



# ENLITE IAS

Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

## MAINS TEST SERIES 2025

### TEST-2

### WESTERN PHILOSOPHY I

#### *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.

QNo.	Marks Obtained	QNo.	Marks Obtained	QNo.	Marks Obtained	QNo.	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)					
<b>Signature</b>			<b>TOTAL</b>				

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Subject	PHILOSOPHY
Module	MYS 2025

Rollno	
Date	June 15, 2025



**FEEDBACK**

**Add more keywords  
Address the question through proper  
structuring**

Do not  
write  
anything  
on the  
margin



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- 1(a) "For Aristotle, a particular tree is an object of knowledge, but for Plato it is not so"  
"Elucidate this view" (10 Marks)

Aristotle and Plato both were idealist but they differ in view of where the universal and eternal idea resides.

For Plato there has to be a world of ideas different from world of appearances called 'Dichotomy of existence' where true knowledge of idea resides.

whereas for Aristotle the universal essence must lie within individual and not outside it to give its essence to individual.

A particular Tree

Platonic philosophy would argue that Tree as an individual is not an object of knowledge but mere

(Don't write anything in this area)

Concise



Copy of idea of treeness that exist in world of ideas, Thus object of knowledge is idea or treeness

(Don't write anything in this area)

4.5

For Aristotle the tree itself is an object of knowledge as it is clear and present to mind, He argues that it is from tree (individual) that we derive treeness and not other way round.

Potentiality actuality

Thus both Aristotle and Plato differ on object of knowledge but accepts that true knowledge is knowledge of Idea and hierarchical in nature, apex of which is Idea of God / Good.

Can contrast with strawson

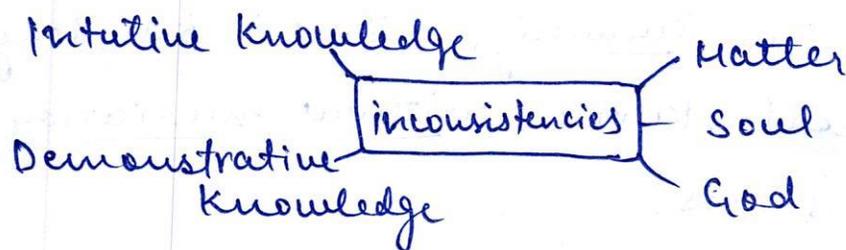


1(b) What are the logical inconsistencies in John Locke's empiricism? (10 Marks)

Locke was pioneer of Empiricism who argued that only sense experience forms knowledge and rejected innate knowledge by giving Theory of Tabula Rasa.

(Don't write anything in this area)

## Inconsistencies in John Locke's empiricism



### 1) Acceptance of Matter -

Locke said all we can sense is qualities and not object itself hence

there must be a supposed support of qualities (physical) that is matter

(eg) whiteness, redness etc.

Representative realism  
I know not what



2.) Acceptance of Soul - Locke accepted it as supposed support of mental qualities

eg. Memory, daydreaming etc.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Causality

3.) Acceptance of God - Locke accepted god through Demonstrative knowledge which has no sense experience thus against basic tenants of empiricism.

4

4.) Intuitive knowledge - That is knowledge of soul, known without mediation of senses.

5.) Demonstrative knowledge - known through mediation of other facts or ideas leading to god without our perception

Thus Locke was criticised to accept what epiricists fight to deny i.e. Super-sensible entities but he paved way for later epiricists.



1(c) How does Kant attempt to establish the possibility of *synthetic a priori* judgement in mathematics? (10 Marks)

Kant wanted to reconcile both empiricists and rationalist and make a form of knowledge that is Uniform, new and necessary thereby leading to Synthetic A priori Judgements.

## Breakdown and Types

- 1) Analytical knowledge - predicate is pre-contained in subject  
(eg) Circle is round. (No newness)
- 2) Synthetic knowledge - Predicate not contained in subject. (Newness)  
(eg) Sun will rise tomorrow
- 3) A priori - can be proved by reason without experience (eg)  $3+2=5$  (uniform necessary)
- 4) A posteriori - Needs sense experience  
(eg) Cup is on table.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Hume's fork



## Synthetic Apriori Judgement in maths

$$\text{Judgement} = 2 + 2 = 4$$

Kant says that  $2+2=4$  is Synthetic Apriori because -

**Synthetic** - as  $2+2$  does not contain 4 inherently and are not related like circle and circularity

**Apriori** - Because no experience is needed for proving  $2+2=4$  as it is a fact and certain in nature.

though Kant was **criticised** by -

- 1) Quine as Quine rejected difference between Analytical and Synthetic
- 2) Logical positivists reject psychological criteria.

