



MAINS TEST SERIES 2025

TEST-6

WESTERN PHILOSOPHY II

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)					
Signature				TOTAL			

Name

DIMPLE CROUHAN

Rollno

Subject

WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

Date

31/7/2025

Module

MAINS TEST SERIES - 2025

Checked



FEEDBACK

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Decent attempt



1(a) Analyse from Kierkegaard's perspective how "leap of faith" will lead to authentic Existence. (10 Marks)

Kierkegaard, the Father of Existentialism propounded existence as the core tenet of philosophy. As per him "Truth is Subjectivity" - essential for authentic existence.

Leap of Faith → Authentic Existence

① Kierkegaard talks of 3 stages of Life in Either/Or

- ↳ ① Aesthetic Stage
- ② Moral Stage
- ③ Religious Stage

② A person can either be in aesthetic, moral stage or in religious stage.

③ Being in aesthetic-stage - constant moving from one pleasure to another, particularly sensual pleasure. This causes boredom and skepticism.



④ Being in moral stage - also can't lead to subjective truth and leads to despair

⑤ Thus man takes a leap of faith in Religious Stage to arrive at some semblance. (eg) "Abraham sacrificing Isaac".

⑥ This results in Authentic Existence as this is "subjective inwardness" - knowing thyself; in line with Socratic thought.

⑦ In this, person takes full responsibility of his freedom and overcomes despair.

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Criticism

5.5

- ① Risk of Relativism - of moral standards
- ② Dogmatic view - on religious basis
- ③ tenders philosophy to subjective norms and against Rationalism.

Kierkegaard's views served as a base to Existentialist philosophy of Sartre, Heidegger.



1(b) "Scott is the author of Waverley"

Examine the philosophical problems associated with the above proposition and its solution in the light of Russell's thoughts. (10 Marks)

Russell propounded Theory of Descriptions in On Denoting. This is based on Logical Atomism to overcome issues in referential theory of meaning.

Explain logical atomism

Philosophical problems

① 'Scott is the author of Waverley' has a definite description \Rightarrow "author of Waverley" \rightarrow used in place of subject and seeks to describe something, however has no meaning in isolation - Incomplete Symbol

This leads to concern against Ockham's Razor \rightarrow accepting unnecessary elements in given sentence.

② Co-referential Descriptive Descriptions
 \hookrightarrow on the basis of substitutivity \rightarrow



projects problems in referential theory
of meaning.

Solution by Russell :->

By logical analysis -> application of
Logical Atomism to given proposition,

it can be re-written as :

- (a) There exists at least an ~~author~~ X who has written Waverly
- (b) There exists at most an ~~author~~ X who has written Waverly
- (c) The ~~author~~ X who has written Waverly is Scott

Combined meaning of these eliminates
Definite Description -> thus fulfills
Ockham's Razor criteria.

Criticism

- ① Strawson - Russell confuses denotation with meaning
- ② Late Wittgenstein - look for use, not meaning

However Russellian thought is significant in overcoming Frege's "Ideal Object" theory.



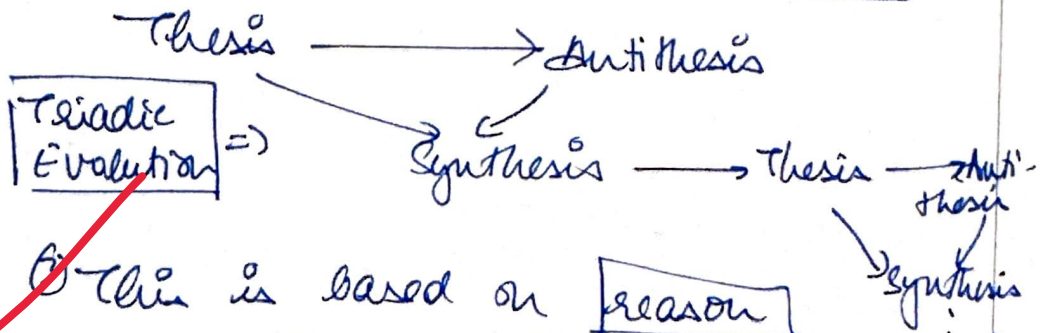
1(c) Discuss the logical grounds of dialectical evolution and absolute idealism in the context of Hegel's philosophy. (10 Marks)

