.
- 6.) Examples from Soviet Union show failure of Marxist ideas.
- 7.) Collective ownership results in death of economic growth.
- 8.) kills merit and innovation brings laziness.
- 9.) Contemporary examples of Scandinavian countries show promising alternatives of Democratic Socialism.

Thus Anarchy and Marxist views should not be seen as full-fledged systems but response to Oppression.

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3(a) Examine the essential tenets of humanistic thoughts. ✕

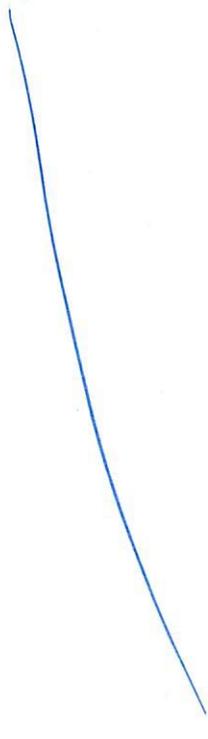
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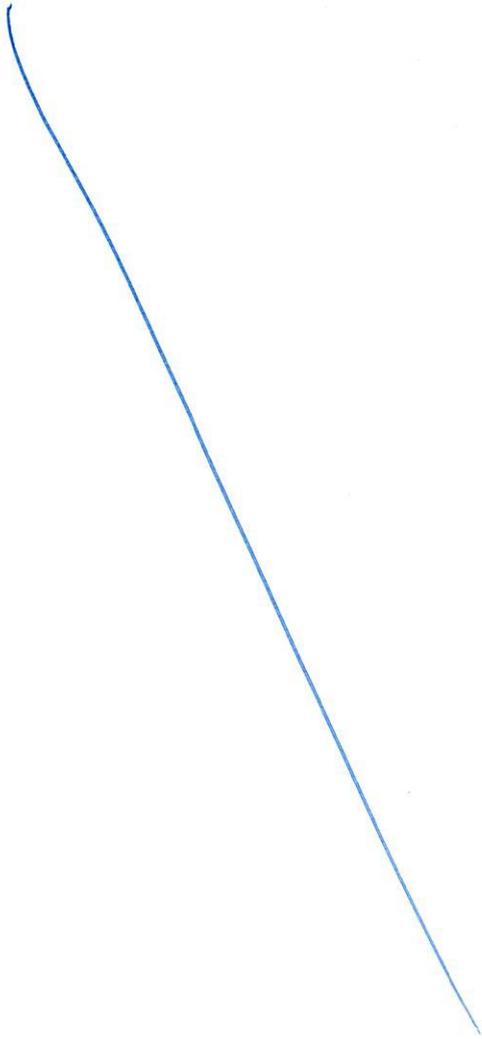


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3(b) Discuss the relevance of Kautilya's principles of *Dandniti* in the contemporary world. (15 Marks)

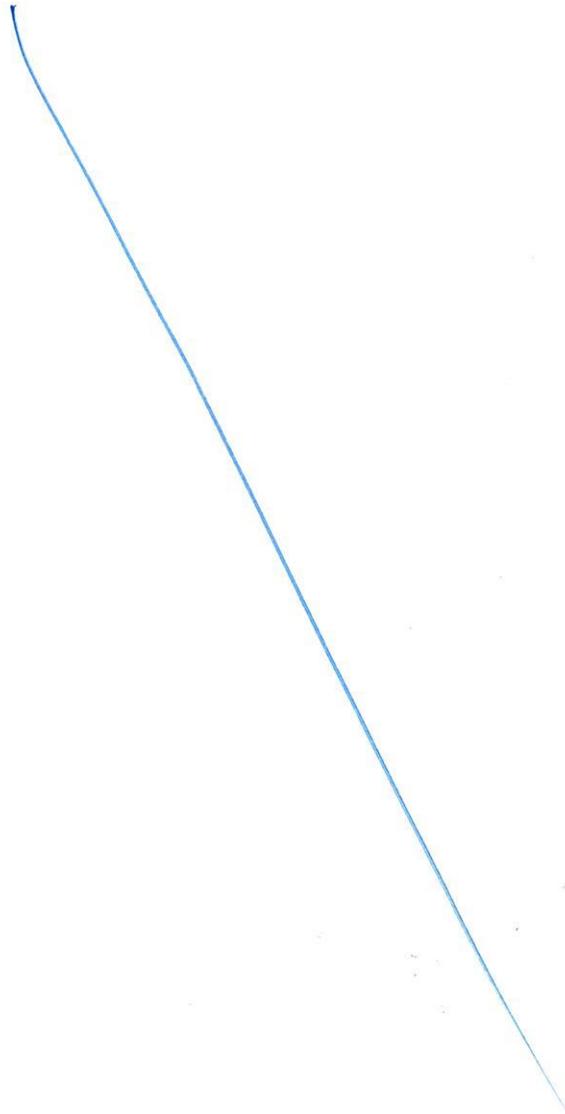
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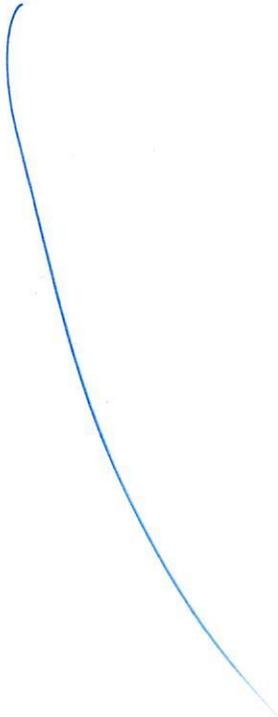


