



ENLITE IAS

Enlightening Minds, Lightening Journeys

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	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)			
2(c)		5(b)		7(b)			
						TOTAL	

Name	PRATEEK
Subject	Paper- 2
Module	

Roll No:	
Date	9230-12:30

EXAMINER REMARKS

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many answers

are ok

but need
more clarity

in of explanation
some
questions



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

(10 Marks)

Social justice is restructuring of society so as to have just distribution of rights, duties, privileges + material.

Hayek being negative liberty follower consider social justice a mirage due to scarcity of resources.

HAYEK'S VIEW

- 1) Natural outcome of any system is inequality due to different abilities
- 2) Competitive market forces are essential for justice + liberty which renders social justice impossible.
- 3) One can only look for procedural justice, whereas social justice require substantive justice.

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Need work clarity



4) Distributive justice through taxation act as bonded labour, hence justice for one become injustice for others

5) social justice focus on collectivism erodes individualism

But social justice is necessary for holistic welfare of individual: -

- 1) freedom of choice is necessary for justice otherwise mere rhetoric
- 2) Social justice addresses the inequality of moral & material sphere.
- 2) Hayek forgets that institutional & historic inequities require equality of outcome
- 4) Matsyanaya will be logical culmination of no social justice
- 5) Even for material individual security holistic development of all required.

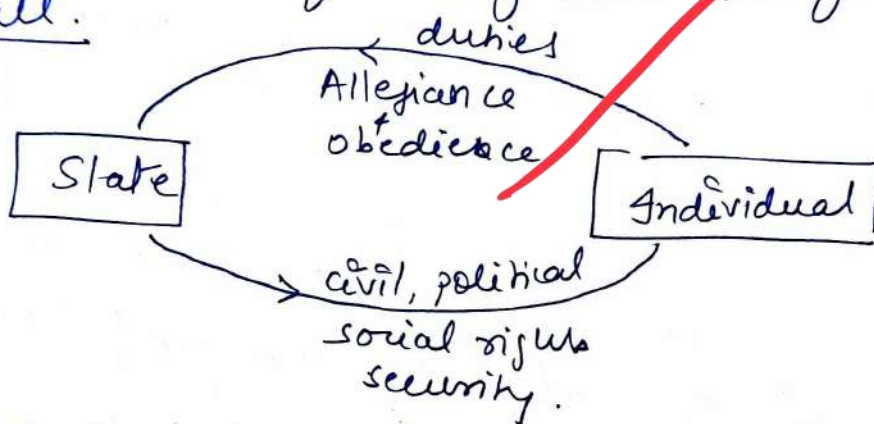
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1(b) Critically discuss Hobbes theory of social Contract.

(10 Marks)

Social Contract is a give and take of allegiance & obligation between state & individual to promote welfare of one & welfare of all.



Hobbes *, Locke & Rousseau provide for social Contract theory.

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Hobbesian theory

Hobbes who saw English civil war consider human inherently selfish & require state to control, hence provide for social contract.

- 1) Hobbesian theory talks of allegiance to sovereign ~~eff~~
 ~~eff~~ Power of sovereign to make laws.



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- 2) Sovereign to be enodiment of teleological ends of Individual member.
- 3) Sovereign or state shall have ~~uty~~ to fulfill wellbeing of Individual through rights, & protection
- 4) To maintain harmony among divergent groups, various groups & state come in contact.
- 5) Hobbesian thought are precursor of "General will" theory of Rousseau

Criticism

state

- 1) Anarchist believe that society can be organised without state
- 2) Gandhian thought consider embodiment of violence
- 3) state stifles individual liberty according to libertarians

4) elitist like schumpeter & Marxian thinker believe that state become overpowered by elites / bourgeoisie.

Contract theory play cardinal role in governance by balancing rights & duties. Despite criticism social

Other views of social contract

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

Democracy is a political system where decisions are taken by majority with ethical consideration of voice of minority.

Despite ~~so~~ democracy is an ideal, hence striding towards it is full of challenges: -

- 1) Repudiation of doctrine of equality
democracy focuses on quality over quantity
eg Brexit decision
- 2) Plato compare democracy to ship Captain who does not how to steer & more number of people sink the ship.
- 3) Democracy can convert to mobocracy where minority rights are trampled by majority.
eg Sinhala - Tamil Sri Lanka
- 4) Meritocracy has no room as in performance of substantive justice, merit overlooked
eg Brain drain

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5) Political millenarianism as true democracy not possible in a large Country.

Despite various shoot coming Nehru said, we chose democracy not because it is best but because others are worse.