Hegel's idea of Dialectics and evolution built on the earlier ideas like Zeno who used Dialectics in the form of dialogues like Plato and Kant in his antinomies.

Dialectic Evolution and absolute idealism - logical grounds

① As per Hegel, the world is an organic unity of Absolute Idea i.e. Geist.

② It's a "dynamic whole" - constantly undergoing evolution → based on the Principle of Contradiction



③ This is based on reason as Real is rational and rational is real.



Absolute Idea is real and it is understood via reason.

④ Dialectic Evolution is based on 3

key principles :->

(i) Principle of Transformation of Quantity to Quality

(ii) Negation of Negation

(iii) ~~Interpenetration~~ of opposites.

⑤ In this the lower categories are sublated into higher synthesis.

["Aufheben"
as per Hegel]

⑥ It is absolute

as nothing is outside of it,
and it's a whole -> organic unity

⑦ Everything including nature comes out of Absolute Idea.

Criticism

① Promotes Mysticism as nature of Absolute Idea is not clear

② Sartre, Kierkegaard say that it's against human freedom

③ Marx - Hegel's idea stands on his head.

Hegel's theory is similar to Ramanuja's theory of Brahma Parivamavada.

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④ Language can't say anything about language itself, logical form, ethics, metaphysics etc. ; even though it can show it in propositions.

Metaphysics

⑤ Truth / Falsity of propositions - a basis of Correspondence with the reality.

⑥ Limits of language show 3 kinds of proposition → (i) Sensical → scientific
(ii) Senseless (constancy)
(iii) Nonsense (similes)

(ii) and (iii) do not describe any reality as analytical statements

(e.g. $2+2=4$) and metaphysical statements (e.g. - God is real) do not describe picture of reality.

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5.5

Criticism

① Later Wittgenstein's 'Use Theory' holds meaningfulness as per context

② There are no simple facts as per later Wittgenstein

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Wittgenstein in Tractatus himself conceded this. www.enliteias.com



1(e) Discuss the position of Bertrand Russell in the context of classical discussions regarding the "substances" - i.e. "mind" and "matter" (10 Marks)

Russell propounded Logical Atomism as an ontological theory based on logical analysis of language.
Core aspect of this is Logical Construction to understand mind and matter.

Mind and matter - classical discussions

- ① Descartes → Cartesian Dualism of 2 substances - mind, body
- ② Berkeley - rejection of matter in Idealism on the basis of primary qualities
matter → "collection" of ideas of mind
- ③ Hume's Skepticism

Bundle theory - Object as a bundle of ideas, impressions.

Russell →

Neutral Monism supported by way of "logical constructions".



2(a) On what ground does Sartre reject the possibility of theistic existentialism? (10 Marks)

Sartre was inspired from Nietzsche's ideology of atheism and held religion against existentialism.

Rejection of theistic existentialism

Grounds by Sartre:

① Kierkegaard accepted theistic existentialism. As per Sartre, it promotes religious dogmatism.

② Against human freedom -
Theism leads to Determinism and opposes freedom.

eg) Abraham sacrificing son against ethics of society - some other view may be promoted in the name of religion.

③ Existence precedes Essence - Sartre
But theism believes in essence as primary, conceived through Divine will.



④ Being and Nothingness - individuals operate from nothingness. But this leaves no avenue for nothingness to operate as essence is pre-supplied @ Leibniz's pre-established harmony.

⑤ Choice - human beings have to face the consequences of making choices on their own and can't evade responsibility in the garb of religion.

