ENLITE IAS

Enlightening Minds, Lightening Journeys

MAINS TEST SERIES 2025

PAPER 2 FULLTEST II

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	Qn No.	Marks Obtained	Qn No.	Marks Obtained	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)			

Checked

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Subject	
Module	MTS-2025

Roll No:	
Date	Aug. 7, 2025

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EXAMINER REMARKS

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Largely it was a good attempt

1(a) To what extent inequality can be justified? (10 Marks)

Hayek argues that inequality is natural outcome of growth of a country.

Inequality is justified

1.) Negative liberals like Berlin argue "If one cannot fly like eagle he is by no means facing inequality" meaning natural inequality of Birth are justified

2.) Economic inequality as long as it do not create workers' unexploited

3.) Affirmative action as inequality for uplifting poors accepted by Mill

4.) Rawls and Gandhi both accepted inequalities based on occupational structures

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5.) Inequalities in sense where unequals are treated unequally to ensure substantive justice is okay.

Inequality is not justified

1.) Many argue capitalist inequality creates alienation of (self, other, product, Nature) is not justified.

2.) Economic deprivation due to bias policies.

3.) Caste-class inequalities based on orthodox mindset.

4.) Gender Discrimination as inequality is unjustified

Need more clarity of arguments

Thus inequality for good can result in social progress but not otherwise

1(b) Critically examine the relevance of monarchy as a form of government in the contemporary world. (10 Marks)

Monarchy refers to form of government where power is held by individual due to family, race etc. ground

(ex) King Louis XVI of France.

Monarchy - critical examination

1.) Monarch as absolute sovereign whose powers are unlimited [Austin]

2.) Not accountable to people creating lack of trust among ruler and ruled

3.) Tendency to turn into despotism and undermine general will - [Rousseau]

4.) Against Gandhian Gram Swaraj model of grassroot government.

5.) Top Down approach creating distant and alienated relation between ruler and ruled.

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6.) May result into poverty, hunger, protests as seen during French Revolution

7.) No public participation in policy making as encouraged by democratic form

8.) May give rise to elitist class possible tensions of class conflict

5

Still relevant

1.) Constitutional monarchy as practised in UK limited by law.

2.) less chances of corruption

3.) Provides stability and continuity of policies.

4.) Sense of paternalistic benevolence as argued by Kautilya

Thus Monarchy limited by law can be seen as relevant approach.

Give more points (GK facts) examples etc

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1(c) Is anarchism same as Marxism? (10 Marks)

Anarchism refers to the state view which supports stateless society and maximum freedom to individual.

Marxism is on the other hand a subtype of Radical anarchy who argues for violent overthrow of state by workers.

Differences between < Anarchy / Marxism

1) Pacific Anarchist like Leo Tolstoy argued to hate the sin not sinner while Marx argued shedding of blood as midwife of change.

2.) Enlightened Anarchist like Mahatma Gandhi argued Non violence as long term goal against Marxist violence.

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3.) Socialist Anarchism supports moral suasion as means to achieve liberty against class conflict

4.) Marxism supports "Dictatorship of proletariat but Anarchism is against any government structure

Similarities

1.) Both aims to achieve end goal of stateless society.

2.) Considers state as unnecessary Evil

3.) argue for maximum freedom and upliftment of weaker.

4.) Importance to Duty over Rights

Thus Marxism can be seen as subtype of Anarchism not full fledged system.

1(d) What is the relevance of the concept of human rights in the contemporary world?
(10 Marks)

Human rights as defined by UDHR are set of social, economic, political rights which humans must enjoy by the virtue of being humans and these must be inalienable

Relevance in contemporary times

1) Growing Capitalism and exploitation of workers → Need for human rights like living wages, leisure.

2.) Ensure Educational rights to match skill level required for contemporary Industry 4.0.

3.) Ensure humans are treated as ends and takeover of machines and Technofeudalism [Kant]

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4.) Ensure dignified life to women facing patriarchal orthodoxy as argued by feminist Carol gilligan

5.) Right to food, shelter and Peace amid contemporary war like situations.