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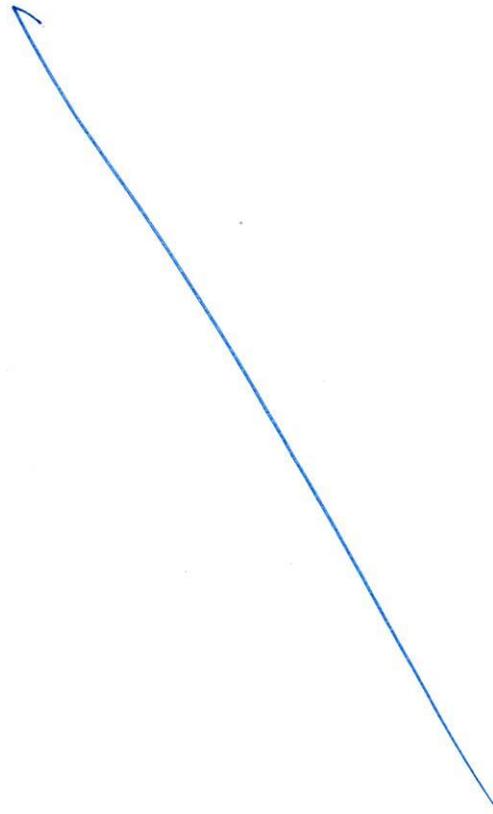
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3(c) Critically examine the basic premises of Socialism.

(20 Marks)

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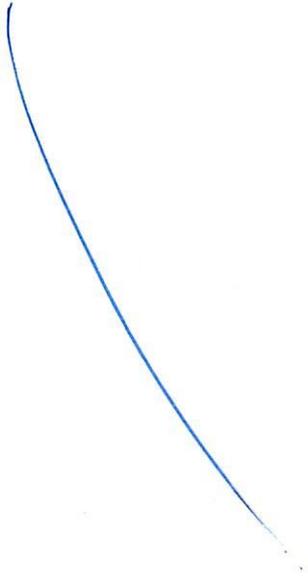


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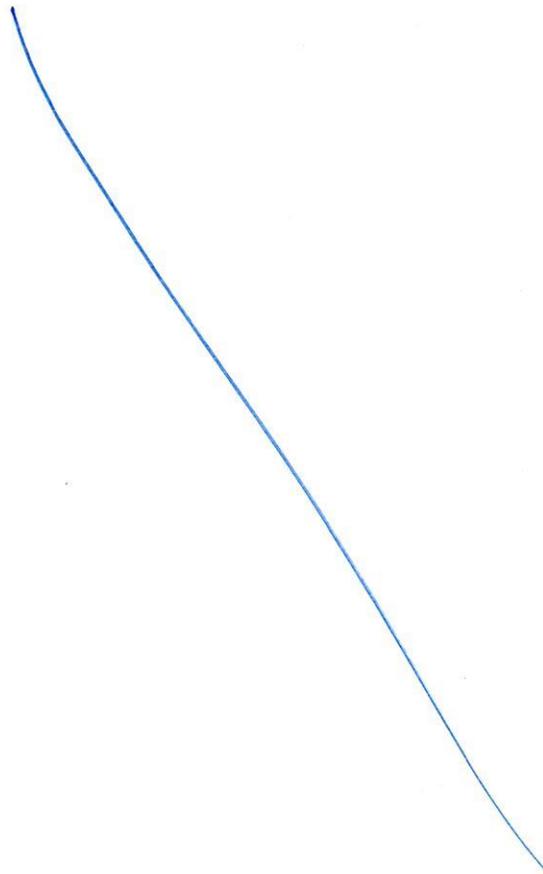


