



## MAINS TEST SERIES 2024

### **WESTERN PHILOSOPHY II**

#### **TEST - VI**

#### ***Question Paper Specific Instructions***

1. There are **FIVE** Questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
2. All Questions are **Compulsory**.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
5. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Q No.	Marks Obtained	Q No.	Marks Obtained	Q No.	Marks Obtained	Q No.	Marks Obtained
1(a)		2(d)		5(a)			
1(b)		2(e)		5(b)			
1(c)		3(a)		5(c)			
1(d)		3(b)					
1(e)		3(c)					
2(a)		4(a)					
2(b)		4(b)					
2(c)		4(c)					
Signature				TOTAL			

Name

Nerija Thomas
Western philosophy - II
Module

Subject

Module

Roll no

23 Aug 2024

Date

checked





**ENLITE IAS**  
Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

**FEEDBACK**

Do not  
write  
anything  
on the  
margin





# ENLITE IAS

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1(a) Why did Kierkegaard criticise Descartes's cogito ergo sum?

(10 Marks)

Kierkegaard is an existentialist philosopher who accepts "Truth is subjectivity & subjectivity is truth". He criticises cogito ergo sum as it tries to establish an objective truth.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Kierkegaard's criticism of cogito ergo sum?

→ Descartes tries to establish objectivity of world, self and other self through accepting one self as real.

→ Kierkegaard feels that trying to conform to the objective truth through reason takes one off their true essence leading to inauthentic existence.

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→ Maths & science which are products of reason force one to conform to ~~their~~ the society hence one fails to create ones own essence.

→ One should internalise truth subjectively to produce the the essence of one self rather than using reason as the explained by Descartes.

FOCUS or  
COGNITIVE

(Don't write anything in this area)





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1(b) What are co-referring expressions? How did Russell try to solve the philosophical problems arising out of co-referring expressions? (10 Marks)

Co-referring expressions are those which refer to the same element but their meaning varies with the context. The given problem is solved through the use of description

(Don't write anything in this area)

Co-referring expressions

→ Acc. to Logical atomism of Russell, only those propositions are meaningful if there is one to one correspondence with reality. eg Bet is on a mat...

→ Hence he accepts referential theory where a word is true if there is a reality in the real world.

→ But co-referring statements create the following dilemma:

eg Though Morning star & evening star refers to Venus it is wrong

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to say that morning star rises in the evening ~~creating~~ language problem. (Don't write anything in this area)

→ Russell solves the philosophical problem through

Theory of description

→ Meinong tries to introduce a new element to rectify the problem.

→ Russell, being an advocate of Occam's Razor introduces incomplete symbols which have no representation independently

eg +, -  
→ He solves it through: such that  

There exists an entity  $C$  if and only if  $X = Y$  is true if & only if  $X = C$

→ He solves: there exists a morning star if and only if it rises in the morning

Thus the problem is solved.

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1(c) How far does Moore succeed in his defence of common sense? (10 Marks)

Common sense realist ~~establishes~~ realism through ~~common sense~~ to negate idealism.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Moore's defence of common sense

Though he does not define common sense it is understood as follows:

- (i) accepted by everyone
- (ii) confined to this world
- (iii) obtained through ~~our~~ experience

eg Perception of rock.

He defends common sense because idealism of Hume, Berkeley & Hegel led to scepticism

Defence 1) Compulsory acceptance

— eg water quenches thirst

2) Universal acceptance eg I exist

3) sense experience — ~~eg~~ sense experience of chair

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4) Strong conviction - eg I've 2 hands

5) dream experience - eg dreaming of table

6) Imperfectionism in idealism - Logic - he can't emphasise self

→ Pragmatism - rejection of space & time makes meaning & meaning unacceptable

(Don't write anything in this area)

## Criticism

1) He rejects idealism through rejection of "to be is to be perceived" - but Plato & Aristotle accept idealism without it.

2) Common sense can be rejected in future eg Copernican Revolution

3) Strong conviction & compulsory acceptance are overlapping

4) He does not define Common sense

5) Universal acceptance can go wrong eg Sun smaller than earth

As WT Stead says - "If idealism is improved so is realism"





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1(d) Why did Marx criticize Hegel's dialectic method?