6) Continuous violation of fundamental rights using coercive state policies and agend-based-politics

Thus Human rights must be ensured to achieve social progress and SDG-16 of Peace in world ords.

I(e) Is there any ethical justification for mass violence? (10 Marks)

Mass violence refers to killing, threatening or any forceful life threatening action on individual of group.

Not ethically justified

1.) Treats humans as means to gain arbitrary power.

2.) Undermines humanism and co-existence principles.

3.) Disrupts Justice and liberty in society → Matsya Nyaya

4.) Erodes trust of people and long term inter generational flow
(ex) Hiroshima-Nagasaki blast

5.) Spread of Anarchism and chaos in society.

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Justifications for Mass violence

1.) Ethnic conflicts and perceived feeling of injustice

2.) Personal revenge due to discrimination in past.

3.) Retributive and Deterrence by punishing harshly.

4.) Prevent multiculturalism and eroding cultural values.

No matter what Mass violence is crime against humanity and cannot be justified on ethical grounds.

Class-wise that was Fear

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2(a) How far can we say that Kautilya's *saptanga* theory is a definition of sovereignty? (15 Marks)

Kautilya's Saptanga theory was pioner in stateraft who helped Chandragupta topple powerful Nandas and remain powerful for decads.

Saptanga or parts of state

1.) Praja = citizens, who must be ruled with Benevolent despotism

2.) Rajan = Ruler, paternal figure, who must uphold Yogakshema.

3.) Amatyas = Ministers responsible for smooth administration

4.) Kosha = Treasury of finances which regulate policies and schemes.

5.) Army = responsible to protect integrity of territory of state.

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6.) Mitra = Allies from far off and neighbour who safeguard and help during invasions

Saptanga as definition of Sovereignity

Sovereignity in modern times refers to combination of citizens, state, territory, Government, Sovereign wherein sovereign has duties of.

1.) Creating laws ⇒ Rajan, Amatya
2.) Enforcing laws ⇒ Amatya, Army
3.) Governing territory ⇒ Kosh, Amatya
4.) Governing citizens ⇒ Praja, Mitra

Saptanga theory alligns with definition in following ways

1.) Administration by ministers and Bureaucrats visible even today.

2.) Army has duty to secure territorial integrity

3.) Mitra or allies still relevant to secure trade and partnerships (eg.) BRICS, SAARC etc.

Not relevant

1.) Rajan replaced by democratically elected or nominal monarchy as compared to despotic king.

2.) Mitra reformed from mere neighbours to allies far away (eg.) India-Russia

3.) Amatyas' role changed and division between permanent and Elected executives (eg.) IAS and Ministers

4.) Increased accountability of state towards citizens (Praja) through Deliberative and participatory governance

Thus Saptanga has evolved yet stays relevant as definition of state

2(b) Discuss the causes and consequences of corruption. (15 Marks)

UN defines corruption as misuse of position of authority for direct or indirect gains by a person.

Corruption in general sense refers to
- Coercive - forced
- Collusive - agreement
- Systematic - deep rooted

misuse of authority for selfish gains

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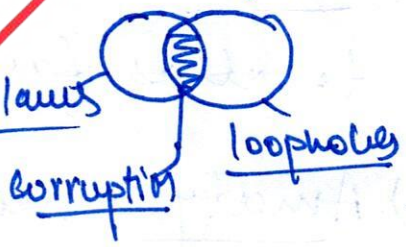
Causes of Corruption



Economic causes -

1.) Rising cost of living and stagnant wages → need for money

2.) Consumerism and globalized society's notion of luxury.

3.) Unlimited desires of individual for material goods (Buddha)

Social causes -

1.) Perceived injustice and feeling of revenge
2.) Push own propoganda and quest for power.
3.) Chalta hai Attitude

Political causes -

1.) Rajniti - ever - Lokniti against [JP Narayan's] argument
2.) Vote bank politics and unjust political powerhouses.