- 1) Amartya Sen remarked no country with freedom of press has undergone famine.
- 2) Democracy prevents identity disregard by considering voice of all.
(eg) → Yemen treatment of minority
- 3) Democracy prevents Matsyanyaya
- 4) Platonic philosopher King will lead to totalitarian regime according to Karl Popper.
- 5) Feminist voice + gender empowerment possible only in democracy.
- 6) Democracy uphold the principle of moral individualism.

Realism is testament to Aristotelian thought that too much centralisation of power produce authoritarianism.



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

(10 Marks)

Western notion of secularism is separation of religion + politics which removes impediment in social progress.

Indian notion of secularism where neutrality of religion become impartiality, social progress can be achieved by upholding Indian notion of secularism.

Negative Relation

⊕ Social progress is holistic wellbeing which is threatened by secularism

1) Laicite - French principle - lead to identity disregard disabling cultural progress.

2) Identity disregard of individual stymies social progress due to reactance (e.g) Grooming Gang in UK.

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- 3) Production of Counter Culture & Enstrangement creates social progress impediment.
- 4) Secularism can ensure economic progress but deny religious, cultural individual well being

Positive relation

- 1) Separation of religion & politics leads to politics of competency instead of politics of identity.
- 2) In Indian sense religious morality purifies governance as Gandhi said.
- 3) ~~Religious~~ Temple walk for so long has been instrumental in distributive justice.
- 4) Cultural Capital of nation has attracted wealth & recognition of communities.

⊙ according to Gandhi is a sin, hence balancing religious diversity is way to progress

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

(10 Marks)

Crimes against women are caused by deeprooted patriarchal chauvinistic ideology, hence exemplary along with moral punishment is required.

Need of Exemplary punishment

1) Deterrence theory → To prevent further violence of ~~women~~ against women.

a) General deterrence - required to prevent societal crimes.

b) Individual deterrence required to prevent revendicium - i.e multiple

Crimes.

In case of crime against women Retributive in some sense will be not just as it is "Eye for an eye" but moral equivalent of punishment in form of Capital or Imprisonment.

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Give or de deterrence



be awarded.

Justification

- 1) Crime against women is crime against humanity
- 2) Such crime disturbs moral Conscience of society
- 3) Noon - deterrent can be seen as justice not done.

Though deterrent punishment is teleological in nature ends up considering Man as means hence such deterrence should be coupled with reformative sense: -

- 1) According to Freud the Eros of an individual lead to such crime hence moral reformation necessary
- 2) Seeing women as weak further reinforces such crime hence serving in women organisation along with imprisonment can also help.

Violence against women is caused due to moral corruption hence merely bodily affliction of punishment will be mere symptomatic treatment.



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

(15 Marks)

Humanistic thought emerges from Protagorean philosophy of Homo-mensura - where man is considered measure of all things.

Humanistic thought hence talks of human centrality in all affairs.

Tenets of Humanistic thought

1) Socialistic Humanism → Deals with principle of equality of moral individuals.

b) focuses on substantive justice of societal welfarism.

Criticism → Nozick criticises it as bonded labour
→ Against the law of Karma.

2) Scientific humanism

a) Nehru considered science as tool for human development.

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b) It deals with progress of science to improve quality + quantity of human life.

Criticism

1) Science being amoral lacks compassionate grounds
eg Atomic bomb - Hiroshima

2) Development of machine led to job loss + alienation.

3) Eco-Humanism - It reconciles anthropocentric view + eco-centric view. leads to co-existence of human while balancing future needs.

Criticism

lack concept of deep ecology
Human inherently selfish
according to Spencer greed will not be satiated

4) Integral Humanism - Deen Dayal Upadhyaya with tinge of decolonisation talked about material social, moral, cultural + spiritual



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development with human centrality.
Criticism → Can lead to militant national
ism
→ voice of minority problem as
diverse culture + society.

5) Radical Humanism - MN Roy based
his humanism on Morality freedom
& rationality. Criticising Marxian
Economic determinism

Criticism → 1) Absence of religion cause
problem of morality
according to Machiavelli.
→ 2) Rationality + morality are men
as opposite by thinkers like Nietzsche

6) Liberal Humanism - Thinkers like
Nozick & Nayak feel that Individual
labour & its fruit should not be
divided.

Criticism → 1) Historical
inequalities
→ 2) Individualism
not collective.

Humanism as a theory though
regard preponderance to Human, but
subordinates other creation which goes against
religion, also religious morality necessary
to complement secular morality.

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

Kautilya's principle of Dandniti or rule of law is pragmatic approach aimed at security both substantive + procedural justice.