(10 Marks)

Marx & Hegel supports philosophy through dialectical evolution. However Marx uses

Dialectical materialism over dialectical evolution of ~~idea~~ idea of Hegel.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Marx - Criticism of Hegel's method

→ Hegel's method focusses on inconsistencies in the primary ~~idea~~ ie idea Contrary to matter of Marx.

→ Add. to Marx, idea is a metaphysical entity & ~~doesn't~~ not explain the conditions of present world.

→ It holds lot of speculation & has elements of Monistic God. Marx criticises religion

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as an instrument of class  
to suppress the demand of  
people.

(Don't  
write  
anything  
in this  
area)

→ Hence Marx promotes Material  
evolution, where matter is  
the prime atom.

→ Marx promotes economic deter-  
minism as progress of society  
is based on economic devel-  
opment & not spiritual.

Hence evolution of Marx:

Ancient slave → Feudalism → Capitalism  
↓  
Communism

→ This is contrary to absolute idea  
of Hegelian philosophy.

USE KEYWORD  
FROM  
TEXT





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1(e) How does Russell account for the knowledge of objects?

(10 Marks)

Russell through his logical construction theory accepts the knowledge of objects to explain the world.

Russell's account for knowledge of objects

→ Russell accepts logical atomism where reality is a composite of atomic facts and language is a composite of logical atoms/propositions.

→ In order to obtain the knowledge of objects he accepts logical construction theory where one receives 2 types of knowledge:

1) knowledge of truths — analytical  
eg  $2 + 2 = 4$

2) knowledge of things eg board & white



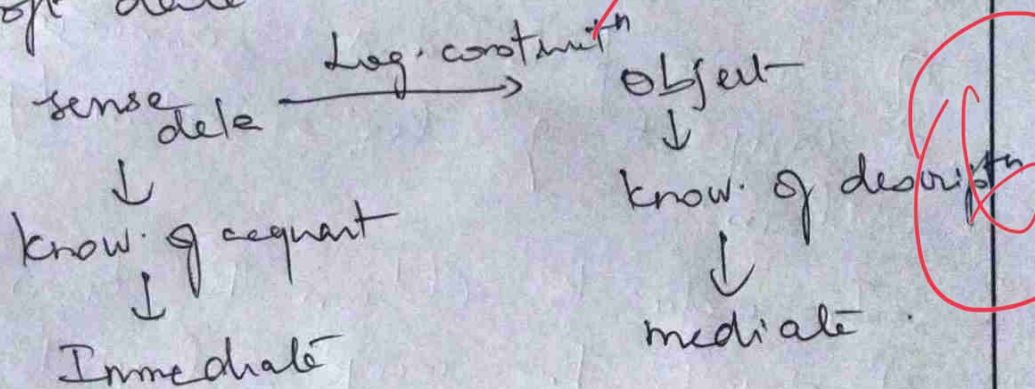


Knowledge of things is obtained the

1) Knowledge of acquaintance —  
Immediate knowledge ~~the~~ sense  
experience

→ It is hard data & hence has  
no element of doubt

2) Knowledge of description — mediate  
knowledge obtained through logical  
construction of hard data. It's  
soft data.



→ Contrary to Locke's empirical  
dualism, Hume's empirical monism  
& Berkeley's subjective idealism,  
he accepts mental monism where  
object is neither conscious nor  
material but a logical construction  
of sense data.

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Criticism

1) Rejected by Ryle & Smith  
as mental monism is a myth

(Don't  
write  
anything  
in this  
area)





2(a) "The function of prayer is not to influence God, but rather to change the nature of one who prays" What does Kierkegaard mean by this statement?

(10 Marks)

Kierkegaard is a Heideggerian existentialist who takes leap of faith to obtain authentic existence.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Meaning of the statement

Kierkegaard defines 3 stages of life :

1) Aesthetic stage — when one fights against boredom & scepticism & falls into despair

2) Moral stage — one finds an unity thru ethical principles & commitment in life. but still falls into despair

3) Religious stage — In this stage man realises the need of God to provide authentic existence & hence he takes leap of faith

→ One's inauthentic existence & tendency to conform with the society





makes one miserable. Hence he seeks for the need of God.