⑥ Depending on externalities like religion is Bad Faith as it leads to despair, anguish.

Criticisms →

① Moral relativism risk as moral codes become subjective.

② Panathion may result - eg/ Nazism, fascism

③ Absolute freedom is impractical.

Sartre's philosophy is significant in emphasizing on choice and freedom

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2(b) Discuss Strawson's theory of persons as a critic to Hume's view of self as bundle of perceptions (10 Marks)

Strawson in Individuals - Chapter 2 talks of theory of person as a primitive concept and a basic particular.

Theory of Person as a critic to Hume's view of self as 'bundle' of perceptions :-

① Hume held self as bundle of ideas, impressions. As there is ~~no~~ any particular entity apart from ideas and no perception of self - 'Self' is denied as a separate substance.

② Strawson held Person as a Basic Particular which is irreducible; independent for its origin, conception, explanation.

③ All other elements can be reduced to a person, but person itself is irreducible.



④ Only to a person, both P-predicates and PA-predicates can be applied. which is not possible in case of material bodies. Thus 'person' is significant.

⑤ Hume's Skepticism is untenable as soul is rejected, hence ascribing primary or secondary qualities to it is not possible.

⑥ Person is the one who perceives and ideas / impressions can't exist without a person.

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Significance

① Strawson overcame Cartesian Dualism led issues of behavioralism by way of theory of person.

② Descriptive metaphysics is significant against positivists' attacks

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2(c) The modern AI language tools (like ChatGPT) can process and respond to human language. In this context, analyse whether they are proving the relevance of ideal language philosophy or the ordinary language philosophy? (10 Marks)

Chat GPT like AI language tools have 'breached' the boundaries of computer-language and human language, as it can understand, synthesize and respond in real time to human language.

Relevance of ideal language vs Ordinary language

① Ideal language

(i) As Russell tried to construct an ideal language taking individual elements through logical analysis and creating an 'ideal' language able to 'represent' the world.

(ii) Chat GPT etc. tools also apply logical analysis via large-language models and construct an ideal language to mirror the world.



(eg) Artificial General Intelligence

① Ordinary language

↳ Chat GPT may support contextual language more as per "Strawson's" views.

↳ As Lars Wittgenstein suggested,

Look for use, not meaning,

Chat GPT now looks for individualized contexts to respond to human language

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Issues

① Ideal language - rise of bery ⁱⁿ too ideal may lead to bias in language from algorithms

(eg) social bias in GPT

② Ordinary language - even context may not be fully grasped via Chat GPT.

Thus it reflects both features of ideal and ordinary language.



2(d) Discuss why the awareness of mortality is significant in the life of any human being. (10 Marks)

This revolves around Existentialist stream of Heidegger who focused on Temporality being the core aspect of existence of Dasein.

Awareness of mortality - Significance

① Dasein → "Being-in-the-world" has tripartite ontological structure

of Sorge → Facticity (Past)
↳ Fallenness (Present)
↳ Projection (Future)

② Facticity and fallenness lead to

Dasein's "forgetfulness" of being

as Dasein is brought with historical conditionalities and present absorption with Das-

sein → Being-with-others

③ This causes despair, anguish

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④ Awareness of mortality is Being-toward-Death - it not only causes dread but also motivates to project possibilities of oneself in future.

⑤ This awareness leads to care and concern of being - when the individual lives as an 'embedded' being and not as a detached person.

⑥ This promotes freedom and responsibility and brings Dasein's being closer to "Being" via temporality.

⑦ Awareness of mortality "unifies" the past and the future in the now. It's a "future anticipated in dread" but work-chasing.

Contrast with other existentialists

Critics comment on its pesimistic and nihilistic view. But its significant in motivating individual.



2(e) Are necessary propositions meaningless according to Logical Positivists?