More criticism

3.5

Still Kant's attempt are important to form reconciliatory path of knowledge



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1(d) "What if a powerful deceiver is tricking me about everything – even things that seem completely certain, like  $2 + 3 = 5$  or that square has four sides?" – Analyse this question in the context of Descartes' rationalist philosophy. (10 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Descartes gave his philosophy by using Cartesian Doubt to prove the existence of world, soul, god, himself and other things wherein he doubted everything even mathematical knowledge of  $2 + 3 = 5$  under an evil or that square has four sides.

According to Descartes real knowledge is clear, distinct in nature and must be indubitable thus he starts doubting -

- 1.) Sense experience objects
- 2.) Dreams
- 3.) Knowledge of maths etc.

By doubting he reached to his dictum of 'I think therefore I am'  
Cogito - Ergo - Sum.



He says no matter how much I doubt but I can never doubt the doubting being (I) and established presence of Soul as seat of knowledge.

(Don't write anything in this area)

He further established presence of body as seat of soul (pituitary gland) giving mind-body Dualism and goes on to establish god on basis of ontology as idea of infinite cannot be put in mind by finite being <sup>Veracity of god</sup> god is not deceiver.

Thus he established rationalist notion of world and eternal entities <sup>More criticism</sup>

4

but - unextended soul do not need seat criticism knower and known can't be same

ghost in machine by Gilbert

Despite of critics Descartes gave idea of Dualism which fuels debates and development till date.



1(e) Are Space and Time *a priori* concepts according to Kant? Justify your views (10 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Philosophers and thinkers always stumble upon ideas of space and time, some calling it subjective, some objective, A priori and never ending lists of reasons

### Leibnitz and Newtonian view

For Kant space and Time are A priori concepts, Kant says space and time are subjective and not outside the human brain making it individual and subjective.

Kant further argues in his Transcendental Aesthetics that all unorganized ideas / senses must pass through space and time as category and does fail do not form any image.

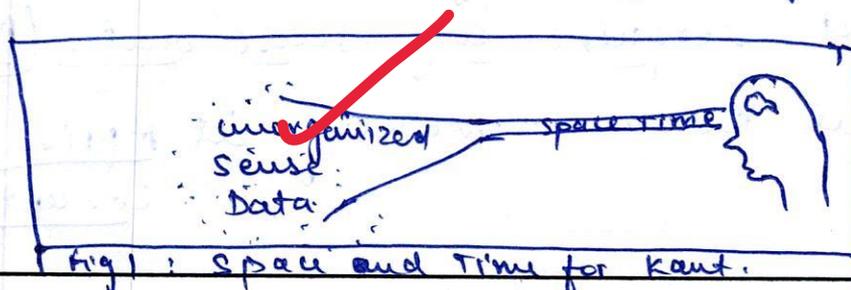


Fig 1 : Space and Time for Kant.



Kant gave his Metaphysical and Transcendental Expositions to prove Apriori nature of Space and Time

wherein he said,

Space = Apriori form of external ideas

Time = Apriori form of internal ideas

Space and time are percepts according to Kant as there are no other

Individual instances like cow, humans also they cannot be clubbed to form huge idea (cowness) **Extension**

Thus space and time are subjective for all making it objective or Real concept according to Kant which do not require any sense data (Apriori) to be known making it Apriori concepts

(Don't write anything in this area)

**Criticism**

4.5

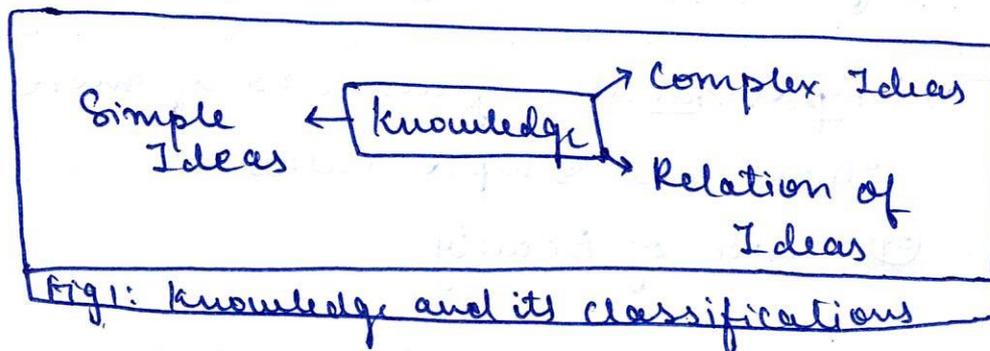


2(a) How does John Locke classify the types of knowledge in his *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*? (10 Marks)