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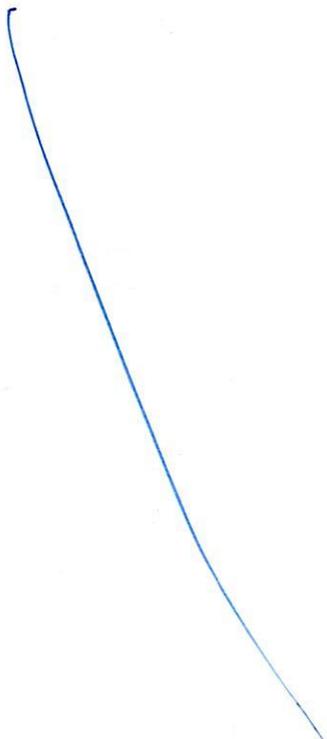


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4 (a) "The outcaste is a byproduct of the caste system. There will be outcastes as long as there are castes. Nothing can emancipate the outcaste except the destruction of the caste system." Discuss this view of Dr Ambedkar. (15 Marks)

Outcaste refers to removal of particular group or individual out of social structure and assigning them lower-human status

(eg.) Manusmriti talks about outcasted Shudras.

Dr. Ambedkar gave this argument in his book (Annihilation of Caste) where he talked about overthrowing caste system which discriminates people on basis of birth.

"There will be outcaste as long as there are caste" means that so called dominant Brahmins will

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continue to flourish and living of Depressed classes until we make effort to annihilate it.

Dr. Ambedkar gave 4 steps -

- 1.) Deny doing menial jobs
(eg) cleaning others' toilets
- 2.) Gain Education in modern curriculum and values.
- 3.) Participate in local government up to National government.
- 4.) State should take affirmative actions to improve position of Depressed classes

Through these 4-fold process, Ambedkar envisaged the reforming

Analyse

is

Reformation possible



of caste-hierarchy while on the other hand Gandhi labelled them as Hanjays and advocated for intellectual and attitude change.

Ambedkar rejected Gandhi's idea and advocated for radical and state supported action to ensure quick changes.

He argues that emancipation of Dalits is only possible through aggressive measures opposed to Gandhian attitude change.

Both met ~~crossroad~~ at Poona Pact and formed consensus on working to ambitate caste in their own ways.

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4(b) Examine the practical viability of Gandhian concept of anarchism. (15 Marks)

Gandhian concept of Anarchism known as Gram Swaraj model advocates for stateless grassroot society with Duty gaining importance over rights.

Practical Viability of Gandhian concept

- 1) Non violent measure as opposed to radical anarchism of Marx will help in smooth power sharing
- 2) Democratic Decentralisation as seen in Indian Panchayati Raj model is in line with Gandhian model
- 3) He supported small industries over heavy industrialisation

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relement as MSMEs contribute around 50% to manufacturing

4.) Sarvodaya and Antodaya principle ensures last mile delivery and follows chain principle of (Rauls) against utilitarianism

5.) Gandhian model of Trusteeship argues for Compassionate Capitalism to ensure worker welfare

6.) Development of country balanced with sustainability to ensure INDEs of Paris agreement.

Short falls of Gandhian Model

1.) The Anarchist model will fall short to accomodate globalised businesses



2) Collective ownership of resources will lead to laziness and low innovation.

3.) Integration of Religion and Politics may result in conflicts.

4.) No state = No affirmative actions
chance for imbalances.

5.) State is essential to ensure law and order to deal against threats (eg) Terrorism threat.

6.) Rights are essential to ensure liberty of individuals - Friedman

Thus Gandhian model of Anarchism offers advantages with challenges and must be balanced for achieving Lokasangraha.

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4(c) Critically examine the scope for applicability of Rawlsian principles of justice in the Indian context. (20 Marks)

Rawlsian Principle of justice argues for justice through fairness or Procedural Justice opposed to Substantive Justice.

Rawlsian principles

- 1.) Justice as fairness aims to accommodate justice in existing capitalist framework
- 2.) follows liberty, Distributive and Procedural justice as core.
- 3.) Argues that if means are fair ends will automatically be fair
- 4.) Ensures Equality of opportunities not outcomes.

UNIVERSITY OF FAIR PRINCIPLES

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Relevance in Indian Context

- 1) Chain Principle ensures that weakest link of society gets sewed similar to gandhian sarvodaya
- 2) Maximin Rule allows for maximizing the vulnerable
(eg) Reservation policies of India
- 3) Difference Principle allows for affirmative actions for upholding social justice
- 4) Procedural Justice is in consonance of Equality before law followed by India.

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Not Reluctant for India

Amartya Sen gave his concept of Niti - Nyaya wherein he said that Transcendental (Rawlsian) principles try to create utopian Justice while reality lies in Nyaya.

He argues that state must choose best alternatives which do least harm.