→ He ~~sees~~ establishes relationships with God when he subjectively internalises his belief in God

as "Truth is subjectivity & objectivity is intention".

→ This gives him realisation that one's essence is created by one's own actions and not the objective aspects of world like Maths/science.

→ This gives them a change in their nature by striving for creation of ~~essence~~

Criticism 1) Sartre - Theism is incompatible with existentialism

- 2) God is unproved hence the philosopher <sup>favours</sup>
- 3) Involves high element of scepticism.

(Don't write anything in this area)





2(b) Was Quine a sceptic?

(10 Marks)

Quine in his [2 dogmas of empiricism] rejects analytic synthetic dichotomy & reductionism. Scepticism is a school of thought which believes that certain knowledge is not possible.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Why sceptic?

He begins his philosophy by rejection of 2 cardinal principles of logical positivists:

1) Rejection of [analytic synthetic] dichotomy as ~~one~~ involves both are not categorically diff but only quantitatively different.

ie: [Analytic contains] more free linguistic than factual content

2) Rejection of Husserl's [sense reduction] as language as a whole is a carrier of meaning & not word alone.

3) [Stearns] - Analytic synthetic dichotomy is needed for thought process.





Why not sceptic?

→ He only negates the qualitative diff. b/w analytic & synthetic statements & does not negate them altogether

→ He accepts meaning of language as whole

→ He says that empirical evidence of science can be obtained through sense experience — so does the meaning of language

Hence in that sense, one is not an empiricist-sceptic

(Don't write anything in this area)







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2(c) Why does Wittgenstein deny the possibility of private language? (10 Marks)

Wittgenstein in his book Philosophical investigations denies private language as it leads to solipsism.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Why does he deny priv. language?

Acc. to Use theory & language game theory, meaning of language changes with context just like a tool changes its function.

→ Prior to Wittgenstein, priv. lang. was accepted as follows: language private to a person & not known to others.

(eg: 1) I know I'm in pain  
2) others: He is said to have pain.

→ Wittgenstein denies this as it leads to solipsism.

→ Acc. to Witt., one cannot speak





properly about one's own pain properly. Pain P<sub>1</sub> in leg is diff. from pain P<sub>2</sub> in heart.

(Don't write anything in this area)

→ Pain obtained from heart break is diff. from heart attack. This is similar to a person speaking about [see in a jar] though he has not seen in the same.

→ Even if one says that one is in pain, they get the doctor is able to provide medicine without having 1st hand experience of pain.

→ This makes the pain a public language. Thus Wittg. denies the possibility for private language.

However, such aspects have high elements of scepticism and hence criticised by later philosophers.





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2(d) Analyse how Heidegger's concept of time was fundamentally different from that of others.

(10 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Heidegger's existentialist philosophy explains temporality different from conventional notion of time.

How the concept of time is different?

→ Accrd. to Heidegger, Man is the only being that is capable of raising questions & answers and hence defined as Dasein i.e. being there.

→ Temporality accepts time as that which is associated with Man's consciousness deviating from the conventional public time i.e. past, present, & future.

→ Rather it is considered as the present as the culmination of past & present & future.





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This makes a person aware of death and urges one to live a self arising life.

(Don't write anything in this area)

→ Hence ~~was~~ a man's existence becomes authentic when he lives in the present.

→ An inauthentic person tries to conform with the public time by ~~worry~~ about past & future :  
i.e. : "Past is regret & future in fear"

→ This makes one forget to create one's essence through self-introspection thereby leading to ~~disturbance~~ <sup>temporalities</sup> of ~~life~~ <sup>temporalities</sup>.  
Hegel makes one realise one's own essence.

Sartre criticises the same as temporalities is consciousness whereas the same is a part of consciousness.

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2(e) Examine Carnap's critique of "I think, therefore I am"

(10 Marks)

Carnap is a logical positivist (Don't write anything in this area)  
who analyses linguistic propositions to obtain knowledge. 'I think therefore I'm' of Descartes is criticised as it fails the test of linguistic analysis.