Locke classified ideas on basis of their nature of being simple or complex in understanding and whether they have independent existence or meaning or not to form his empirialistic philosophy

(Don't write anything in this area)

Tabula Rasa



1) Simple Ideas -

• They are gained through sense experience

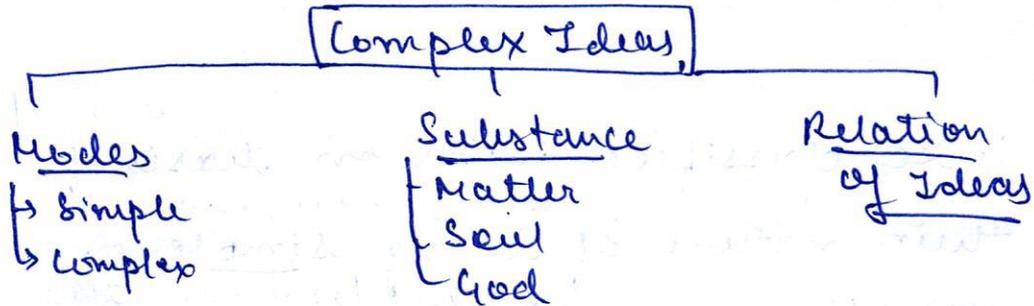
⊙ 26 Alphabets, numbers.

• They help in formation of Complex Ideas.

Not needed

2.) Complex Ideas -

collection of simple ideas leading to proper knowledge formation.



(Don't write anything in this area)

## 1) Complex Idea of Modes

i) Simple modes - do not form inference independent of substance. Repetition of simple ideas (eg) 1 dozen banana

ii) Complex modes - gives idea of more than one simple ideas (eg) Idea of Beauty.

2.) Substance - Supposed support of qualities which are perceived and sensed leading to inference and true knowledge.

i) physical qualities = matter

ii) mental qualities = soul

Locke is criticised to accept substance without perception as empiricist do not accept supposed support.

Not the demand

2



2(b) Is the God in Spinoza an object of worship? Analyse

(10 Marks)

Spinoza's philosophy encompasses of pantheistic ~~notion~~ of god as nature which is bound by Determinism and rules of Nature.

Spinoza's God as object of worship

1.) Spinoza gave impersonalistic notion of god meaning no qualities can be ascribed to it.

⊕ Like Brahman of Shankaracharya.

2.) Spinoza says every description of God is negation as substance | God is indescribable

Substance  
God

infinite - no extension

impersonal - no qualities

eternal - is everywhere

Do not respond to prayers

Cause of whole cosmos

Indescribable

(Don't write anything in this area)



## No, it can't be worshipped

- As it do not respond to prayers.
- No qualities to praise about
- No reward for virtues or punishment
- Cannot go against 'Natural laws'

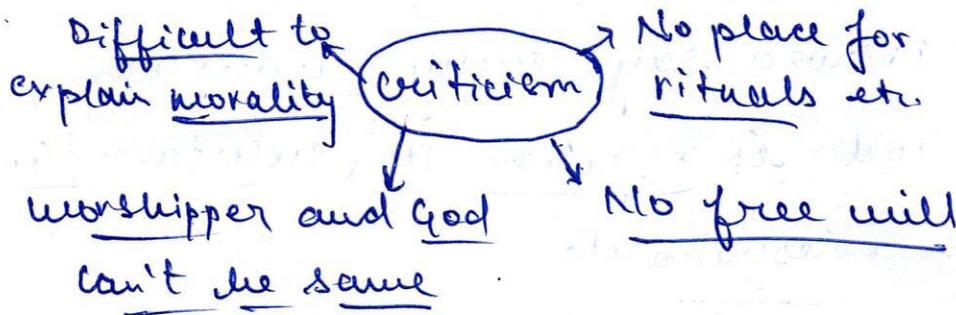
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## Yes, it can be worshipped

- Accepting god as nature
- Respecting all humans and animals as well as nature.
- Living in Harmony

No difference between worshipper and worshipped

Not relevant



Thus Spinoza gave Pantheistic view by overcoming flaws of Anthropocentric view of Nature.



2(c) Does Hume maintain a dichotomy between knowledge of "relation of ideas" and "matter of fact"? (10 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Hume was hardcore empiricist and wanted to destroy reason to establish

his philosophy of empirical images and ideas supported only by sense data.

Ideas and impressions

Hume differentiated between knowledge on the basis of whether it requires perception or ideas or not leading to knowledge of relation of ideas and matter of fact.