Kautilya's Dandniti - It deals with

following:-

- 1) Acquisition of Unacquired
- 2) Preservation of Acquired
- 3) Augmentation of Acquired
- 4) Distribution of Augmented

Contemporary Relevance

1) Acquisition of Unacquired helps nation deal with geographical disparity

(ep) Critical mineral & Petroleum

2) Preservation of Acquired helps to meet strategic needs in time of



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need. (Eg) PL480 removal by US
caused food insecurity
→ US after Yom Kippur War 1973 -
kept strategic reserve.

3) Augmentation of Production

↳ To develop internal sustenance

(eg) Japan - reverse engineering
China → Technological Improvement

4) Distribution of Augmented

↳ 1) To help distribute the benefits
of previous step. eg APDS - led to
food security with

b) Green revolution helmet from Norman
Borlough helped India.

Law & Order Relevance

1) Kautilya says that Justice should
not be done but seen be done.

(eg) - Operation Sindoor to deter
future attacks.

2) Rule of law ensure allegiance of
subjects (eg) Justice system timely
delivers otherwise erosion of
trust

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3) Kautilya's - paternalistic & benevolent ruler is visible in Yogakshema welfarism in Indian Constitution.

Article 38.

4) Kautilya view that justice changes along with time is visible in LGBTQ + rights & Alan Turing Law

(5) Justice by balance of Purushastha is moral foundation of contemporary society.

Not relevant

1) Deterrence theory against moral individual dignity

2) His philosophy leads to state consequent utilitarianism: against humanistic trend

3) Acquisition of unacquired sometimes lead to expansionism eg China

4) Anarchist believe that society can work without authority by mutual cooperation ensuring rule of law

Kautilyan realism is timeliness, hence from justice to economy to politics play cardinal role in nation's informed decision



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

(20 Marks)

Socialism is a system of economy & polity where state plays cardinal role at both production & distribution stages. It is chiefly of two types → 1) Utopian & 2) Scientific.

UTOPIAN SOCIALISM

Charles Fourier & Robert Owen were champions of this Socialism.

Premise 1) Benevolence of Capitalistic to give due share to labour

Criticism → Marx consider it utopia because of greed of capitalist

2) focus on surplus value but also due to regard to Ricardian rent theory

Criticism → Ricardian theory of rent reduces labour dignity to mere factor of production.

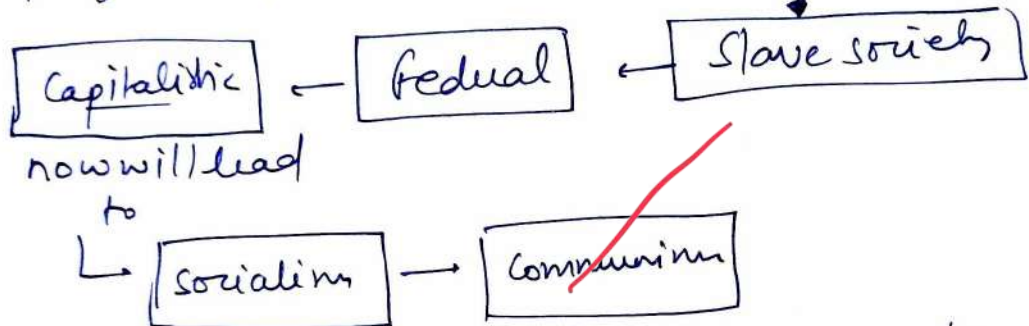
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Hence in response to Utopian Socialism came scientific socialism of Marx & Engels.

Scientific Socialism

1) Historical materialism → Model of economic determinism where societies progressed from - Primitive Communism



Criticism a) Economic determinism not considers morality according to M.N Roy. (B) Negl philosoph overturned

2) Surplus theory → Labour surplus is not equally divided into modes of production

Criticism

- 1) Not consider risk of capitalist
- 2) Not consider rent, capital machinery



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3) Class struggle → Bourgeoisie (have) vs Proletariat (have not)

hence talk of class in itself & class for itself necessary for revolution

Criticism → 1) Peter Kropotkin - man is nature cooperative

Class struggle → 2) Gandhi believes that accentuates tension.

4) Dictatorship of Proletariat → Alienation of individual from Nature, Product, labour, society.

Criticism → 1) Not all individual work out of pressure

→ 2) Emergence of welfare government & labour laws reduced it

5) Dictatorship of proletariat → To establish classless society through violence

Criticism → 1) Nozick - logical culmination again new two classes
→ 2) Legitimation of violence - future tension.

6) Religion - Nation - Family - considered opium, false consciousness & family as source of perpetual alienation.

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But despite difference modern evolutionary / Fabian socialism has proved to be efficient in addressing various contradictions.