(10 Marks)

Logical Positivist movement arose from Vienna Circle in 1920s, and worked on 2 goals :-

- (i) "Logical analysis of language"
- (ii) "Elimination of metaphysics"

~~Necessary propositions~~ → ~~meaninglessness~~

① L.P.s have accepted Analytical and Synthetic statements dichotomy.

Analytical statements → a priori, mathematical / logical statements having linguistic content.

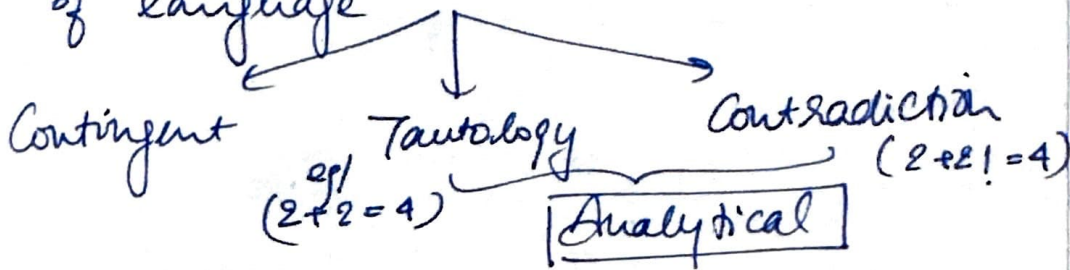
Synthetic statements → a posteriori, empirical statements, factual

② A.J. Ayer - "Refined Verification Theory" - accepts "those statements are meaningful which can be either empirically verified or are analytical".



eg/ red rose is colorful - ~~analytical~~ ^{necessary}
analytical statement - is meaningful as per
Ayer, based on Verification theory

③ Caruap - 3 kinds of statements are
meaningful based on logical analysis
of language



Thus Analytical → necessary or
tautological propositions are meaningful

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④ Meaningless statements are those
which fail the verification theory

eg metaphysical statements →
 devoid of necessity.

Need more content
Origin and experience

4

Thus necessary propositions are
meaningful. It has been upheld
by thinkers like Leibniz, Hume,
Kant (SAP), Strawson, Quine.



3(a) Make a critical estimate of Quine's perspectives in his essay "Two Dogmas of Empiricism" (20 Marks)

Quine's Radical Empiricism criticizes traditional and neo-empiricist theories for promoting vague, contradictory philosophies.

"Two Dogmas of Empiricism" - Critical estimate

(A) First Dogma - "There exists a categorical distinction between Synthetic and Analytical statements"

Quine has rejected theories of \Rightarrow

(i) Leibnitz \Rightarrow truth of fact, truth of reason

(ii) Hume \Rightarrow knowledge of relation of ideas (analytic)
 \hookrightarrow knowledge of matter of fact (synthetic)

(iii) Plant \rightarrow Synthetic [Predicate supplied from outside]
 \hookrightarrow Analytic [Predicate included in subject]



(iv) Logical positivists -

- ↳ Synthetic \rightarrow a posteriori [factual content]
- ↳ Analytic \rightarrow a priori [linguistic content]

Quine \rightarrow "A boundary between analytical and synthetic has simply not been drawn" as \rightarrow

① Analyticity explained on basis of synonymy \rightarrow Circular fallacy

eg war \rightarrow not peace

② "Knowledge - is a man-made fabric"

even analytical statements have experience as a basis -

eg Army commander may get affected if border troops affected.

Similarly Analytical statements can be revised based on experience

eg Beams in roof - connected to ground Indirectly

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② Second Dogma - "All statements regarding object are reducible to sense-data statements"

(eg) → ① Hume → Object - "Bundle" of Ideas

② Berkeley → Object - collection of ideas

③ Russell → Sense data → logical construction
↓
Object

Quine rejects this

Reductionism as :- →

① Object is primary basis for input.

② Stability and objectivity of knowledge will get affected if object is rejected

③ Solipsism arises in reductionism

④ Quine rejects reduction of meaning of language into words, sentences.