- 1) Indian Justice suffers from limited resources - procedural justice will lead to more inequality.
- 2) India follows substantive measures (eg. Nationalization of Banks) opposed by Rawlsian Theory.

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3) Indian Justice follows equal protection of law to treat equals alike and unequals differently similar to Aristotle's concept

4) Rawlsian capitalistic tendency may result in deepening of disparities as argued by Marx

Thus Rawlsian justice though upholds Indian notion of Autodaye but needs to be blended with Amartya Sen's

Capabilities approach to get the best of both worlds

Few more comparisons

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5(a) Critically examine Yoga arguments for existence of God.

(10 Marks)

Yoga philosophy takes forward Sankhya's Purush - Prakriti dualism and tries to solve problem of interaction (Samyogavay) semblance by bringing god into picture.

Yoga's argument for God

- 1.) Efficient Cause - God acts as efficient cause to initiate the Purush-Prakriti contact (Avirbhava)
- 2.) God serves as unit for yogis to focus during [Samprajnata] Samadhi's [Savitarka] stage.
- 3.) God removes obstacles from path of yogis to achieve

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ultimate aim of chitt-vritti-Nirodha

Criticism

1) Reduced god's importance as secondary being.

2) Diluted independence of Purusha and Prakriti as they depend on god for contact.

3) Three ultimate substances are criticised as there can only be one substance - Shankaracharya

4) God cannot create, regulate the world = Not omnipotent.

5) No role of god in Law of Karma as it is automatic

Thus God of yoga is benevolent but not omnipotent in nature.

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5(b) Analyse the Christian doctrine of "Original Sin" in the light of problem of evil.

(10 Marks)

Christian Doctrine of Original Sin refers to disobedience of god by Adam as he ate apple from heaven which was forbidden.

This lead to Christian concept of born sinner wherein man is believed to be born with sin which he has to wash off in life

Problem of evil questions sufferings in presence of benevolent god wherein believers like St. Aquinas and St. Augustine argue -

- 1.) God created humans and endowed free will to humans.
- 2.) Some humans came under

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Answers
Shorts

Influence of evil angels and do sin

3) sin can be $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Natural sin} \\ \text{Moral sin} \end{array} \right.$ and

Augustine argues that all sins are due to selfish nature of human

"All evils are either sin or punishment for sin" comes out as conclusion for original sin.

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Criticism

1) If god is omniscient why did he give free will in first place (maybe)

2) If natural evils (calamities) are punishment why innocent people die.

3) Scientific claims give explanations of calamities

Thus original sin is used by believers to

reconcile benvolent god and evil

love
more
pick



5(c) Examine the reasons extended by Kant for immortality of soul.

(10 Marks)

Kant in his Moral argument accepted god as psychological hoaster and said "I had to destroy knowledge to create Room for faith"

Moral argument of Kant

3 essentials

Immortal soul
existence of god
Freedom of will

- 1) Kant argued that god is beyond pure reason and categories of logic
- 2) God eventually unenforceable but is important for moral life.
- 3) We believe that virtues be rewarded with happiness and vices with pain and to settle this balance our life is short.



Reasons for immortal soul

- 1) Immortal soul is important to balance virtues and vices as it cannot be done in one life.
- 2) Act as incentive for believers to perform moral actions in desire of after life eternity.
- 3) Strengthens faith of believers amid irregularities in world.
(eg) we are happy virtuous are in pain
- 4) Helps in explaining concept of free will and consequences of misuse
- 5) Immortal soul also accepted by Plato as it is simple and spiritual energy

Criticism Against Kant's deontology of Duty for Duty sake

Actions under fear are not moral

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5(d) Are religious propositions verifiable?

(10 Marks)

Verifiability of Religious proposition
is long debate ~~between~~ cognitivist
and Non-cognitivist ~~view~~ -

Non-cognitivist view says -

- 1) AJ Ayer Religious propositions like 'God is kind' cannot be verified using any of his 6 principles \Rightarrow meaningless
- 2) Carnap argues they are neither tautology or contradiction and lack factuality thereby meaningless
- 3) Falsification Principle argues that only what can be falsified is meaningful but 'God is kind' cannot be falsified by believers.

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4.) Theory of Blük calls religious propositions as non-sensical blük = attitudes

Cognitivist → can be verified

1.) challenge of falsification was answered by cognitivist - Evils and suffering falsify that 'god is kind'

2.) R B Braithwaite held that religious propositions cause actions and therefore verifiable

3.) Mill argues that post mortem analysis of resurrection can help in verification of religious proposition

Language Game of later Wittgenstein concluded the debate by saying language has contextual meaning and holds usefulness in religious context.

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5(e) Is the idea of 'holiness' indispensable in the context of religions without God?