Evolutionary socialism

- 1) Through use of ESG (environment governance norms).
- 2) Through compassionate capitalism there is distribution of wealth.
eg Tata.
- 3) Through progressive taxation - balanced distribution of wealth.
- 4) Through legislation like Article (130) of companies Act Corporate Social Responsibility.
- 5) Through labour codes + skill keeping production of welfare goods in hand.
- 6) Continued presence of public enterprise along with private companies.
(eg) ONGC + reliance.

Marxian thought has provided great impetus to welfarism,



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

(10 Marks)

metaphysics Yoga is essentially based on atheistic of Sarikhyan philosophy but ~~don't~~ differentiate in its theistic exposition

Yoga Arguments for existence of God

1) Gradation of Perfection → According to Yoga there is finite, conditional, contingent world, logically imply infinite, eternity.

Criticism → Russel says that in mathematics we accept infinity without need for God

2) Grace of God → Grace of God helps in removing impediment & help in realisation.

Criticism - Buddhist get nirvanan without help of God.

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(3) Emotive value for concentration.

Early Yogic believe that due to high emotive value God required.

Criticism - Sankhya don't need God for vivek-jāna

(4) Vedas being infallible - can be caused by infallible God.

Criticism - Jaina will say that it is fallacy of petitio principii

(5) To remove Sankhya's dualism God act as efficient facilitator

Criticism → Nature of Purusha + Prakriti totally opposite cannot be reconciled.

General criticism → 1) Kant considers reason

as limited to phenomenon

2) Problem of evil cannot be solved.

Yoga philosophy though initially related to theoretical value, later transitions to practical value as well



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

(10 Marks)

Christian doctrine of original sin relates to eating of forbidden fruit by Adam + Eve, which led to divine punishment.

Analysis in light of problem of evil

~~Various~~ Various issues arise from original sin:

- 1) God created Adam + Eve in his own image how can they commit sin?
- 2) It means that God can also commit sin.
- 3) Punishment to perfect creation means logically God made imperfect creation not omnipotent.
- 4) God being omniscient should have had knowledge that something would happen but still not prevented.
- 5) Further for one sin of Adam + Eve God gives in proportionate.

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divine punishment to continued generation of Adam + Eve.

6) In furtherance of original sin he even let his son - Jesus crucified to take on himself sin of humanity.

Theist try to defend via theodicies →

1) Leibnitz - call - Original sin - "felix culpa" or "happy sin" as it allowed human existence (instrumental)

2) God is omniscient but allows for freewill of individual hence not stopped Eve from sin (freewill like Platinga)

3) Augustine would defend that sin of Adam allowed for his moral development. It says

4) Basil Mitchel argue that such suffering serve as faith check.

Despite theodicies it can be said that problem of evil is a bitter pill for theist to swallow.



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

(10 Marks)

Kant gives moral argument for immortality of soul as he ~~abstains~~ abstains from metaphysical + epistemological speculation + fall into Transcendental illusions.

Reasons

- 1) According to Kant Reason act as limit to knowledge, unable to give knowledge of Noumena.
- 2) Metaphysical argument of Plato is non-justifiable as not a synthetic a priori judgement.
- 3) Law of Karma - though very potent contain within it metaphysical speculation.
- 4) Epistemological argument → Can only lead to existence of "Transcendental unity of Apperception" but not its immortality.

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5) Kant hence differentiate between practical & theoretical reason.

Moral Argument of Kant

For Kant - 3 postulates of morality are
are 1) Immortal soul 2) free will
3) God as moral governor.

(A) According to Kant "highest good" i.e. virtue cannot be attained in one lifetime hence immortality of soul required.

(B) Highest good & virtue is possible only with help of God who would ensure "virtue" along with happiness. → 1) Against his own desirability

→ 2) No grounds of postulation
→ 3) Kant himself get into transcendental illusion even though he used faith.

Kantian rationality has been key factor in resuscitating philosophy but he shows contradiction & escapism in various istum.



5(d) Are religious propositions verifiable?

(10 Marks)

Religious propositions are those which give religious knowledge about transcendental entities or about religious affairs. Verifiability of proposition varies from philosopher to philosopher.

Verification → Not possible →

1) logical positivist like AJ. Ayer considers knowledge as "Justified true belief" - since religious knowledge neither objective nor universal can't be verified.

2) Rudolph Carnap is of the view that only 3 statements are verifiable -
1) contingent 2) contradiction 3) tautology
since religion none of these hence not verifiable

3) Russell & Early Wittgenstein believe in picture theory considers no existing reality regarding religious propositions.

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hence not verifiable

4) A.G.N. Hew ~~was~~ falsification principle of Popper to consider religious proposition sterile hence not verifiable.