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Consequences of Corruption

(Negative)

1.) Erosion of public trust in institutions
2.) parallel economies and harm to legitimate business.
3.) Sufferings and pain due to materialistic notion of happiness [Buddha]

4.) Harms national security and tarnishes image on international forums

5.) Diversion of public funds to capitalists against Gandhian Trusteeship

6.) Chances for class conflict - Marx and violent overthrow.

Positives : Functionalist approach by Kautilya

1.) Gives incentives to perform better

2.) Survival of Bureaucracy as state has limited financial capacity.

3.) Creates employment in informal ways

ways to tackle
- 1.) Social Attitude change
- 2.) Strengthening laws and enforcement mechanism
- 3.) Increased Transparency

Thus Corruption is a termite which must be treated before it eats system

2(c) "State is a necessary evil" comment. (20 Marks)

"State is a necessary evil" - view is supported by Positive liberals like Mill, Bentham, and Hobbes who argued that "Coercive state is better than chaos"

Various supporters of view

I) Positive liberals - Mill, Bentham

1.) argues state is important to balance rights of vulnerables with capitalists

2) Manage balance between liberty and Equality. ~ Laski

3.) Allow affirmative actions to provide Equality of outcomes ~ Rawls

4.) Redistribution of public goods and budge against disparities

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II Socialists

1.) like Jawahar lal Nehru argued state is necessary for economic planning

2.) Maintain balance between private and public ownership.

3.) Frame policies for upliftment of vulnerables and workers.

III Democrats - argues state is needed to ensure public participation through indirect democracy.

IV Rawls argued -

1.) State is important for establishing Justice as fairness through Rules in procedural justice.

2.) State ensures principle of Maxmin and Chain principle in line with gandhian Sarvodaya and Antodaya.

VI Amartya Sen argued that.

1.) State is crucial to choose between Niti and Nyaya bringing out best alternative

2.) State ensures Capabilities of all must be developed equally.

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VII Negative liberals -

1.) Nozick argued state is evil but necessary to regulate conducive conditions for economic growth

2.) Friedman argued for Maximum governance and Minimum government

VIII Feminists argue state is needed to provide Substantive justice to women

(eg) Nari vandan Adhiniyam

More Focus Link

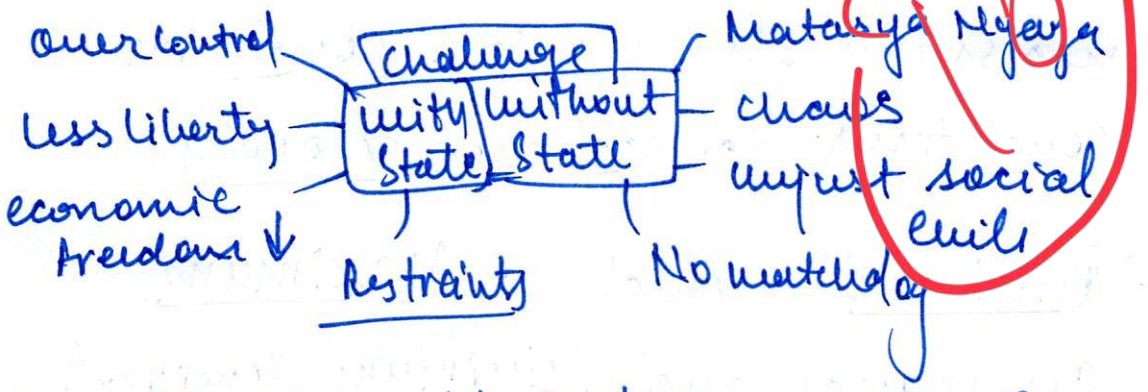
State as unnecessary Evil

1.) Anarchist like Mahatma Gandhi argues state makes individual dependent

2.) Marx argued for stateless society as goal for actual growth

3.) Scientific Socialism argues for violent overthrow as state is necessarily capitalist.

4.) Too much state intervention may lead to forced political agenda growth



Thus State is evil but necessary for contemporary times of growing globalized threats and crisis.