As per him, whole language



is verified - against Logical Positivists.

Criticism :-

① Glynn and Strawson - in Defense

of Dogma said: "Quine has set a very high standard for analyticity. as not all statements can be experientially proved"

② Clear distinction exists between Synthetic and analytic statements

eg 'The 3 year old child understands Russell's Theory of Types' → Synthetic

✓ eg 'The 3 year old child is an adult' → Analytical

③ Quine has not differentiated between practical and pure mathematics

12.5 eg $2+2=4$ 1/3 & drops + & drops = 1 Single drop
Analytical Synthetic

However Quine's theory is significant in exposing the tenets of empiricism and radicalizing it.



3(b) Elucidate the grounds on which Moore is refuting idealism.

(15 Marks)

Moore in a ['Dejance of Common Sense']
- talks of common sense beliefs and
attacks idealism, for creating issues
in practical life. eg rejecting space-
time

Refutation of Idealism

① Rejection of [Esse est percipi] of
Berkeleyan Idealism

- Moore attacked it as he holds this as the core tenet of Idealism
- By attacking the link of the chain whole chain'll get broken.
- Berkeley's dictum -

To be is to be perceived has

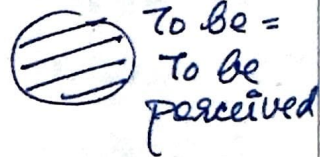
issues such as :-

- (i) Is - used as a copula without a predicate
- (ii) Relation between 'to be' and 'to be perceived' - meaning of [is] -
3 possibilities →

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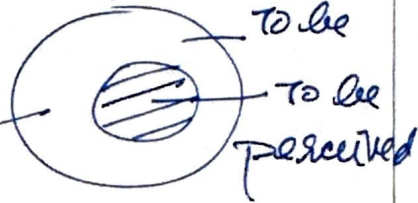
(A) Complete Identity - This leads to Analytical Statement which doesn't describe anything → thus existence can't be proven or perception



(B) Partial Identity - This is also "tautological" - doesn't describe anything.

Area of 'to be' is wider than 'to be perceived'

↳ Can be proven by things other than perception



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(C) Separate yet necessarily connected

◦ Separation → Synthesis

◦ Necessity → Analytic

⇓
Contradictory



② Rejection of relation of "consciousness" and "object of consciousness" ⇒



3(c) Analyse why there was a radical shift in Wittgenstein's views in Philosophical Investigations from his position in Tractatus. (15 Marks)

Later Wittgenstein revised his views on Tractatus (Early Wittgenstein) due to multiple issues stemming from ideal language creation on Russell's line of thought.

Radical Shift due to :->

(EW) Early Wittgenstein | (LW) Later Wittgenstein

① Tractatus logico Philosophicus

↓
Ideal language

② "Picture Theory of meaning" - language represents reality

③ meaning of proposition based on atomic facts.

Correspondence Theory

① Philosophical Investigations

↓
context based language

② Language has multiple functions

(e.g.) To pray, to command etc.

Use Theory

③ there are no atomic facts.

→ rejected

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EW

④ Meaning given by rules based on mental act → Private language

⑤ Similar to Kumaril Bhatti's Abhitanwayavada
↓
meaning based on words

LW

④ Language can not be private as meaning can only be given if its extendable to others as well

⑤ Similar to Prabhakara's Anvita bhavanavada
↓
meaning based on context

Private language, saying and showing

Later Wittgenstein's Solutions ⇒

① Family Resemblance - There's no any universal essence

but only family resemblance

② different members of family look similar although they're different.