1.) Knowledge of "relation of ideas" →

They are mathematical truths that does not require sense data to be proved and are considered true knowledge by Hume. Eg

2.) Knowledge of "matter of fact" →

Certain and universal



These refer to knowledge that require empirical sense data to be proved everytime. ~~(eg)~~ Sun will rise tomorrow

(Don't write anything in this area)

Hume said, take all spiritual knowledge and see whether it contains 'relation of ideas' and experimental reasoning for matters of fact and if Not - "Take it to flames" as it creates no knowledge and mere Illusion.

Hume maintains this dichotomy to deny causal theory and Inductive knowledge so as to refute super-sensible eternal realities

Knowledge proper

Thus Hume gave pure and empirical view of world and established philosophical notion of epistemological nominalism.

Kant



2(d) Is Spinoza's philosophy deterministic in essence?

(10 Marks)

Spinoza's philosophy accepts an eternal and infinite substance which is in itself and for itself and every individual is mere mode of substance.

**Monistic  
pantheism**

Spinoza's deterministic essence can be understood through his theory of rational decisions wherein he says, -

- 1.) God / substance is eternally free and independent
- 2.) God has free will
- 3.) God is bound by rules of Nature that are predetermined.
- 4.) Nature follows rational decisions.

thereby creating a deterministic free willist philosophy which in itself offers a contrast and oxymoron

(Don't write anything in this area)



Divine Determinism of Spinoza argues that everything is fixed and that there is no free will opposed to his earlier thought.

## Criticism

- 1) Leads to NO free will as all is fixed according to nature
- 2) How can infinite lead to finite modes (individuals)
- 3) Morals and ethics are difficult to explain in Determinism.
- 4) No room for personal god, rituals etc

3

Thus Spinoza's philosophy presents a deterministic essence by making it divine and compulsory.

**Need arguments of Spinoza to accommodate free will      Listen to discussion**

(Don't write anything in this area)



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2(e) What are logical grounds for immaterialism of Berkeley?

(10 Marks)

Berkeley was an empiricist philosopher who rose up to destroy matter as accepted by Locke and leading to his immaterialistic philosophy.

Berkeley argued that epistemological Dualism of Locke is inaccurate as there is no object that can be perceived but only sensations or qualities.

Berkeley rejects supposed support of qualities (matter) and says that "To be is To be perceived" Ess est Percipi" meaning only those things exist which can be perceived. **Syllogism**

Matter as supposed support cannot be perceived thus there is immaterial existence of all objects of knowledge

(Don't write anything in this area)



## Logical grounds of immaterialism

Berkeley argues that real object is not in our minds but in the perception of god meaning all we know is image of real object that do not exist anywhere.

Std arguments  
by Berkeley to  
support  
immaterialism  
Refer note

## Criticism

More criticism

- 1) Accepting god is against his own epiricist belief.
- 2) He was called Subjective Idealist as he gave Esse est percipi.
- 3) Linguistic philosophers used 'is' to prove him inaccurate.

4

Thus Berkeley was objective Idealist as he held perception whether own, others, or god's mind is important for existence.

(Don't write anything in this area)



# ENLITE IAS

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3(a) Critically examine the philosophical position which upholds the doctrine of innate ideas (20 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Innate ideas means that mind has all knowledge before birth and no new knowledge is gained, This philosophical stand was supported by rationalists like Plato and opposed by empiricists like John Locke

Innate idealist argue that all the knowledge is inherent to mind but is obscured by individuals actions and illusory notions.

Once an individual receives stimuli from sense experience it reactivates and recollects all innate knowledge called as "Recollection theory" meaning only reason is enough for knowledge.

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**Briefly provide Descartes view**



## Critical examination of innate ideas

John Locke in his reputation of innate ideas observed following discrepancies in it

1) If Ideas were innate why do we perceive things differently.

eg) colours may appear different to a colour blind vs normal person

2) innate ideas must be equal in all living beings but unsound person, babies etc have less knowledge than grown ups.

3) Acceptance of innate ideas leads to fallacy of petito-principi where knowledge and god bring

(Don't write anything in this area)

More points



up infinite regress as well as circular fallacy.

John Locke gave his Theory of Tabula Rasa wherein he said mind is like clean slate at the time of birth meaning no innate knowledge and sensory experiences form all knowledge which accumulates and explains difference between knowledge of different people.

## Other critiques of innate ideas

- 1.) innate ideas must be same for all living and non-living.
- 2.) Ideas are put in mind by whom ?
- 3.) Everyone should be equally intelligent and capable.