Carnap's Critique of "I think therefore I'm"

→ "I think therefore I'm" is a concept adopted by Descartes to explain the existence of self & thereby God, world & other self.

→ According to Carnap:

1) 'I'm' is not used as to point to existence of self. Rather it is a 'copula' (connecting phrase) for I think.

2) The dictum I'm is not followed by a 'predicate' which

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violates the logical syntax of language where a subject should be false contain a predicate to complete the sentence

(Don't write anything in this area)

- 3) For a proposition to be meaningful it should either be analytic, synthetic, tautology, contradiction or contingent. The given dictum does not fit into any of these categories.

4) According to A.J. Ayer the given statement cannot be verified.

Hence the statement is criticised by Caesar

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3(a) How do the ideal language philosophy and ordinary language philosophy differ in the approaches towards solving philosophical problems? (20 Marks)

(Don't  
write  
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in th  
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3(b) Discuss about Wittgenstein's distinction between "saying" and "showing"? Does this distinction act a prelude to his position in Philosophical Investigations?

(15 Marks)

Early Wittgenstein in 'Tractatus  
philosophicus' explains  
language as the picture of reality.  
According to this, language is possible  
saying through lang. is possible  
if it can depict the same &  
showing for what language cannot  
depict through language.

Distinction between saying & showing

→ Language is the picture of  
reality. A proposition is true if  
& only if there is a reality  
Corresponding to this

→ Language can say about some  
thing which can be depicted  
in the real world. On this  
account natural science is the  
only element that can be depicted  
eg Melting of ice cube





→ This can be shown as it is based on some experience

(Don't write anything in this area)

→ However, there are elements that propositions that cannot be depicted like structure of language as one has to cross the boundaries of language.

→ And. to Russell there are various levels of language & one level can explain the other. As per logical positivists language itself can ~~show~~ explain the structure of language.

→ Wittgenstein says that "what it cannot say, it can show."

eg Language is the mirror of reality can be shown through real world examples

→ He asks to use language like a red die and then throw it away.





Distinction as a prelude to philosophical investigation

→ The philosophical problems of saying and showing are due to the fact that language is accepted as the mirror of reality.

→ Ascribing fixed meaning to language leads to new philosophical problems.

eg If 'Plato is a philosopher' becomes dead & hence no correspondence to reality.

→ Hence he brings the concept of 'Use theory' where lang. function & meaning changes with context. He also introduces 'language game' where lang. varies depends on the context/game.

Hence B. Lecture Wittgenstein depends on context to explain language.





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3(c) How Strawson's theory of persons was different from the notion of personal identity as discussed by the earlier philosophers? (15 Marks)

Ordinary lang philosopher  
Strawson in his book Invisible  
introduced descriptive metaphysics  
to address the problem of personal  
identity in the previous philosopher  
like Hume & Descartes.

(Don't  
write  
anything  
in this  
area)

Difference from previous philosophers'  
personal identity

Prior to strawson philosophy there  
existed:

1) Substance Theory - where mind  
owns consciousness & body owns  
corporeal character.  
(eg) Descartes Mind  
body problem

Shortcomings

a) If mind & body are confined  
to someone it leads to individualism -  
alien & solipsism.

b) One will not be able to  
understand the emotions of others based

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on one's own emotions leading to scepticism

~~eg~~ A normal person suppresses emotions. This is different from an actor acting to be sad.

2) No ownership theory — Predicate

cannot be ascribed to subject as both ~~are~~ have no contingent relationship.

~~eg~~ Hume's negation of matter & self

Shortcomings:

a) The term 'my experience' points to self

b) ~~One can~~ saying that my experience is dependent on my body leads to tautology

Thomson's solution

→ Acc. to descriptive metaphysics reality is explained as that which is accepted through one's consciousness.

(Don't write anything in this area)





→ He introduces basic particulars as that which can be described & described by itself. They are independent & have space & time characteristics. Hence Body & material elements come under the same

(Don't write anything in this area)

→ Body is said to possess M & P predicates → M = height, weight  
→ P = smiling, thinking  
Hence he accepts both matter & consciousness as the basic particulars & not either of them alone. He ~~also~~ gives 'pure ego' a secondary status.