Thus words have different



meanings and have family resemblance alone, not Platonic essence

of 'good will', 'good-man', 'I feel good'

① Language - game - language is a form of life. E.W.'s picture theory is wrong as its like 'putting a fly in a bottle' versus by playing of language - games, "you can show the fly out of the bottle" Philosophical Investigation

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② It helps to tackle "bewitchment of language" by incorrect use

④ Helps accept tactaphysical statements as per context

8

E.W.'s position has been significant for Strawson and other ordinary language philosophers, as well as for theistic philosophers.



4 (a) Discuss the necessity for accepting different types of verification by the logical positivists for determining the meaningfulness of a sentence. (20 Marks)

Logical Positivists like A. J. Ayer have accepted 6 types of verifications in [Verification Theory of Meaning] to overcome certain limitations posed by thinkers like Carnap, Kasparowitz, Berlin.

Verification → different types

① As per Ayer → "a statement is meaningful if its analytical or empirically verifiable"

① Practical Verification - that can verify a statement based on practical - empirical verification e.g. this is hot. It is indubitable

② Theoretical Verification - if only practical verification accepted, certain scientific statements can't be accepted → may be



proved in future

(2) There is water on Mars

(3) Strong ~~and weak~~ Verification

M. Schick accepted only strong verification and considered weak verification as 'important nonsense'

↓
Issue → all scientific statements that are universal may not be verifiable

(e) metals expand on heating
all

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(4) Thus A. J. Ayer accepted Weak

Verification in "Language - Truth and Logic" → weak verification held significant.

Although upon Zarewicz's criticism of weak being a "relative" term, A. J. Ayer revised his position and accepted strong verification to explain strong



conviction statements

eg There is pain in my teeth
right now

- These are Protocol Statements
as per Carnap and Basic
Propositions as per Ayer.

5) Direct Verification

- that can be directly verified by
sense-object contact.

eg It is raining

6) Indirect Verification - If only
direct verification accepted, leads
to issues in verification of
historical, scientific truths

eg Indg Bang theory

thus Carnap suggested \rightarrow indirect
verification ^{of cause} on the basis of
effect which is directly verified

eg electricity verified on seeing



light in sub.

A. J. Ayer - accepted it by saying if a proposition can be added to certain statements which can be directly verified, indirect verification of premises is possible

Criticism

① I. Berlin - even metaphysical statements can be indirectly verified on Ayer's criteria

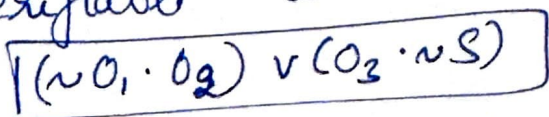
- ② God is omniscient. → indirectly verified
- It rains because God is omniscient.
- It is raining → direct verification

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Ayer refined his criteria after this to add verification of added statement on empirical / analytical basis

Need more criticism

11.5 ② Alfred Ayer Alonso Church - Anything is verifiable based on the formula



Logical positivists' criteria is ~~over the~~ significant thus not completely secure.



4(b) Make comparative study of the essential views of Russell's logical atomism and Wittgenstein's *Tractatus*. (15 Marks)

Russell's Logical atomism and Wittgenstein's views in *Tractatus* are quite similar as both talk of correspondence between language and world.

Comparison → Similarities

① Russell talks of Representative Theory / Referential Theory of language →

Language mirrors the reality

↓
Atomic propositions

↓
Names - predicates/
relation

↓
Atomic facts

↓
Objects - Qualities

Similarly Wittgenstein also says

Language is the picture of reality

↓
Language ← Isomorphism → Reality



② Both talk of Correspondence between structure of language and structure of world.

eg/ Wittgenstein → structural identity principle

③ Both accept Ideal language on the basis of Logical Atomism to represent the reality

④ Atomic facts constitute the world
↓
Atomic propositions constitute ideal language.

④ Words have meaning based on mean mental act → Notion of private language.

Differences

① Particular and Universal facts
- Both accepted by Russell but Wittgenstein rejects universal facts.

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eg/ 'All men are mortal' - as per Wittgenstein can be proved based on particular facts - eg/ Ram is mortal, Shyam is mortal.