Verifiability - Yes

1) Mystical experience lead to permanent changes - (eff) Sri Swami Vivekananda hence such religious proposition verifiable

2) Clairvoyance & tonguespeaking can be empirically verified.

3) According to Wick post modern experience provide for weak verifiability

4) Basil Mitchell argues that presence of suffering bring doubt of god hence falsification not applicable.

5) They are not sterile but according to Crombie provide information about transcendental entity.
Verifiability depends on whether one is theistic or atheistic.

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

(10 Marks)

"Holiness" is often seen as characteristic of theistic religion in western paradigm but even in certain religions without god idea of holiness can be seen.

"Holiness" can be considered as distinction of profane + sacred + also may regard to "powers beyond man himself" - (Galloway)

Indispensable in context of Religion without God

1) Idea of holiness is present in religion like Buddhism.
eg) Sangha order + rules

2) Religions like Jainism through Panchamavrat maintain distinction of sacred + profane

with belief also both these religion in bodhisattvas + hathankar

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maintain "holiness concept".

~~2) In religions like of "Osho's
Mysticism" →~~

3) In religion considered way of life
than even in Communism - we have
sacred manifesto & post dictatorship
we had idea of holiness of Lenin
& Stalin.

Dispensable

- 1) In religions like "Osho's Mysticism
sacred & profane blurred & focus on
~~the~~ individualism
- 2) Zachner - too believe in religious
experience without indispensable
God or sacred or profane
- 3) In Communism transcendental holy
in form of God not accepted.
- 4) In Dharmic tradition like Advaita
vedanta - idea of holiness is
true only from Vyavaharika level.
Hence it depends on
definition of religion



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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)

Existence of God is a matter of faith for few theists but some believe that it can be proved by Reason.

Science based on positivistic methodology pose problem to such existence of God.

Scientific theory As Critique

1) A posteriori Proof for existence of God are derided.

1) Causal Proof → Science merely treat them antecedent + consequent based on physical laws

2) Contingency Proof → Science consider space-time fabric continuum + not God as supporter of universe.

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3) Motion → According to science law of inertia an object's motion is dependent on force, otherwise neutral state would be "no motion" or all "motion".

4) Teleological argument → Order & harmony is not natural rather according to 2nd law of thermodynamics "Entropy" - means chaos - natural is disorder.

5) Nyayan Argument of Dhrtyadeh is critiqued by Einstein relativistic theory where even support of space & time become relative in nature.

6) Grades of perfection - Not necessary to have God according to science - mathematical representation of infinity can suffice.



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- ① General Criticism → 1) Big Bang theory as origin of Universe
- 2) Presence of dark matter to show motion
- 3) ~~some~~ Non-verifiability by scientific principle.

Unable to Critique

- 1) If Carbon resonance reduced by .5%, then human life impossible → implies - intelligent creation.
- 2) Had gravitation constant (G) too strong star would collapse - teleology present.
- 3) Science can explain what, but not how. i.e. from where force comes & how?
- 4) Singularities of Big Bang is very much in line with vedantic philosophy.
- 5) The facts that elemental uniformity from star dust to human beings reverberates → "Aham Brahma Asmi"

Hence science if seen as a merely analytical tool, it will critique existence but certain reasoning shows path to god.

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6(b) Is deism same as theism?

(15 Marks)

Deism is a philosophical position that define world + existence of God by focusing on natural laws + reason, totally ~~denying~~ room for revelation + ~~miracles~~.

Deism \neq Theism

1) Critical aspect of Deism denies revelation + miracle.

but
① Theists believe in scriptures + miracle (e.g.) Gabriel, Vedas etc.

2) ~~The~~ Deist like Mathew Tyndal considers Christ as ethical teacher.

① Theists of Catholics believe him as son of God.

3) Focusing on scientific explanation as propounded by Newton → disregard eschatology



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① Theist belief in Judgement day + doctrine of eternal separation + eternal reconciliation.

4) Deist will not believe in after life, though some strains are seen in Lord of Chesham + Benjamin Franklin

② Theists believe in presence of afterlife - as for resurrection + moral arguments.

5) ~~Theist~~ ^{Deist} considers a kind of occasionalist view, something similar to absentee landlordism when it comes to God.

③ Theist considerably believe in divine providence.

6) Also for creation, Deist believe in natural laws but theist in God's creation.

Theism = Deism

1) Despite different view deist not deny existence of God.