- Criticism ] 1) He finally accepts pure ego which deviates from his position  
2) P predicates can be given to animals  
3) High element of speculation involved — Logical positivism  
4) This view is negated by common sense realism.





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4(a) (i) Board is white (ii) Bachelor is unmarried (iii) God is omnipotent

How do logical positivists account for the meaning of the above propositions ?

(20 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Logical positivists are neo empiricists who treat experience as the source of knowledge. The statements:

(1) Board is white  $\rightarrow$  contingent

(2) Bachelor is unmarried  $\rightarrow$  analytic

(3) God is omnipotent  $\rightarrow$  non-sensical

Meaning of above propositions

According to A.J. Ayer Long Tenth Logic he applies 3 means to verify the ~~the~~ meaning of a statement (Verification Theory)

- 1) direct-practical & theoretical
- 2) direct & indirect
- 3) strong & weak.

1) Board is white The given statement is a sensible statement as it can be practically verified i.e. through immediate experience,

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directly verified the sense experience  
& strongly verified. Only those  
are sensible which are either  
analytic / synthetic.

(Don't  
write  
anything  
in this  
area)

→ The given statement is synthetic.  
→ Acc. to Carnap, the statement  
is contingent & hence meaningful.

2) Bechelor is unmarried is a  
necessary / analytic statement where  
linguistic content plays a role.

→ It requires only initial vali-  
dation through sense experience  
and hence sensible.

→ It satisfies direct verification  
strong & practical verification.

3) God is omnipotent

This is accepted as non sensical  
as it is neither analytic nor  
synthetic.

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→ It cannot be verified through practical (as no sense exp.) and theoretical (as there is no future possibility).

(Don't write anything in this area)

→ It fails strong & weak verification test as there is no immediate SE and no probable verification.

→ There is no indirect/direct verification of metaphysics and hence non-sensical.

## Criticism

- 1) Metaphysics can be proved through indirect verification as per Alonso Church
  - 2) Verification theory itself is not verified
  - 3) Criticised by linguistic show son for over reliance on linguistic content.
- Hence Verification theory fails the test of time.





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4(b) Examine Quine's criticism of the dogmas of empiricism.

(15 Marks)

Quine's Two dogmas of empiricism rejects the previous views of logical positivists.

(Don't write anything in this area)

(1) There is analytic synthetic dichotomy

(2) Everything can be reduced to sense data (Reductionism)

Rejection of 1st dogma

→ Add. to Logical positivists (LP) there is a categorical & quantitative diff. b/w analytic & synthetic as one is based on linguistic content (eg:  $2+2=4$ ) & other on the basis of factual (rose is red).

→ Quine — there is only difference in quantity & not quality. There is no categorical difference b/w both. Analytic has more



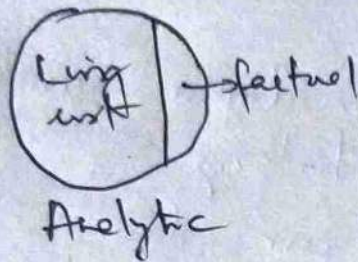


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linguistic than factual content & synthetic has more factual than synthetic content.

(Don't write anything in this area)



→ New changing rules like vector multiplication ( $A \times B \neq B \times A$ ) & violation of law of excluded middle in quantum physics proves the same.

→ Analytic statements are based on synonymy. This is negated by:  
(1) Bachelor has 10 letters  
(2) A unmarried man has 10 letters.

Rejection of 2nd dogma

Acc. to Hume, every thing can be reduced to ideas & impressions.

→ Quine: It is not the word but the sentence as a whole that

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Carries the meaning. Hence it is wrong to assign value to a particular word.

## Quine's empiricism

1) He says that all scientific evidence are based on empirical evidence  
eg Melting pt. of ice is derived empirically.

2) Meaning explained through sense experience  
3)

## Criticism

1) Strawson: Analytic synthetic dichotomy is necessary to address thought process. 3 yr old child is not an adult is an analytic statement whereas 3 yr old child understands Russell's philosophy requires experience.