3(a) How far does Rawlsian principles succeed in ensuring gender justice?

(15 Marks)

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3(b) Discuss the concept of liberty in the context of JS Mill's views. (15 Marks)

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3(c) Critically examine the basic premises of Socialism. (20 Marks)

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4 (a) Discuss the significance of Rousseau's general will theory. (15 Marks)

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4(b) Examine the relevance of humanistic thoughts in an era of artificial intelligence and automatization (15 Marks)

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4(c) Examine the significance of Gandhian idea of development in the contemporary world. (20 Marks)

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5(a) How does Shankaracharya reconcile the notion of God and Absolute?

(10 Marks)

Shankracharya in Adwait Vedanta gave all pervading, eternal substance i.e. Brahman which is manifested as objects and beings in world similar to Spinoza's concept.

Reconciliation by Shankar

God = Personalistic god { creator, Preserver, Karmaphaldata

Absolute = Substance { eternal, one and only, indescribable

Shankaracharya created levels of reality namely -

1.) Pratibhasik = Dreams
2.) Vyavharik = visible world
3.) Parmarthik = Transcendental unity

He argued that God = Isvara can be seen at Vyavharik level

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who is moral governor and object of worship for common people

He also said when one strives to attain liberation through Jnanamarga he realises "Aham Brahmasmi" and Tat-tvam-Asi thereby fading boundries between God and Absolute as all is in Brahma and Brahman is all

He further argues that evil are mere illusion of vyavharik level as at parmarthik level there is none but only Brahman therefore no merits and demerits.

Thus reconciled between God - Vyavharik sat
Absolute - Parmarthik sat

compare with SCL on Vedanta

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5(b) Discuss the nature of God-Human relationship in Christianity. (10 Marks)

Christianity explains relation between god - Human as (God) Father - Son (human) relation where concept of Holy trinity is seen for Jesus christ

Nature of Relation

1.) Paternalistic as god is considered as supreme father.

2.) Supreme surrender as Divine commandments are guides for one to lead their lives.

3.) considers humans as original sinners whereby god sent them to world due to disobedience of Adam.

4.) Humans as owner of other natural resources and superior to other creatures.

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5.) No concept for liberation and only afterlife decided by god on judgement day

6.) God as creator, preservor, destroyer of world and humans = last creation god made by own image.

7.) No place for religion without god as god is only ray of hope

Shortfalls

1.) Morality based on religion only contrary to scientific beliefs

2.) Harsh punishment to those who not follow command of Divine.

3.) Eternal Damnation → pessimism

4.) Man as party to sin

Thus it can be seen as strict paternal benevolence.

5(c) Examine the reasons for religious conflicts. (10 Marks)

Religious conflicts refers to disagreements between followers of different religions on principles like god, soul, scriptures morals etc

Reasons for religious conflicts

1.) Religious Exclusivism wherein one tend to treat other religions as inferior to their own.

2.) creates intolerance and lack of collective mindset.

3.) Different religions are based on fundamental truths

4.) These are seasoned by culture geography belief history thus many

5.) causes conflicts when one do not respect others thought.

Pluralistic Hypothesis by John Hick

1.) argues all religions and even non-religious principles lead towards similar truth.

2.) No one method (Personal / Impersonal) can describe absolute truth accurately due to lack of empirical proof

↓

These differences if not handled with open-mind → cause conflicts

Gandhiji argued that serving the humanity should be ultimate religion to avoid conflict.

Swami Vivekananda argued for Neo-Vedanta which tends to foster harmony amid rising crisis and conflict

Thus intolerance, forced multiculturalism, ethnic issues, perceived discrimination and majoritarianism can be seen as causes of Religious conflicts.

5(d) Can events like global pandemics and wars be cited as arguments for disproof of God? (10 Marks)

Philosophy of religion has witnessed long debate between believers and Theists to prove or disprove god on various grounds like

Grounds to prove god –

1.) Ontological – Descartes existence as essence of perfect god

2.) Cosmological – Aquinas god as uncaused cause, unmoved mover.