- 2) Unlike atheist they are not against God.
- 3) For Moral principle deists fall on religion.
- (e) Ethical teaching of Buddha & Jesus
- 4) Thiism is seen in deism even in works of Newton who believed in miracles like "alchemy"

Critical Analysis

- 1) Deism gradually make way for secular morality over religion
 - 2) Deism can be seen as purifier of theism by removing evils like witch hunting & church domination.
 - 3) Deism gradually paved for humanism which totally sidelined theism.
- There are more similarities of deism with positive science than with theistic miracles.



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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)

John Hick in his pluralistic hypothesis have considered various religions as finite response to transcendental entities, thus forming finite, temporal & spatial religions.

Hence we see that in different religions we see varying conception & perception leads to varied responses.

Different perception & Conception

- 1) In Judaism Moses find burning fire & call it Yahweh a way of showing & indefinable god
- 2) In Islam Gabriel helped Muhammad go through Mirage on horse to conceptualise God, but he couldn't give visualistic representation.

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3) In Christianity we find kind of theophanic representation of God in the form of "son" of God.

4) In dharmaic traditions Vedantins within themselves conceive God as Impersonalistic & personalistic or Antaryamin

5) Traditions like Buddhist see firstly the suffering & without perception of God find it fundamental problem.

6) Jainas not believing in God end up believing in 24 great souls.

7) Semitic tradition considering only one gospel of truth. ~~believe~~

8) Dharmaic traditions give space of various truths.

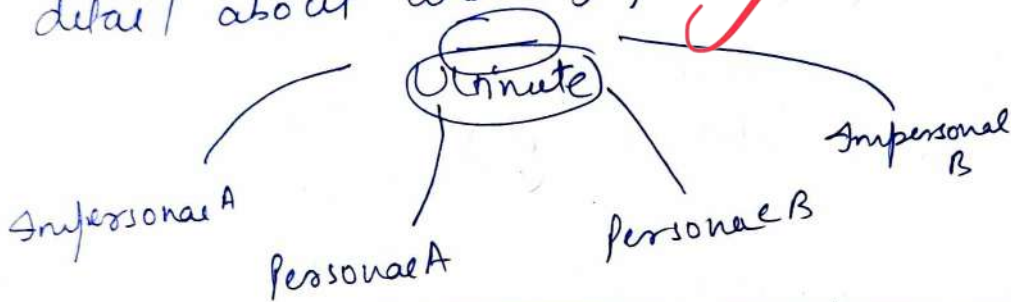
9) Zachner believe in presence of religious experience without God but various religions require God.



Underlying Commonality

Despite various belief there is underlying commonality

- 1) Presence of transcendental powers
- 2) Similar spiritual aims.
- 3) John Hick ~~hypothesis~~ pluralistic hypothesis detail about underlying unity.



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Different Responses

- 1) Vedantins engaged in Jñana or knowledge way to realize truth
- 2) Buddhist focused on moral teaching & practice for same.
- 3) Yoga provided for psycho physical exercise to attain realization.
- 4) Christianity believe in doctrine of sin & to keep their place for heaven.
- 5) Islam believed in presence of



moral conjunctions to provide for haram & halal. also provision of positive Jihad

6) Guru Nanak - emphasized on unity & service of man as service of God.

Underlying Unity

1) All religion have moral injunctions & prohibitions. (eg) Panchmahavrat & 10 commands

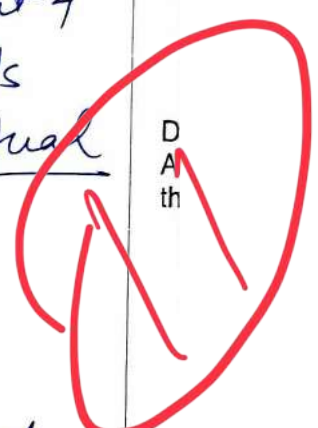
2) All religion have ultimate spiritual aim.
eg - Jannah
Nirvana
Eternal association
Sat chit ananda.

3) All religion consider in oneness of humanity (eg) Even Jewish religion consider everything God creation

1) Presence of ritualism in all religion (eg) Cloth on darga, Diya & Candle.

Various religions imagine the ultimate differently but yet there is an underlying unity to make case for tolerance!

Expected in





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

faith is considered as incontrovertible belief which is not disproved by evidence. whereas reason is logical faculty of mind to provide for reasoning & establishing conclusions.

Role of reason in religious morality

- 1) Reason being slave of faith remove dogmatism from religion
(eg) Practice of animal sacrifice.
- 2) Reason helps in warding off superstition.
(eg) witch hunting reduced after renaissance
- 3) Jihad & terrorism of religion is criticised by Islamist on basis of reasonable reading of scripture.

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4) Religious morality is strengthened by reasoning (eg) → Charity in Gurudwara seem more reasonable in value of compassion.