(10 Marks)

Religion without God debate argues that god and super natural entities are not essential for a system to be called religion. (eg) Buddhism

Conventional western thinkers like Martineau argued that there can be no religion without god.

On the other hand Indian notion of Dharma broadens definition to include religions like Jainism and Buddhism

Idea of Holiness

1.) refers to supra-sensual power that is seen as creator, preserver and destroyer of world by believers (eg) Jesus the holy trinity



- 2.) Holiness held faith of believers firm in god of religion
- 3.) Holiness guides actions of believers with cedes for good and bad

Holiness in religion without god

" Everyone has a god but not everyone acknowledges the god "

1) points that holiness is indispensable even in religions without god

(ex) Bodhi statues in Buddhism
Tirthankoras in Jainism

- 2.) They are similar transcendental power and serve as guide for followers
- 3.) serve as means of worship and devotion

Though not creator, destroyer etc. but Holiness can be seen in religions without god

Clear more scriptures etc

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6(a) Can the scientific theories for origin of world and life be treated as critique for existence of God? (15 Marks)

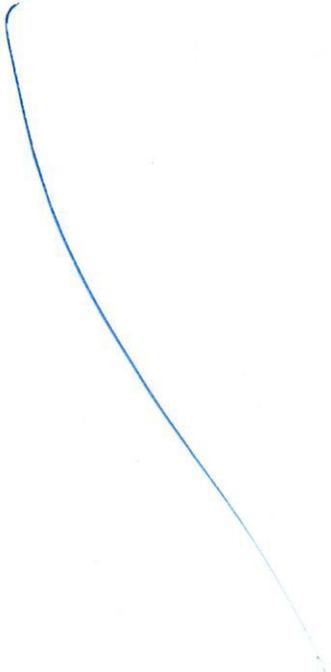
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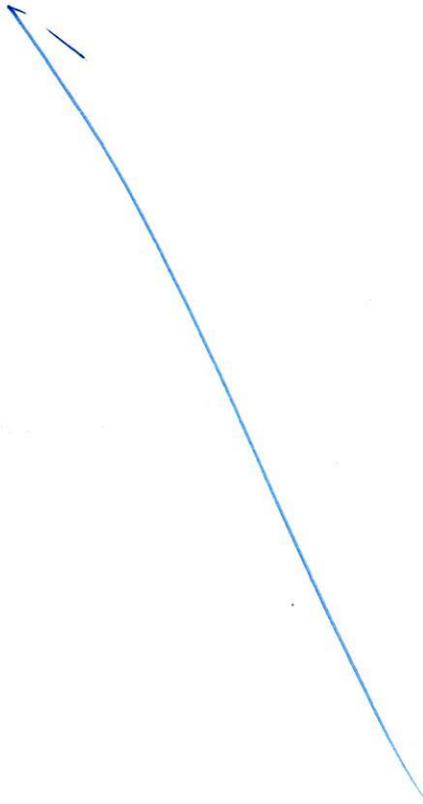


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6(b) Is deism same as theism?

(15 Marks)

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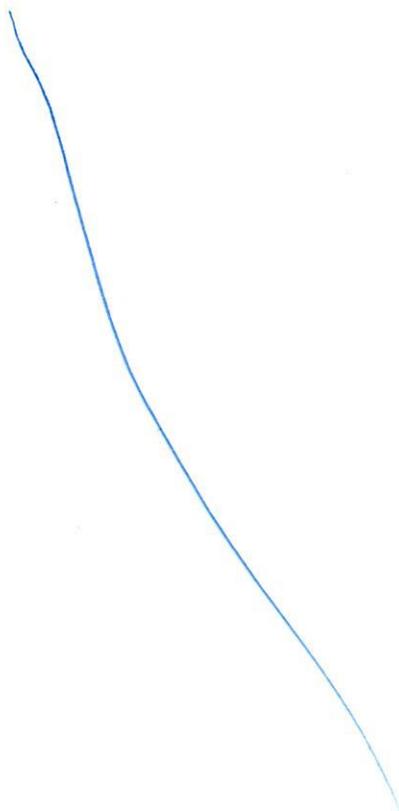
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6(c) "We must affirm that the great world faiths embody different perceptions and conceptions of, and correspondingly different responses to, the real from within the major variant ways of being human." Examine. (20 Marks)

