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63/1 (SEM-6) CC13/PHLHC6136

2024

PHILOSOPHY

Paper : PHLHC6136

**[Philosophy of Religion
(Western and Indian)]**

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : Three hours

***The figures in the margin indicate
full marks for the questions.***

1. Choose the correct answer : **(any six)**
1×6=6
- (a) Philosophy of Religion means 'philosophical thinking about religion'. Whose definition is this ?
- (i) John Hick
 - (ii) D. M. Edwards
 - (iii) Brightman
 - (iv) W. K. Wright

(b) "Theology is the system of religious belief." Who is associated with this line ?

(i) D. M. Edwards

(ii) John Hick

(iii) Newman

(iv) David Hume

(c) Who is the founder of cosmological argument for the existence of God ?

(i) St. Anselm

(ii) John Hick

(iii) Thomas Aquinas

(iv) Immanuel Kant

(d) "A being than which nothing greater can be conceived." Who is associated with this definition for the existence of God ?

(i) Rene Descartes

(ii) Spinoza

(iii) St. Anselm

(iv) Hegel

(e) According to whom 'Religious experience is the root of religion'?

(i) William James

(ii) Bertrand Russell

(iii) Wittgenstein

(iv) Paul Tillich

(f) Who among the following philosophers is a supporter of cognitivist theory ?

(i) Wittgenstein

(ii) Basil Mitchell

(iii) Paul Tillich

(iv) Antony Flew

(g) According to Sankaradeva, the best way to attain Moksa is

(i) Jnana

(ii) Karma

(iii) Bhakti

(iv) Shravana

(h) The law of karma is known in Rigveda as

(i) Apurva

(ii) Adṛṣṭa

(iii) Rta

(iv) Moral Order

(i) What is called the law of karma in Indian ethics ?

(i) The law of the conservation of moral values

(ii) The law of the destruction of moral values

(iii) The law of the morality

(iv) The law of the Karmayaga

(j) Ramanuja's Vedanta is known as

(i) Advaita Vedanta

(ii) Visistadvaita Vedanta

(iii) Daita Vedanta

(iv) Daita-daita Vedanta

2. Answer the following questions : **(any five)**
2×5=10

(a) Give a definition of philosophy of religion.

(b) What is the meaning of theology ?

(c) Name *two* philosophers who supported ontological argument for the existence of God.

(d) Mention *two* differences between philosophy of religion and religion.

(e) Write the name of *two* non-cognitivist philosophers.

(f) What is Shravana Bhakti ?

(g) What are the main classification of Karma ?

3. Answer the following questions : **(any six)**
5×6=30

(a) Distinguish between religion and science.

(b) Write a short note on religious experience.

(c) Discuss about Descartes ontological argument for the existence of God.

(d) Distinguish between Sakāma Karma and Niskāma Karma.

(e) Discuss briefly about the concept of Dharma according to Purva Mimamsa.

(f) How does Samkara explain the concept of God ? Explain.

(g) Write a short note on the concept of Bhakti.

(h) Explain briefly the religious pluralism according to John Hick.

- (i) Philosophy of religion is 'a second-order-activity'. Explain the statement with reference to John Hick.
- (j) Discuss briefly about cognitivist and non-cognitivist debate.

4. Answer the following questions : (**any two**)
10×2=20

- (a) Critically examine the teleological argument for the existence of God.
- (b) "Religious experience as the root of religion." Discuss with reference to William James.
- (c) What are the nine kinds of Bhakti? Explain broadly the highest kinds of Bhaktis.
- (d) Explain fully the Ramanuja's concept of God as Infinite.

5. Answer **any one** of the following questions :
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- (a) Explain fully the nature of philosophy of religion. How does philosophy of religion differ from theology? Discuss.
10+4=14

- (b) Explain ontological argument for the existence of God with Gannilon criticism of ontological argument.

10+4=14

- (c) Explain the doctrine of Karma with reference to Bhagavada-Gita. How is Karmavada related to rebirth? Discuss.

10+4=14

2.