(Don't write anything in this area)



Thus innate ideas are core to the philosophical position of rationalists who accepts ideas remain in eternal and unchanged form and provide essence to world.

While on the other hand empiricists accept only that which is perceived forms true knowledge.

Thus both have their points which will be reconciled by Kant in his philosophy by accepting Synthetic Apriori Judgment.

(Don't write anything in this area)



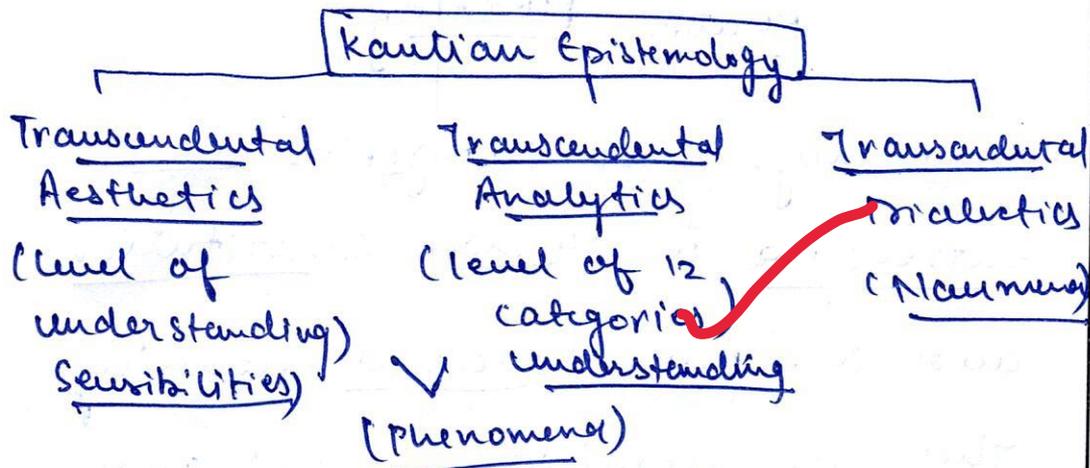
# ENLITE IAS

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(b) In the context of Kantian epistemology, explain the meaning of categories of understanding. Also comment whether they can be treated as innate ideas as accepted by the rationalists (15 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Kantian epistemology deals with formation of knowledge proper which must be uniform, new and necessary in nature.



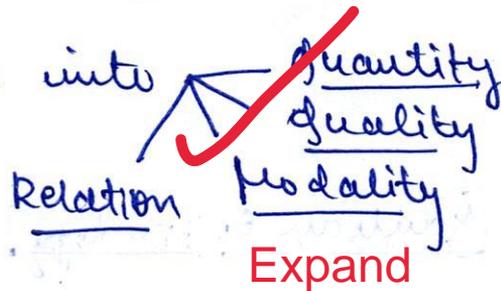
Kant advocates that all knowledge is mixture senses and reason which follows a chronological process dealing with 12 categories which ~~organizes~~ and arranges ideas to form knowledge.



## Categories of Understanding

Categories of understanding are 12 in number at the level of Transcendental Analytics differently

divided into



Give e.g

Kant says these categories are entrenched in human constitution and are pure concepts meaning they are similar for all and universal in nature.

## Working of categories

All unorganised sense data are spaced and timed (sensibility level) come to 12 categories, those fit in and organize themselves and

(Don't write anything in this area)

Causality



present knowledge of phenomena.

Kant uses Analogy of Table with Holes wherein when stones are rolled over table only those who fit in holes stay and rest passes away, similarly stones are sense data and Holes are 12 categories.

Categories can be treated as innate ideas accepted by rationalists as they are apriori pure concepts are equally present in all without variability. Still some critiques argue that:

- 1.) Why are there only 12 categories.
- 2.) Kant copied 12 categories of Plato.
- 3.) Empiricist criticise innate nature
- 4.) Modern psychology rejects categories

Thus Kantian Categories explain his epistemological attempt to reconcile senses and reason to form proper knowledge.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Listen to discussion

More criticism needed

6



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3(c) Make a critical study of Aristotle's account of the problem of "becoming" (15 Marks)

The problem of being and becoming is ancient to greek philosophers wherein argument revolves upon change or changeless nature of things in world

Philosophers like Peremunds support changeless atoms whereas Heraclitus advocated for change and said "You can never step into same river twice"  
Plato

Aristotle's account of becoming comes from his teleological theory of evolution wherein he tries to solve the problem by arguing that becoming (change) is not different from being (object) but inherent to it