② Positive and Negative Facts

Wittgenstein accepts positive facts but rejects Negative facts accepted by Russell

Private language, saying and showing

eg/ ~~Socrates is alive~~, → accepted on the basis of negative fact by Russell.

8.5

eg/ Wittgenstein says → 'Board is white' can be proven / falsified based on positive facts of Board is white or ~~the~~ Board is black

③ Rejection of Intentional Facts by Wittgenstein - Russell accepts but Wittgenstein denies as it can't be perceived.

Thus they are similar on the basis of ideal language, logical atomism and differ in the acceptance of atomic facts.



4(c) Analyse how the neo-empiricist philosophical position is rooted in Hume's Scepticism.

(15 Marks)

Neo empiricism in Logical Positivism of Vienna Circle is rooted in Hume's Scepticism of metaphysical entities such as soul, God

Root in Hume's Scepticism

① Hume accepts ideas / impressions as the source of knowledge. As no idea or impression of soul or God etc. metaphysical entities is perceived, thus they are rejected.

Analytic synthetic dichotomy

↓
This results in Logical Positivist

Theory of Verification

- As A.J. Ayer remarks - "all those statements are meaningful which are either analytical"

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OR empirically verifiable"

↓
As metaphysical statements such as 'god is infinite' is neither analytical nor empirically verifiable as [Hume] had remarked, thus they are meaningless - ⊗ [symbols] statements also accepted by Wittgenstein.

① The Verification Theory thus directly hinges on [experience] as talked by Hume.

② Hume further denies [Causality] and thus metaphysical statements also can't be accepted on this basis.

③ Similarly Logical Positivism



held it as Analytical and analytical statements can't be the verification of metaphysical truths as analytical statements like Tautological statements don't describe reality.

Thus "meaninglessness" of metaphysics is based on Skepticism of Hume as a precursor to Neo-empiricist thought.

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7.5

Criticism



5(a) Discuss the relevance of Existentialist thoughts in the contemporary world. (20 Marks)

Existentialism is a potent doctrine in contemporary world which is fraught with various crisis resulting in inauthenticity of being, detached world-view and atomic-individual.

Relevance

① Existence precedes Essence

(i) Sartre's dictum is relevant as it champions human beings' agency to define character instead of accepting externally-imposed identities.

(ii) Gender-identity - today people are creating their own identities (essence) instead of blind acceptance of binary-genders.

Gender-Justice



② Focus on Freedom

(i) Thinkers like Heidegger through Temporality talk of possibilities in future based on freedom.

This helps fight determinism imposed by conservative ideals of religion, caste etc.

(ii) eg) Individual's freedom in carrying own destiny accepted against varna-based determinism

Caste Justice

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③ Responsible - living

(i) Idea of Being-toward-Death of Heidegger motivates individual towards care and concern of others \Rightarrow Sorge.

(ii) eg) Climate based responsibilities such as CBDR of UNFCCC

Climate Justice



④ Helps tackle the Existential Dread

(i) - Kierkegaard in Either/Or suggests coming out of dread based on Aesthetic Stage

(ii) (e.g) Cyber-voyeurism - for sensual pleasure → resulting in boredom, skepticism, existential dread.

⑤ Helps revising moral codes

Kierkegaard and Sartre accept the burden of choosing moral codes which leads to

authentic being

(e.g) & Tackling child marriage against social morality.

⑥ Promotes Authentic - existence

- Kierkegaard on the basis of

Religious - Stage - Subjective Truth



realization

① accepting tolerant view towards other religions - tackles fundamentalism → Pluralism of Religion

② Sartre's emphasis on Choice
"Even not choosing is a choice"

③ Not voting in democracy is also a choice and may weaken democracy

④ ~~Heidegger's~~ Das Sein v/s Das Man
knowing own Being v/s Being with-others

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⑤ coming out of wrong social influence

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⑥ Sickness unto death of Sartre -
⑦ not blaming others for own failures

Thus existentialism is relevant with a caveat of moral relativism, hurting

Collectivism as per Marx and promoting individualism. However in essence, its deeply motivating.



