2015

PHILOSOPHY
(Major)

Paper: 6.5

(Philosophy of Religion)

Full Marks: 60
Time: 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Answer the following as directed: 1x7=7

(a) What is the central essence of religious experience for Otto?

(b) "Religious language cannot be understood literally, but must be understood symbolically." Who said this?

(c) Who advocated the 'analogy of the watch'?
(d) The ontological argument for the existence of God was first developed by ———.
   (Fill in the blank)

(e) In religious language, ——— is the symbol of ultimate concern.
   (Fill in the blank)

(f) Who was the author of Bhakti Ratnākara?

(g) Śaṅkaradeva prescribed ——— as superior to both Karma mārga and Jñāna mārga to attain liberation.
   (Fill in the blank)

2. Answer the following in brief: 2×4=8

(a) What is Eka śaṇana nāma dharma?

(b) Name two supporters of the moral argument for the existence of God.

(c) “Existence is the very essence of the idea of God.” Name the argument associated with this view. Who was the main advocate of this argument?

(d) Match the following:

(i) Immanuel Kant 1. Summa Theologica
(ii) Rudolf Otto 2. Kīrtan Ghosa
(iii) Thomas Aquinas 3. Critique of Practical Reason
(iv) Śaṅkaradeva 4. The Idea of the Holy

3. Answer any three of the following questions: 5×3=15

(a) Discuss the main features of Śaṅkaradeva’s Vaiṣṇavism.

(b) What is numinous?

(c) Give a brief note on the concept of Divine Lawgiver of the moral argument.

(d) How is religious language different from ordinary language?

(e) Write the concept of incarnation or Avatāra in Śaṅkaradeva’s Philosophy.

4. Explain the significance of Otto’s Idea of the Holy in Philosophy of Religion. 10

Or

Explain and examine the ontological argument of the existence of God.

5. What is religious language? Discuss the symbolic nature of religious language. 10

Or

Discuss critically the cosmological argument for the existence of God.
6. Discuss the concept of Bhakti in Śaṅkaradeva’s Philosophy.

Or

Explain the God and man relationship in Śaṅkaradeva’s Philosophy.