2) He fails to distinguish b/w pure & practical meths eg  $2+2=4$  (pure meths) & drops from one drop (practical)





4(c) "Both realists and idealists are successful in refuting each other's claims, but not able to establish their own positions" Discuss this view in the context of Moore's refutation of idealism. (15 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Moore is a common sense realist who aims to establish his philosophy through common sense. He also negates idealism through negation of 'esse est percipi' fundamental of idealism. However, he also fails to establish a sound realism philosophy.

How do Moore deny idealism to establish realism?

His predecessors like Berkeley, Hume, Hegel rejected matter, soul & space & time respectively on the basis of "To be is to be perceived". According to Moore, 'is' in the statement.

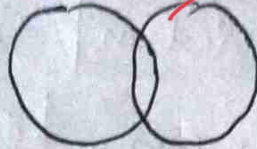
1) Complete identity — and hence leads to tautology.  $\text{To be} \rightarrow \text{to be perceived}$





- ② partial identity — then to be  
will be related to other proposition  
apart from to be perceived

(Don't  
write  
anything  
in this  
area)



- ③ necessary & synthetic — Necessary  
as it does not require experience,  
synthetic as its predicate is not  
in subject. Add. to logical positivist  
both are Categorically diff some  
fails.

## Moor's philosophy

He establishes realism through  
Common sense and puts forward  
following arguments.

- ① Argument of Common Universe  
acceptance eg Earth exists  
I exist





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2) Compulsory / acceptance (eg) Water quenches thirst

3) Sense experience - (eg) SE of table

4) Dream experience - (eg) dreaming

5) Strong conviction (eg) I've 2 hands

6) Inconsistency in idealism

Pragmatic negation  
of space & time  
→ time becomes negligible

Logical - 'one experience' indicates self

(Don't write anything in this area)

## Githuam

1) Moore fails to define common sense

2) Commit - analytic synthetic dichotomy removed through synthetic apriori & analytic aposteriori.

3) Universal beliefs can be wrong  
(eg) sun smaller than earth

4) Common sense can be rejected is false (eg) Copernican Revolution

5) WTClee - If idealism is improved so is realism

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5(a) Discuss the basic tenets of Husserl's phenomenology. Also analyse how does it ultimately pave way for the existentialist thoughts. (20 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Husserl's phenomenology aims to experience things as it is devoid of any prior experience or judgement.

Basic tenets of phenomenology

He aims to establish philosophy as a rigorous science free from any impurities. For this he aims to remove Natural & psychological impurities.

Removal of Naturalism & Psychologism

→ Naturalism is based on nature & natural science and are not objective in nature.

→ Similarly psychologism is based on naturalism & has internal perceptions which are subjective in nature.





→ both are impurities that cloud pure consciousness. Hence he tries to remove them through phenomenological reduction. Hence the quote: "Phenomenology begins in absolute poverty".

(Don't write anything in this area)

## Phenomenological reductionism

I) Epoché Epoché is the method of removing natural elements from one consciousness.

→ It is not complete annihilation of sense but detachment from naturalistic beliefs.

II. Reductionism — It involves removal of psychologism.





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1) Phenomenological reduction —  
Removal of subjective elements

2) Transcendental reduction —  
aims to establish an objective  
knowledge

3) Eidetic reduction — this stage  
extracts the 'essence' / pure consciousness  
from one consciousness

→ It is similar to Plato's  
ideas. ⇒ independent & neither  
phy / not conscious.

## Theory of intentionality

This aims to relate the pure con-  
sciousness thus obtained with the  
real world.

→ Intentionality directs to something

eg. ~~idea~~ Thought of Noemi (element  
of thought)  
eg. thought of book.

→ Objectless thinking is not possible

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write  
anything  
in this  
area)

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but Object of Consciousness need not exist. eg thought of sky flower.

→ Hence intentionality establishes relation b/w pure consciousness & World

(Don't write anything in this area)

How it passes to existentialism?

It is due to the following shortcomings

① Not all thought-process directs to something eg Mood of a person

② Acc. to Sartre existence precedes essence hence he negates the view of himself.