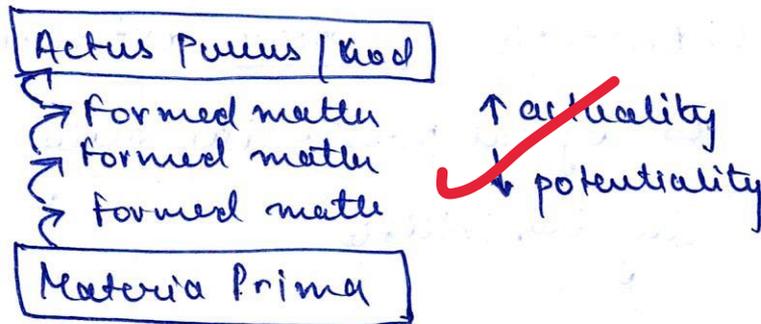
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Aristotle gave his concept of Potentiality and Actuality to explain problem of becoming, according to him Matter has full potentiality whereas Form is ultimate actuality

(Don't write anything in this area)

More keywords and content Theory of unfoldment



According to Aristotle world is in unconscious teleology wherein all ideas are moving towards Idea of God which is at top of hierarchy.

### Critical study

- 1.) It fails to explain negative instances in world. ?
- 2.) Modern science rejects teleology



- 3.) Darwin's Natural selection rejects hierarchy of nature.
- 4.) Aristotle fails to explain nature of matter and form and gives vague ideas of permanence and change.
- 5.) Aristotle ~~accepted~~ extreme ends (e.god) as logical possibility only opposed by empiricists.

Thus Aristotle wanted to explain dynamic nature of world through his formed matter and problems of 'Becoming'

(Don't write anything in this area)



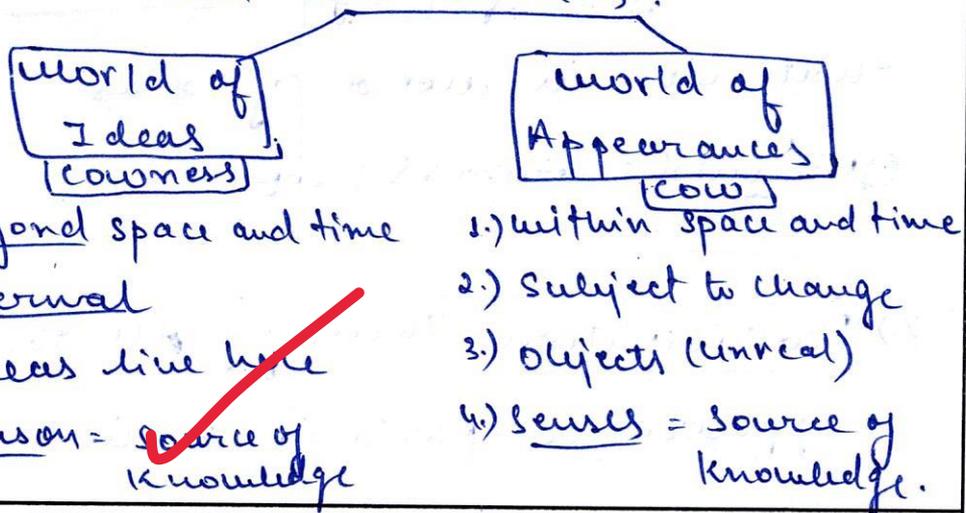
4(a) Discuss Plato's theory of forms from metaphysical, epistemological and mystical perspectives. Will it be logical to say that knowledge is also one among the forms? (20 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Plato's Theory of Form is central idea of his study wherein he calls forms as real, universal, infinite and source of true knowledge.

## Theory of forms - Metaphysical aspect

Metaphysical aspect of forms deals with their location or place of residence. To explain this Plato gave Dichotomy of Existence wherein he created two worlds.





Plato explained metaphysics by two world theory making eternal world for ideas and non-eternal for appearances.

(Don't write anything in this area)

## Theory of forms - Epistemological aspect

Epistemology perse deals with formation and proofs of knowledge wherein

Plato gave three theories to explain knowledge.

**Theory of recollection**

**Rationalist**

1) Copy theory All appearances are mere copy of perfect moulds that live in world of ideas

⊙ mould = looseness ; copy = low

2) Participation Theory All the appearance participate in



ideas and can participate in more than one idea too.

(eg) Table participates in colourness, solidness, Tableness etc.

Thereby ~~getting~~ its qualities from ideas.

3) Expression Theory Advocates that all objects of world of appearance are mere expressions of ideas and not originals.