5) Reason that emerged with political science + other humanities reduced religious war like ~~Crusades~~ thus reinforcing morality.

Reason antithetical to religious morality

- 1) Can consider a few practices as immoral (eg) Bohra Community mutilation
- 2) Goes against religious morality of Varasram dharma
- 3) Is antithetical to teleology of religious morality
(eg) Questioning Eschatological principles.



- 4) Further Gender empowerment as in certain religion women are considered less.

Faith as Basis

- 1) Teleological suspension of ethics of Kierkegaard preserve morality but can be against ~~religion~~ reason
(Ⓢ) Abraham son sacrifice
- 2) Faith also provide for Rituals which enforce religious morality.
- 3) Faith can provide for presence of scriptural evidence when religious morality hampered by ~~religion~~ reason

Hence both faith & reason play an equally important role in establishing religious morality, though faith leads to obscurantism but prevent erosion of religious morality.

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Need more examples





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

Human free will is logically hard to establish due to omniscience because Human free will means ability to choose unimpeded which is not only against omniscience but also benevolence when one chooses to act immorally.

Logical possibility

- 1) Aquinas hold that "We will what we will" we know nature of friend but that does not stop him.
- 2) C.S Lewis is of the view that we should not see human will + God's omniscience in a temporal framework.



3) Ramanuja believe that God is Antaryamin yet endow us with freewill.

4) If there $\begin{matrix} \longrightarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longrightarrow \\ \longrightarrow \end{matrix}$ various ways
God is aware of all ways & their logical culmination

5) Kant holds free will as postulate of morality despite existence of God.

6) Descartes says God endow us with finite intellect & infinite wil.

Not Possible

1) Spinoza argue that freedom possible only in impersonalistic God through Amor-Intellectus
die

2) God being omniscient already know what one will do leading.

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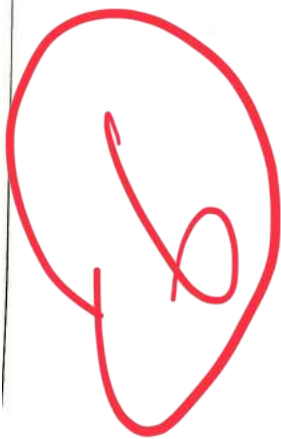


to determinism

3) omniscient & benevolent God also ~~reduce~~ possit induce problem of evil.

4) Basil Mitchel argument that God provide free will to ~~test~~ test faith is flawed on basis of improportional evil.

Hence freewill is hard to accomodate with omniscient benevolent & personalistic God.



Explain first
problem first
(read defense)
etc



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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 defense forwarded by theist against the problem of evil. Problem of evil being hard to reconcile with personalistic notion of God is defended by theist.

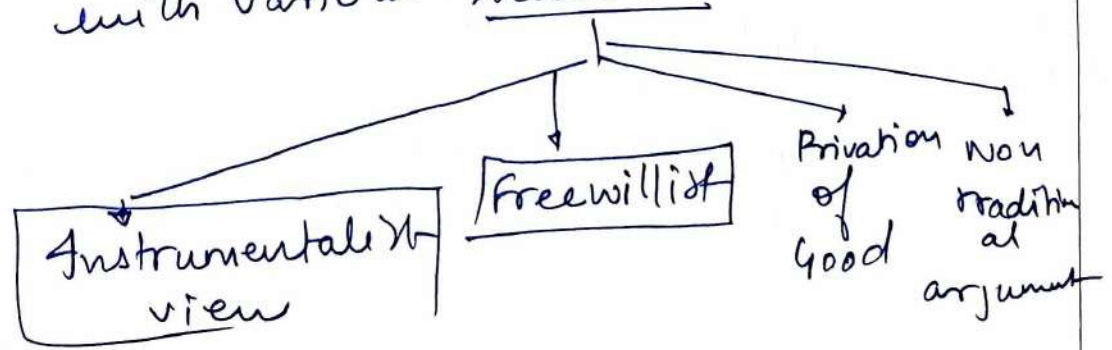
Problem of evil

Hume + Epicurus raise the problem

- 1) If God able not willing to stop evil → malevolent
- 2) If God not able - impotent
- 3) If neither willing nor able → How is he even God.

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Theist hence come with various theodicy





- 1) Instrumentalist - like - Iranicus, Leibnitz, Swinburn
- 1) Iranicus - hold that God created best possible world.
- 2) Leibnitz consider original sin - felix culpa - for human existence
- 3) nick is of the view that it leads to spiritual growth
- 4) Basil Mitchell consider it test of faith.