3.) Teleology – God as creator of grand design of world. (Paley's watch analogy)

4.) Moral proof – Kant accepted god as psychological hoaxes. to preserve moral order.

Events like global pandemics can be seen as argument against benevolent and Omnipotent god wherein

Mackie argues that if god exists why don't he reduce such evils.

Another theistic view by Cromlie and Basel Mitchel use pandemic like events to answer Flew's challenge of Falsification principle

Flew argued meaningful statements can be falsified by theist won't falsify "God is Kind" to which Mitchel argued evils like pandemic can be used to falsify kindness thereby verifying god

Thus global pandemics are used as both
- Proof for establishing god
- Argument against god.

In this debate both theist and Atheist have their own views.

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5(e) Elucidate Hare's blik theory in the context of discussions on the nature of religious language. (10 Marks)

Hare gave explanation of Blik theory through story where a man believed that dons are going to kill him but his friends made him visit kind dons to refute his claim to which he always answered - "He was just acting, behind me he is planning to kill me"

Meaning Blik as argued by Hare is attitude formed towards any particular thinking which maybe wrong or right
(man) (friends)

Similarly he called religious language as mere blik and non sensible propositions which are based on attitude of believers and non believers
(acceptance) (refutation)

He further argued that these bliks cannot be verified using →

1) Ayer's verification - as they are neither Analytic nor empirically verifiable

2.) Hew's Falsification - as believers won't deny them.

3) Carnep's verification < Tautology / contradiction as Bliks are neither of them

Further R B Braithwaite argued that religious language causes actions and moral changes which can be verified.

Other believers like Hick argued for post-mortem analysis and verification to prove religious language and not just Blik

Thus Religious language as argued by Wittgenstein in language games are valid in religious context not theoretical context of verifications

6(a) " I limited reason to give room for faith" Examine this view of Kant. (15 Marks)

Kant while giving his moral argument famously said " I had to destroy knowledge to make room for faith".

This comes from his division of knowledge between Noumena and Phenomena where he argues that Noumena - God, world; real are beyond pure reason and discussing about them creates Transcendental illusion

He paved a midway out of debate to establish proofs of god wherein he rejected.

1) Ontological proof (Descarts) - claiming they are mere pleas as they hold conclusion in premise

2.) Teleological proof (Paley's) - as it can at max prove the Architect god, against monistic theories

3.) cosmological proof (Aquinas) - as it is dependent on Ontological argument

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Kant parts mid way out to establish Moral argument for proving god immortality -

3 essentials
- Immortality of soul
- Existence of god
- freedom of will

Just accepted god as psychological booster for preserving morality

Tussle between Reason and faith

1.) Reason questions belief whereas faith is unquestioned belief.

2.) Kant argues pure reason cannot establish presence of god and introduced Practical reason for same

3.) Reason helps in removing blind faith

4.) Faith strengthens belief whereas Reason seldom weakens it.

Criticism of Kant's view

1.) Cognitivist philosophers like Chandlie Hick Locke argued that post mortem experience can verify faith with reason.

2.) Moral arguments of Kant contradicts his own deontological ethics where he claim "Duty for Duty sake"

3.) In real life we often see instances where virtuous are frugal and greedy are happy this defy morals.

4) Religious revelations tend to be reasoned proof for establishing faith - William James

5.) Reducing god's omnipotence is not acceptible by believers as done by Kant

Thus Kant's moral argument shows genuine difficulty faced by reason to describe faith and not their opposition.

6(b) "Buddhism originated as a *dharma* and later transformed into a "religion"" Comment. (15 Marks)

Buddhism originated around 6th BCE as response to religious domination of Brahmans to refute transcendentalism and bring back man's concern to sufferings of human life

Characteristics of Dharma
- Spiritual goal < Secular goal
- committment to achieve aim
- remove sufferings
- Rule based

way of life

Buddhism originated as Dharma

1) Buddhism started as a school for outcasted and accepted followers across race, religion, caste, sect etc. showing secular instincts.