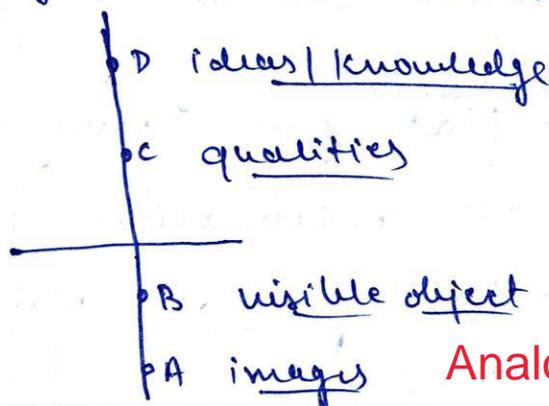
### Theory of forms - Mystical experiences

Mystical experience deals with intuition, and knowledge through revelation

whereby Plato gave his 'Theory of divided lines'

world of ideas

world of appearances



Analogy of cave

(Don't write anything in this area)

Liberation  
Soul  
God



## Criticism of Theory of Forms

- 1.) Aristotle argues that philosophy should explain world but Plato made whole different world
- 2.) How can individuals be copy of universals.
- 3.) If everything is expression than world is unreal but Plato himself called both world as real.
- 4.) Plato failed to explain relation between two worlds.
- 5.) Aristotle argued Essence (idea) should lie within individual.

Thus Plato gave Theory of Form to pioneer rationalism which served as base for later philosophers like Aristotle.

(Don't write anything in this area)



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4(b) Hume's empiricism is more about determining the limits of knowledge than denying its possibility itself. Analyse (15 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Hume being an empiricist philosopher wanted to draw a boundary between true knowledge and illusions which have no sense data.

Hume's empiricism work tirelessly to put limits of knowledge through his denial of matter, soul and god like eternal entities. He argued that limits of human knowledge lies within our perception and senses.

Ideas  
impression  
s

Hume tried to maintain dichotomy between knowledge where he gave

- 1) Knowledge of relation of ideas
- 2) Knowledge of matter of facts



Here he accepted 'relation of idea' but expects matter of fact if not supported by experimental reasoning

(Don't write anything in this area)

He also denied causal theory in order to deny eternal entities, though he accepted causal relation but denied -

- 1.) Logical relation between cause and effect
- 2.) Energy within cause to generate effect.

He argued that necessity lies only in brain not in subject and that it is merely psychological necessity as food may provide nutrition but when spoiled it might also kill.



Hume also put limit on Inductive knowledge used by Physics as he said we infer future from present evidences which should not be done as we cannot be certain

(Don't write anything in this area)

Hume went on rejecting personal identity and gave Buddh theory to explain human soul as rapid reflux of images like ksamikkada of Buddhism.

## Criticism

- 1.) This lead to Skepticism in philosophy
- 2.) Kant rejected psychological argument.

Though Hume is called Skeptic but he is actually Probabilist as he did not deny knowledge but had put limits to it.

6.5



4(c) How Leibniz's notion of substance is radically different from that of the rationalists who preceded him? (15 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Leibniz's notion of substance is given in his Monadology wherein he distributes substance into infinitely many parts as compared to preceded rationalist Spinoza who made single substance.

Leibniz notion of substance

- 1.) Leibniz said monads are basic atomic unit of world.
- 2.) Monads come together and form objects of world.
- 3.) Every monad is independent and Macrocosm in Microcosm.



- 4.) All monads have varied level of consciousness and appetition.
- 5.) All monads are arranged in hierarchy
- 6.) Monads are windows and interact through masterplan, called Pre-established Harmony of god (Supreme monad)

## Spinoza's notion of substance

- 1.) Spinoza's substance is one, eternal, encompassing all, "in itself for itself"
- 2.) Substance and God are same leaving no scope for personal god.
- 3.) Substance is static or changeless
- 4.) All individuals are manifestations or modes of substance
- 5.) Substance has infinite attributes but only two can be known.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Brief info on Spinoza and Descartes



## Difference between both

2) Leibnitz criticized Spinoza's Static Substance to give his own dynamic Substance

(Don't write anything in this area)

6.5

Basis	Leibnitz	Spinoza
<u>Nature</u>	<u>individual</u> and independent	<u>universal</u> and eternally free
<u>Number</u>	infinite	one
<u>Free will</u>	Pre-established Harmony	Divine Determinism
<u>Consciousness</u>	inherent in <u>monad</u>	attribute of Substance

### How does he bridge mind body dualism

Though both are different but both accept god and dilutes free will in their theories of substance



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5(a) What are antinomies? Discuss their significance in Kant's critical philosophy

(20 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Kant's critical philosophy went on from reconciling empiricist and rationalist to setting limits of our knowledge wherein he uses antinomies to explain about world and why it is Noumena not phenomena.