Criticism - Disproportional evil

- ↳ 2) God's impotency if unable to find other means
- ↳ 3) Hard situation increase evil
(eg) subprime crisis induced increased theft

2) Free willist argument → Alvin Plantinga

↳ God gave free will moral evil due to misuse of free will



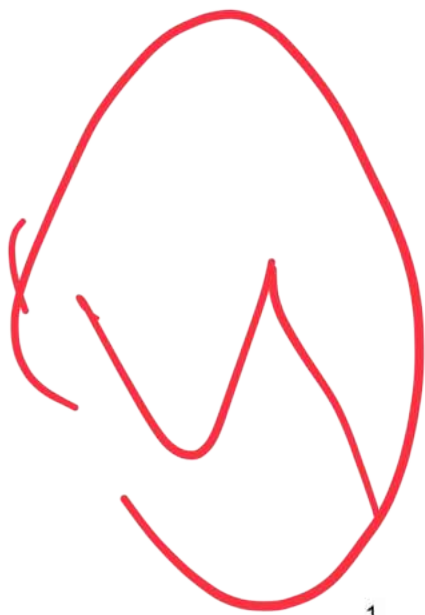
Natural evil cause of moral evil's

Criticism

1) Mackie is of the view that God's image how can he ~~make~~ cause evil.

More content

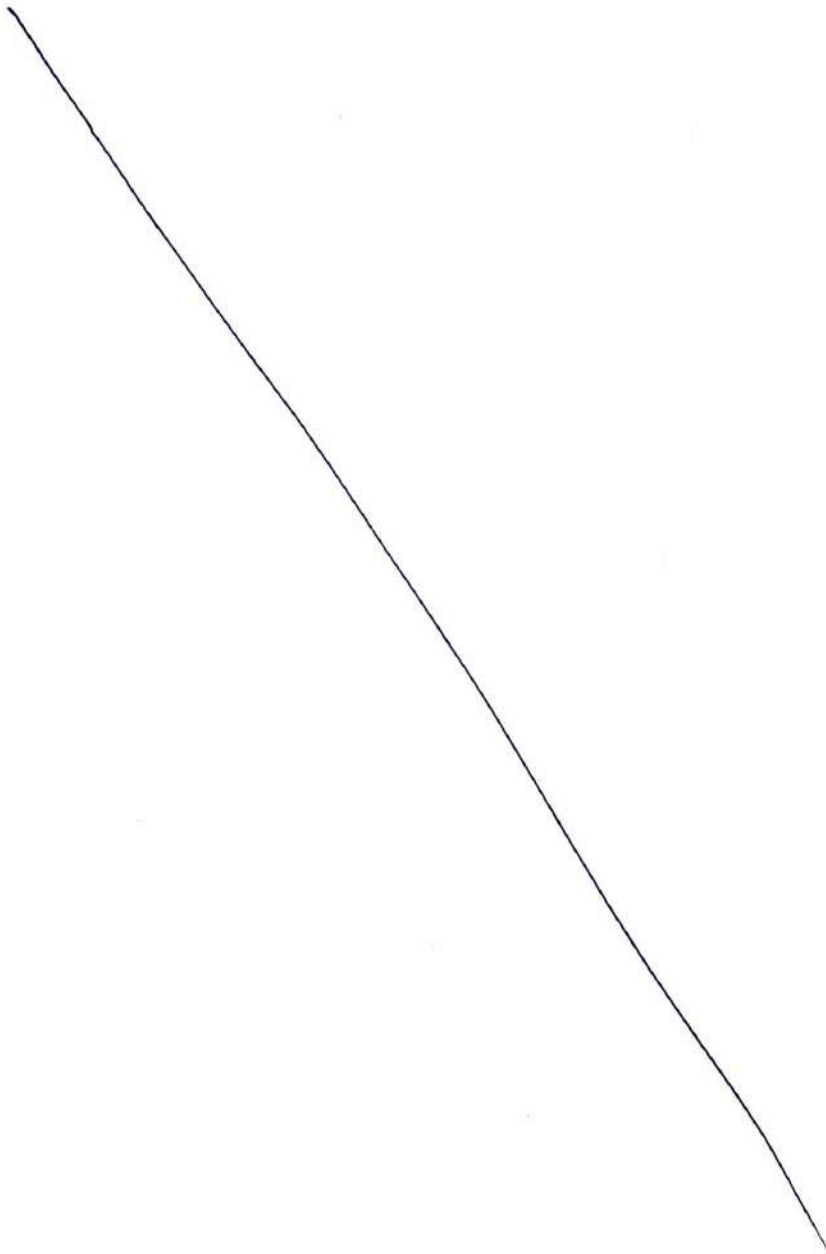
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