2) Tri ratnas ← Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha were main ideals of Buddhism.

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3.) Avyaktanis of Buddha held that one must focus on this world and not indulge in useless metaphysics.

4.) Buddha's Ashtangik Marga was seen as way of moral life rather opposed to prevalent ritualistic hindu religion

5.) Buddha acknowledged reasoning and debates to remove blind faith in religion and said "Appo Dipo Bhava"

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Transformed into Religion
- god
- Liberation
- Rituals
- worship
- Scriptures etc.

1.) Post Buddha, Sangha broke into Mahayan and Hinayana where Mahayan accepted Buddha as God.

2.) Compilation of Tripitakas (Vinaya, Sutta, Abhidhamma) led to scriptures and debates.

3.) Rigid hierarchies and Boddhisathvas brought in religious angle.

4.) Vajrayana school accepted rituals to path of liberation.

5.) Nairatmavada theory of No soul and Kshanikvada theory of momentariness were remodified and misintrpreted by various schools.

6.) Schools like Sautantrika, Vijnanvada indulged in metaphysical questions

Thus what started with Pratiyasamutpada ended in ritualistic Buddhist schools changing nature of Buddhist teachings to accomodate in changing times.

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6(c) Critically examine Aquinas' 5 ways for establishing God. (20 Marks)

St. Aquinas was pioneer to establishing proof of god through his 5 ways including cosmological and free willist angements of god.

Aquinas's proof to establish God.

1.) Proof from Motion - argued that whole cosmos is in motion, there must be an unmoved mover to break infinite regress i.e. god.

criticism -

1.) Modern science explains motion using Dark Energy.

2.) Russell argues that we see many infinite chains in mathematics and it is not a problem.

3.) Indian schools like Samkhya explained motion without god

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2.) Argument from Causation -
argues world is effect to which there must be an uncaused cause as every effect has a cause even in physics therefore god exists.

Criticism

1.) Hume rejected causal necessity as mere psychological necessity

2.) Kant argued that cause-effect work on Phenomena not Noumena

3.) Indian Schools like Samkhya accepted Prakriti as cause of universe

4.) Theory of Asatkaryavada argues that cause do not contain effect

3.) Argument from Contingency
argues that everything in world is

dependent and perishable, thus there needs to be uncontingent being who is source of all contingent objects.

Criticism

1.) Kant argues that god cannot be topic of pure reason as it causes transcendental illusions

4.) Freewillist argument - mentions that god is omniscient and omnipotent being who created world and granted freedom of will to humans.

5.) Teleological argument →

→ accepts god as efficient cause of world as infinite world cannot be created by imperfect beings.

→ God is also required to uphold order and harmony as present in world.

b.) God as cause of morality argues that "something is good not because it is moral but because god wills it" explained by Ten Commandments, Vedas etc.

Criticism

1.) Freud argued scientific developments create notion of morality independent of god.

2.) There are religions who are moral without god eg Jainism.

3.) Kant argues teleological proof can only establish Designer god which can be more than 1 against monotheism.

Thus Aquinas' Theodicy tries to reconcile god's existence amid allegations

7(a) Are religious experiences falsifiable? (15 Marks)

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7(b) Among the schools of Vedanta, Madhvacharya's views best aligns with the theological framework of the western religions. Discuss. (15 Marks)

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7(c) Compare the notions of soul in different schools of Indian philosophy. (20 Marks)

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8(a) Is the concept of afterlife inevitable for morality in the religious context?

(15 Marks)

Concept of afterlife can be seen in western religions as eternal < heaven / Hell to be decided at the Judgement Day.

Whereas Indian philosophies argues for transmigration of soul after death until one achieves Liberated state

Religious Morality refers to the stream of thought which argues that morals are based on religion supported by Leibnitz, Descartes, Aquinas etc.