Antinomies are group of statements which present a thesis and anti-thesis both of which are equally true and can't be denied which leads to Transcendental illusions like world according to Kant which is not matter of our knowledge and should be left untalked about.



## Antinomies used by Kant

### 1.) Quantity (Extension of world)

Thesis - world is beyond space and time

Antithesis - world is within space and time

### 2.) Quality - (Problem of Division)

Thesis - world is infinite

Antithesis - world is finite. **E.g.**

### 3.) Relation - (Problem of origination)

Thesis - Free will and no determinism

Antithesis - No free will

### 4.) Modality (Necessary being)

Thesis - There is god as cause of world

Antithesis - There is no cause of world

(Don't write anything in this area)



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Kant argues that both the thesis and antithesis of antinomies are equally acceptable and rejectible which leads to no ~~uniform~~ and new knowledge.

For Kant any knowledge to be true must be uniform, new and necessary like Synthetic Apriori Judgement.

Give its implications  
God accepted as moral  
governor

Kant says that it is when we try to transgress the limits of our knowledge and venture into questions of Transcendental Dialectic which have no sense-data to correspond in real life, we fall into illusions and form false notions of Super-natural entities.

(Don't write anything in this area)



## Criticism

- 1.) Quine rejected Kant's notion of Analytic and Synthetic difference.
- 2.) It is important to address entities like god, world for mental satisfaction
- 3.) Kant himself accepted god on moral ground

More criticism

Thus Kant says "I destroyed reason to make room for faith" thus our knowledge should be limited to phenomena and not venture into Noumena.

9.5



5(b) Examine the logical grounds for accepting God in Cartesian philosophy

(15 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Cartesian philosophy of Descartes started with acceptance of soul by doubting as process of knowledge formation ultimately accepting god on ontological grounds.

Cartesian philosophy

- 1.) Says doubting as important way to explain world and other entities.
- 2.) Descartes doubted senses, maths dreams etc. to reach to Doubting being in "Cogito - Ergo - Sum"



3) Later he says "I know I am  
but I do not know I am"

4) leading to creation of body  
as seat (pericard gland) of soul.

## Logical grounds for accepting God

### Causal

- 1) Descartes said "I have ideas in my mind".
- 2) These ideas are infinite in number
- 3) Infinite ideas cannot be put  
in mind by finite beings.
- 4) Therefore there must be  
an infinite being.
- 5) Thus God is such infinite being.

(Don't  
write  
anything  
in this  
area)



Descartes also uses Ontological proof saying I have idea of perfect being, existence is quality of perfect being therefore god must exist.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Descartes used his "I" as base to reach god by using logical deductions in Cartesian method.

Veracity of god

Criticism

- 1) God as mere mediator.
- 2) God as essence is rejected by Kant as idea of \$100 in pocket will not bring reality.

More criticism

Verification theory

7 Thus Descartes created logical arguments of ontology which serve as base for other proofs of god



# ENLITE IAS

Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

5(c) "A tree will shed a leaf in the Amazon forest even though no human can perceive it" How can this phenomenon be philosophically explained in the context of Berkeley's esse est percipi? (15 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Berkeley in his empirical philosophy gave dictum "esse est percipi" meaning "to be is to be perceived" wherein he argued only that exists which is in perception of mind.

**Syllogism**

"A tree in Amazon forest" will exist according to Berkeley not because it is perceived by him only but tree is perceived by god or other being too

This explains that "A tree in Amazon forest will shed a leaf"

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**Keywords**  
**Immaterialism**



and to accept this "without human perceiving it" Berkeley brings god into picture.

Berkeley refined his dictum and said "Esse est concipi" meaning not only objects of human perception but real objects exist in the perception of god himself.

## Criticism

- 1.) Called Berkeley as subjective Idealist claiming he only valued perception of self.
- 2.) Logical positivists and linguistic philosophers brought up flaws in "Esse est percipi" using "is"
- 3.) This is mere tautology.

(Don't write anything in this area)



4) Being empiricist. Berkeley should not  
have accepted god

to which Berkeley defended by  
calling himself "objective idealist"  
meaning he did not only accept  
his own perception but also  
ultimate perception of god.

Thus "A tree will shed a leaf in the  
Amazon forest even though no human  
can perceive it " because god  
perceived it ~~and~~ everything  
else that is beyond human  
perception.

(Don't  
write  
anything  
in this  
area)

7.5