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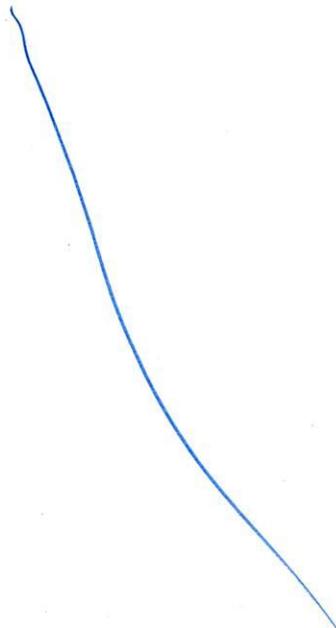
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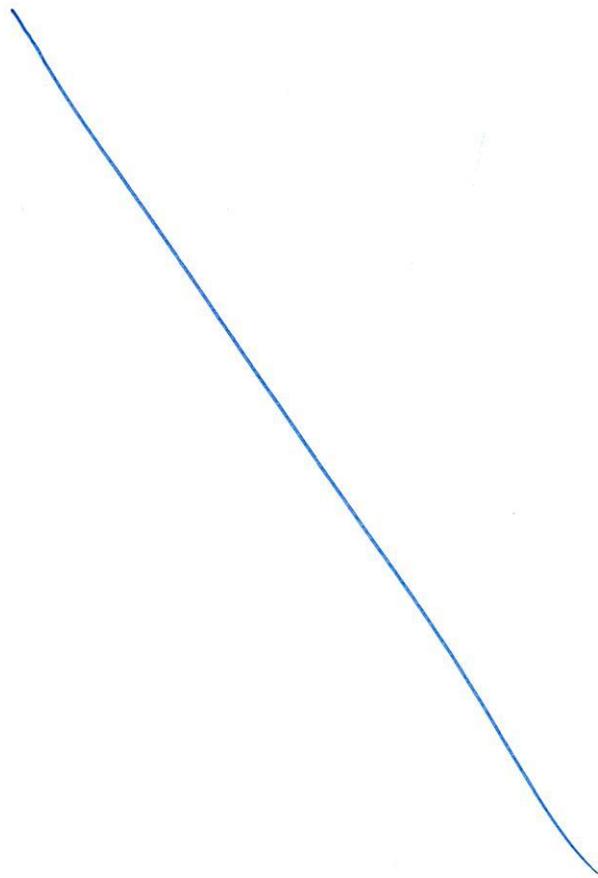


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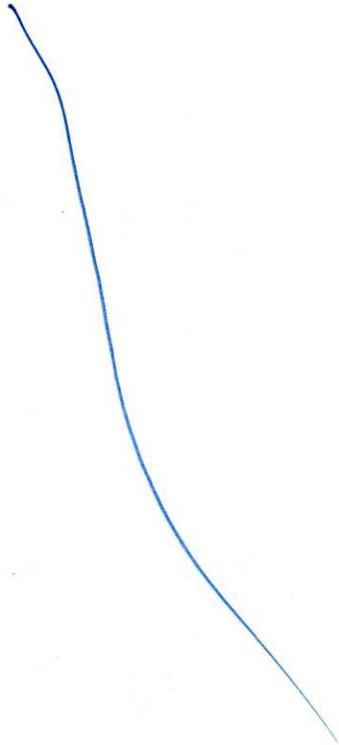


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7(a) Is there any role for reason in the context of religious morality or it is fully based on faith? (15 Marks)

Reason refers to capacity of intellect to question, understand and analyze whereas Faith largely refers to hardcore belief in something be it a dicty, scripture etc.

Religious Morality on the other hand refers to adherence of individual to religious commands
(eg) Ten Commandments of Bible

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Role of Reason in Religious Morality

Complementary / Positive Role

1) St. Aquinas argue that reason should defend religion by answering allegations



- 2) Reason helps to understand and explain religious scriptures thereby increasing morality
- 3) Reason helps to remove Blind faith to purify Religious morality

Reason weakens faith

Traditionally Reason is concerned with Doubting while faith is about accepting unverified.

- 1) Reason questions faith of believers
 - (ex) Thinkers like Hume denied supernatural entities
- 2) Reason upholds scientific temperament and denies

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morality based on religion

(ii) Sigmund Freud's argument

Religious morality based on Reason + faith

1) Evolves with time to purify religion

2) Questions inconsistent beliefs and revelation

3) may weaken faith

4) helps to remove irregularities and universalise

Religious morality based on faith only

1) scope for stagnation and social evils

2) Blindly follows

3) Strengthens faith in religion

4) helps in achieving stability and emotional security for believers

Thus Religious morality is based between reason for purification and faith for strength - Gandhi's

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7(b) Discuss the logical possibility of human free will in presence of an omniscient and benevolent God. (15 Marks)

Omniscience of god refers to power of god to know past, present and future whereas Free will refers to power of human to make choices as propounded by Sartre

Problem statement

If god has foreknowledge of every event this will reduce human choice and lead to Divine Determination like Spinoza

If god has foreknowledge of events why can't god remove Evils from world, if he is benevolent.