5(b) Is Husserl's phenomenology more of a meditation than a philosophy? (15 Marks)

Husserl's Phenomenology is the study of phenomena as it is! without any 'presuppositions'

More of a meditation than a philosophy as :-

① Husserl talks of removing all pollutants which cloud one's thinking. → similar to meditation

② He talks of bracketing in Epoché - removing external pollutants of Naturalistic beliefs
- This is reflective of meditation where the focus turns inwards and external world is ignored / set aside / bracketed.

③ Reduction suggests removing



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Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

"internal pollutants" as well.
This is also true for meditation
such as Patanjali's Yoga-sutra
talks of asamprajñāta samādhi
devoid of any mental object.

④ Phenomenological ^{Psychological} reduction - removing

of psychological mental states
like feelings, emotions akin to
meditative state

⑤ Transcendental reduction - turning
to "objective consciousness" - is
true in meditation as well

⑥ Eidetic reduction - grasping essence
or universal forms is the
goal of meditation alike.

⑦ Essence - knowing the true
essence - pure phenomena via

Eidetic intuition - similar to

Brahman-jñāna of Sankara



via Shavara - manana - vidhidhyasa.

However its a philosophy as well.

① Metaphysics talked about - by way of essences. Its similar to Platonic metaphysical theory

② Epistemology talked of in the form of perceiving phenomena through Eidetic Intuition.

③ Tenets of philosophy, such as substance in the form of 'pure-phenomena', knowledge, validity of knowledge are being talked through Phenomenology.

8

Thus Husserl's theory is both meditative and philosophical and hence became influential for Existential thought of Sartre, Heidegger



5(c) Critically examine Hegel's concept of God

(15 Marks)

Hegel talks of God as Absolute Idea in his idealistic philosophy

Concept of God

① God accepted as Absolute Idea - Geist

② It's not a personified form of God accepted in most theistic schools. But it's an impersonal notion of God

③ Similar to Spinoza's thought of God where God is world and world is God

④ ~~Comparable to~~ God is taken as an organic unity - a dynamic whole where each part is connected to every other part and the

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whole.

⑤ The world emanates from God based on Dialectic Evolution of Absolute Idea

⑥ Triadic movement of →
Thesis → Antithesis
↓
Synthesis

- drives the world process where lower categories are "Sublated" into Synthesis → Aufheben

⑦ God is taken as rational as "real is rational and rational is real." → only that which is rational is accepted as real / existing. Metaphysics

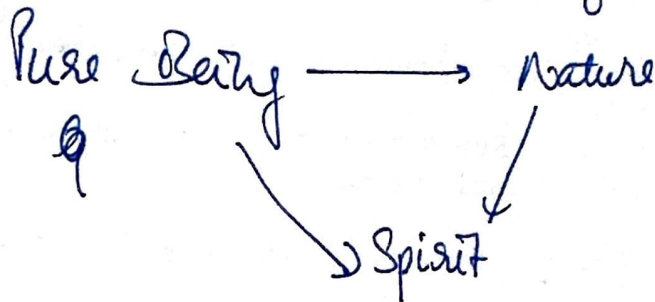
And God is conceived through reason → Epistemology

⑧ God's internal nature - is thus



rational.

- ① Pantheism notion is held between God and World as absolute idea is immanent in the world, and is the cause of evolution.



- ② Teleological evolution takes place - similar to Aristotelian notion.

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Hegelian concept of God is Concrete

Monian as per him, against **Criticism**

Spinoza's Abstract Monism as here plurality and unity both are preserved.

7
It's comparable to Ramany's Jshwar in Vishva-advaita where citta and achitt are real parts of Brahman.