③ Sartre differentiates b/w being in itself & being for itself which has no scope in phenomenology.

④ Sartre → intentionality is consciousness whereas for himself intentionality is part of consciousness. Hence it finally leads to existence.





5(b) Analyse the concept of freedom and responsibility from Sartre's perspective.

(15 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Sartre's existentialism focuses on 'existence precedes essence' where he believes that with freedom comes responsibility.

Freedom & responsibility of Sartre

→ According to Sartre, 'Man is condemned to be free'.

→ Apart from factual elements like 'parents, one's race, colour' etc, one has ample freedom to make one's destiny.

→ When one has this freedom he or she performs actions that make the essence of the person.

→ However, with freedom comes responsibility. One should be





responsible for one's own action.

☞ If a person is choosing to become a doctor he should be responsible for his action.

→ His responsibility should not be confined to himself but to others too.

→ This discourages people to take up freedom & responsibility & hence they confine to the

Objective identity provided by society just like the waiter who forgets his true essence.

→ Hence they get stuck to being in 'itself' & becomes subject of gaze of others

(Don't write anything in this area)





→ ~~See~~ They start blaming God for their present situation & this falls in bad faith.

(Don't write anything in this area)

→ Sarte says that one should live for being for itself where one understands one's own essence to create one's destiny.

## Analysis

→ Though Sarte's philosophy is ~~very~~ significant in making one responsible for their own actions it has high elements of speculation & is not practically possible.

Hence Heidegger introduces the concept of Dasein to explain essence of Man.





# ENLITE IAS

Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

5(c) What does Hegel mean by saying real is rational and rational is real?

(15 Marks)

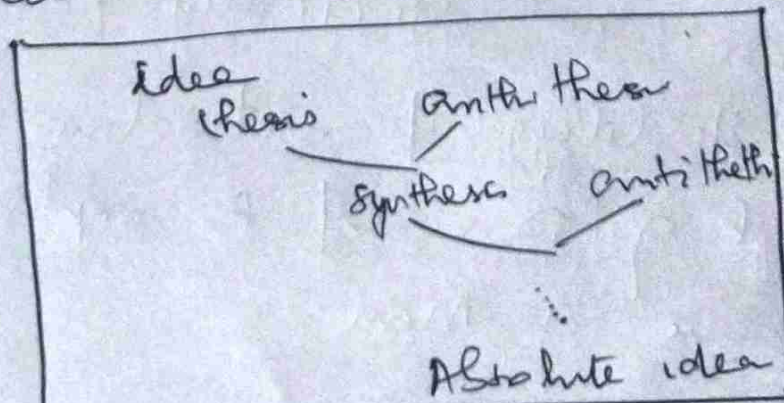
Hegel, in his monistic philosophy used reason to synthesise the idea of real is. absolute idea. Hence the dictum "Real is Rational Rational is real".

(Don't write anything in this area)

Real is rational | Rational is real

→ He begins his philosophy from idea like Aristotle.

→ Consistencies in idea lead to dialectical evolution and hence it progresses in thesis - antithesis format.



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# ENLITE IAS

Enlightening minds. Lightning journeys

→ Nature is the primary atom and its inconsistencies lead to more progressive evolution & finally culminates in absolute idea.

(Don't write anything in this area)

→ since the whole ~~idea~~ process is obtained through reason to reach absolute idea, we can say that that rational is real.

Real is rational

→ Absolute idea is the ultimate reality and is obtained through reason.

→ Everything in this world is dependent on absolute idea as it subsumes all the





lower stages.

→ It's continuous evolution leads to ultimate reality.

This is similar to Idea of Good of Plato's philosophy.

→ Hence the ~~absolute~~ real is rational and leads to Monism as in Spinoza's philosophy.

→ Absolute idea is identity & difference just like Ramanujan Bechman.

Criticism 1) High element of speculation.

2) A.J. Ayer → cannot be verified through verification theory.

3) Histay says ~~this~~ not all stages are progressive eg Nazism.

4) J.B. Finlay → It involves high element of metaphysics.

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It is ruled by Mores common sense realism.

(Don't write anything in this area)