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Logical possibility of free will and omniscient benevolent god

St. Aquinas argues that fore-knowledge of god do not affect human free will and gave example -
we can predict reaction of our friends
still it do not affect his free will
similarly omniscient do not hampers

St. Anselm argued that foreknowledge do not means continuous observation but god had overlooked all while creation.

Omniscient god according to Iranian theology do not interfer in daily action unless gross mismanagement occurs.

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Shankarasharya's Brahman also holds everything in it still allows for free will.

Sartre argues that omniscient notions like Descartes hold essence comes before existence thereby restricting free will.

Spinoza and Descartes also face criticisms of diluting free will due to omniscient god.

Thus debate between omniscient benign god and free will seems to balance not answer clearly.

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7(c) What do you understand by theodicy? Critically examine different theodicies. Are theodicies rooted in faith or reason? (20 Marks)

Theodicy are the responses of theist and believers to allegations against god regarding Problem of evil and its compatibility with Omnipotent, Omniscient, benevolent god

Problem of evil questions presence of sufferings and pain in world despite of being, omnipotent god

Mackie questions that why can't god reduce or eliminate evil if he is all-powerful, there are only few reasons →

He is not capable
He is not willing
He is not omnipotent

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Instrumentalist Theodicies

- 1) argues evil increases value of good in world.
- 2) In times of natural evil people transgress selfishness to collectivism
- 3) Evil helps god to reveal himself

Criticism

- 1) If evil is good why to remove them - Freud
- 2) Even if evil is necessary god should minimize it ~ Marxist
- 3) Instrumentalist contradict themselves as evil now becomes part of god
- 4) Makes god dependent on evil to reveal himself, god \neq independent

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Free Willist Theories

- 1.) St. Augustine and Aquinas argue that god created humans and endowed free will thus evil is not associated to god but man.
- 2.) Francis theodicy argue god gave free-will otherwise world and humans would be Robots | Puppets.

Criticism

- 1.) Mill argues that even if Free will is there god should restrict free will to reduce evil ~ omnipotent god.
- 2.) Critics argue that Pre-established harmony and Divine Determination is against free will.
- 3.) If god has omniscience why he gave free will to human.

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Theodicy argue that all evil are either sin or punishment of sin

critics - God is benevolent why can't he be kind to forgive

Theodicies explain evil as mere illusion like Bradley's Bird eye vision

critics argue some events like Child's death is unjustifiable

Thus Theodicies continue to provide argument which critics call them merely as Pleas

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8(a) Critically examine Aquinas's view that religious language is essentially analogical. (15 Marks)

7

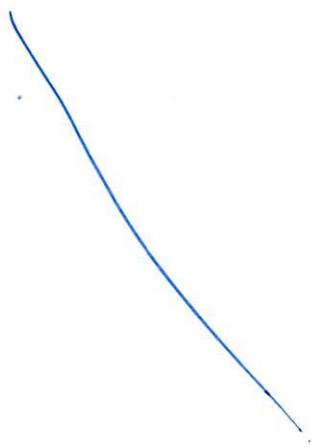
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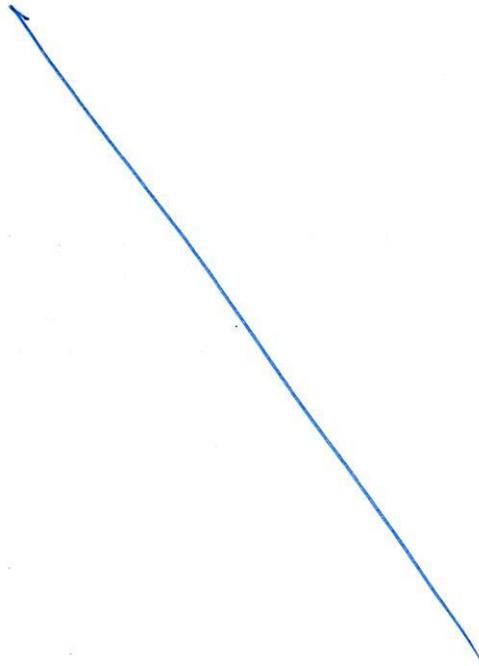


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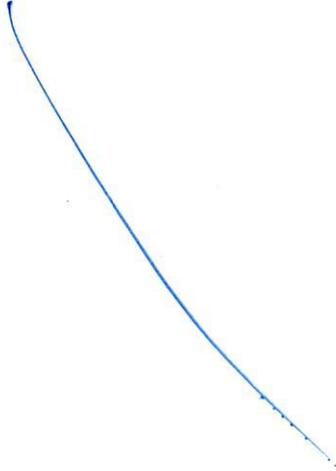


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8(b) Discuss the role of reason and revelation in the context of Advaita Vedanta.