They argue that "Something is not good because it is moral but because god wills it" meaning morality flows from god

eg Ten Commandments of Bible

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In Indian context Law of Karma establishes similar notion where schools like Mimamsa argue that following Vedas is only way to liberation and not morals.

Afterlife inevitable for religious morality

1.) Kant in his moral argument says that immortal soul is essential to establish god's presence.

2.) The balance of merits and demerits Adrasta cannot be settled in this life → Need for after life.

3.) Cognitivists like Locke and Cromlie argued post mortem experience of afterlife to establish religion

4.) Afterlife tend to incentivize believers to be moral and strengthens their faith in crisis.

5.) Gandhiji also supported this view in justification of Varna system.

6.) Indian philosophies like Hinduism believe in afterlife eg Vaikunthey of Ramanujacharya

Criticism

1.) AJ Ayer and Hume argued that it fails linguistic verification and are useless.

2.) Kant argues that Noumena cannot be known.

3.) Eternal damnation of evil makes life pessimistic.

4.) what about Atheists who do not follow god.

Thus afterlife is important to uphold religious morality

8(b) How far has science been successful in replacing religion? (15 Marks)

Religion works on unquestioned faith of individuals which does not require any verification or proof.

Science on the other hand refers to principles established through rigrous experiments and observations which are verifiable in Reason and sense

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Science replacing Religion

1.) New streams of religions like scientific Humanism are evolving against conventional thoughts.

2.) Renaissance and glorious revolution of west tried to replace religion by establishing authority of reason.

3) Growth of secular state and multicultural society shows shift from religion based Theocracy of past.

4.) Science helped to reduce prevalent blind faith and superstitions from religion.

5.) Scientific thinkers tend to argue against religion and pose question on religious morality.

eg. verification, falsification challenge

Freud argued that religions are largely based on myths which have possibility of vanishing away in white light of science

Religion is still relevant

1.) Despite of secular outlook countries follow religious reverence like Sarva Dharma Sambhav of India

2) Science cannot explain mystical religious revelations (eg. Telepathy

3.) Science cannot build consensus on metaphysical questions and tend to rely on religious morality

4.) Religion according to Paul Tillich is ultimate concern of man widening definition to even include science in religion

5.) Scientific discoveries tend to create Human as means which religion opposes. [Kant]

Thus Science and religion must be seen as two sides of same coin to maximize human welfare

8(c) How does a theist respond to different types of logical challenges posed against the notion of an attributist God? (20 Marks)

Attributist god also known as Personalistic notion of god argues that god is eternally strong - Omnipotent, Omniscient Benevolent, wise etc. and humans are mere manifestations of attributes of god (argued by Ramanujacharya)

Logical challenges and response

I) Can omnipotent god do following -

i) make 2+2 = 5
ii) make squar a circle
iii) make stone so heavy even he can't lift

responses

1.) Descartes argue that god can mend Rules of logic as he is source of them.

2.) Aquinas argues that god is infinitely rational and won't go against it.

3.) Frankfut argues god can do a miracle

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of creating such a rock and another miracle to lift it next second.

II) If god is omniscient and has foreknowledge, How are humans free

Response St. Augustine argues that god created humans and endowed them free will, just as you can predict friend's behaviour but it won't affect his freedom.

III) If god is Benevolent then why is Evil present in world.

Response

1.) Instrumentalist like Descartes argue Evil increases value of good

2.) Evil helps god to reveal himself

3.) Leibniz call Adam's fall = Happy fall

as god incarnets in response to evil
(eg) Bhagwad gita - Lord Krishna

4.) Free willist like Platinga argues had god not endowed civil world = Robotic thus evils are caused by humans themselves.

III) If god is creator = he wills = something is missing = god is not perfect.

Response Indian philosophers like Madhavacharya term creation as divine sport to enable one reap fruits of their deed.

IV) Can god commit or forgive sin

Response Kant argues that sin and god are different as sin is Phenomena and god = Noumena

Thus Theodecies of believers and challenges of Atheists are never ending battle but as Kant said "I had made room for faith to preserve morals"

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