(15 Marks)

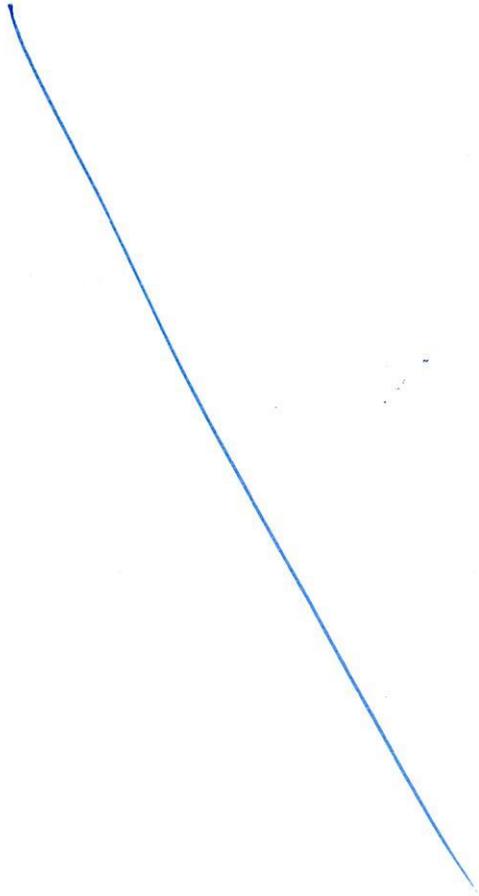


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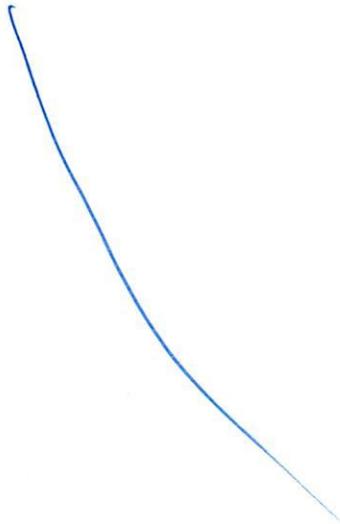


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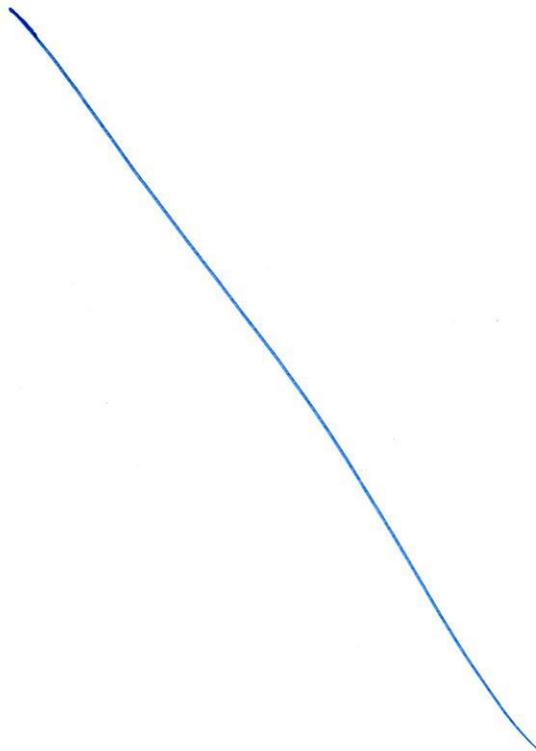
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8(c) Compare and contrast the nature of religious experiences in theistic and non-theistic traditions. (20 Marks)

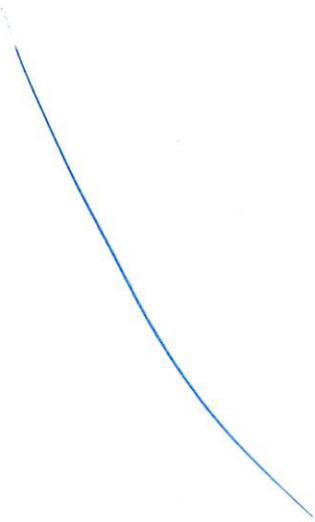


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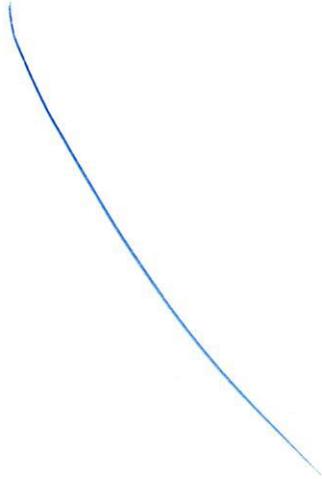
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