



# ENLITE IAS

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## 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>TOTAL</b> |                |      |                |
| <b>Signature</b> |                |      |                |              |                |      |                |

|         |                      |
|---------|----------------------|
| Name    | Prateek              |
| Subject | Western Philosophy I |
| Module  |                      |

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Date

20<sup>th</sup> June 2024

10:30 AM - 13:22 pm

Checked

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**FEEDBACK**

Good attempt

Do not  
write  
anything  
on the  
margin



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

(10 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Plato believe in theory of ideas & differentiate between object of knowledge whereas Aristotle consider "formed matter" as substance hence Particular tree for Aristotle become knowledge, whereas for Aristotle Plato it is "Trees"

## PLATO'S IDEAS

According to Plato Ideas are only reality which inhere in particulars of empirical world. Ideas exist in transcendental world forming essence of particulars

eg "Tree-ness" - there is concept of (tree-ness) idea that exist in transcendental world & "Particular tree" is copy of it.

## Plato's rejection of sense experience

Plato relegate world of opinion to sense experience



of which particular tree is part.

Plato believes in theory of Reminiscence where we get knowledge through intuitive reasoning.

Can represent divided line.

### Relation of tree + trees

- ① Allegory of cave
- ② Theory of divided line
- ③ Copy theory
- ④ Representation
- ⑤ Participation theory

### ARISTOTLE'S

↳ Aristotle believe in "formed matter" i.e. what becomes is matter what it becomes is form. Through using Potentiality + Actuality he provide for formed matter.

Tree - i.e. particular tree exist he infers it from sense-experience which he considers valid source of knowledge. Also the "treesness" or concept is mere abstraction of thought.

Add criticism

Can conclude with Strawson

Aristotle though in end accept "Actus Purus." Hence ends his polemic to where Plato started it.

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(Don't write anything in this area)



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

(10 Marks)

Locke's acceptance "unknowable substratum of knowable qualities" is against the bedrock of empiricism which believes that ~~that~~ there is nothing in intellect which was not previously in sens.

(Don't write anything in this area)

## Logical Inconsistencies in Locke's

- ① Acceptance of substance : Locke accept "supposed support of Quality" without experiencing it
- ② Acceptance of Causality → According to Hume causality is merely habit of conjunction, i.e. it has psychological necessity & no logical necessity
- ③ Acceptance of God → Using demonstrative knowledge to accept God is also criticised by Hume
- ④ Acceptance of self - Hume consider it collection of passing sensation without



any permanent substratum of thinking

- ⑤ Locke differentiation between primary + secondary quality is also criticised by Berkeley
- ⑥ Representative realism is beyond verification hence against principle of empiricism

Berkeley's attempt → Berkeley believes in Ideas +

soul to be real as according to him only mental Ideas are perceived. Also he deny existence of primary + secondary quality distinction which is based on empiricism

Hume's True Spirit of Empiricism

It is only with Hume true empiricism is established because he not only denies substance but also existence of soul + god.

Lockean empiricism in form of representative realism give rise to subjective idealism of Berkeley which ends in Humean skepticism.

(Don't write anything in this area)



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

(10 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

According to Kant synthetic *a priori* judgement is knowledge proper i.e. is, it is certain, universal & factual. Using space & time as *a priori* percepts Kant makes possibility of synthetic *a priori* judgement in maths.

## SYNTHETIC APRIORI JUDGEMENT

- ① According to Kant Synthetic statements are those in which predicate is not contained in subject.
- ② *A priori* is that which is prior to experience & hence its validity is independent of experience. Making it necessary, certain, universal.
- ③ He says Mathematics judgement are synthetic *A priori*.  
eg  $7 + 5 = 12$   
Synthetic - because 12 is not contained in  $(7 + 5)$ .



A priori - because it is not validated by experience.

Thereby Mathematical possibility is allowed but ~~Kant~~ faces few criticism.

① According to AJ Ayer  $7+5=12$ , 12, is already contained in  $7+5$ . Kant says it appears because of small numbers. but Ayer says that "It is not logical but only psychological criteria".

② Synthetic a priori judgement possible only for positive + negative statements but in actual there are relational sentence also.  
e.g)  $A > B$ ,  $B > C \rightarrow A > C$ .

Kant's synthetic a priori judgement though not logically full proofed, but helped philosophy from getting free of Humean skepticism.

(Don't write anything in this area)

Add more criticism

5



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 rely on human reason for knowledge. Knowledge according to him is clear & distinct with no possibility to falsify it. Hence he adopts methodological skepticism to reach clear & distinct knowledge.

### Methodological Skepticism

↳ Descartes doubts everything where there is possibility of falsifying it ∴ he doubts.

- ① Physical Activity
- ② Adventitious - sense-experience world
- ③ Science - theory
- ④ Mathematics

According to him there is possibility that a demon might be deceiving it. But after all, he says "deceived" cannot be doubted.

I comes with Cogito Ergo Sum. I know therefore I am



## Cogito Ergo Sum

Everything can be doubted, but not thinking, because conscious activity presumes a conscious element. therefore he comes with first Inductive - Intelligible truth. Now following it he deduces other truth.

Truth of God - Through Causal & ontological argument he establish God.

Truth of Mathematics - God being omnipotent & omniscient can't deceive let the demon deceive us.

Criticism → ontological proof of God treat existence as predicate which is fallacious  
 → "I think there I am" is fallacy of petitio principii accordiy to Pierre Gassendi

Kant says that epistemological necessity of self is to coordinate experience, but knowing it through reason leads to paradoxism of reason.

(Don't write anything in this area)

5.5



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

(Don't write anything in this area)

Kant considers Space & time as *a priori* ~~concepts~~ percepts & not concepts.  
He criticizes prominent view of Leibnitz & Newton in ~~establishing~~ space & time as *a priori* percepts.

### Conception of Space & time

- ① Newton - space is real & objective i.e. independent of knower.
- ② Leibnitz → It is conventional & subjective to prove "co-existence of things" & succession of events.
- ③ Kant → Agree with Newton that it is real, but deny independent existence of knower.
  - ↳ Agree with Leibnitz that it helps in co-existence of things & succession of events, but denies subjectivity & convention.



Kant accept space + time as a priori percepts

Why a priori - Because they are prior condition for experience. i.e. space + time can be imagined without object but object can't be defined without space + time.

Why percept: - Concepts include within it many particulars but space is one. Also concepts are made after many particulars.

Through treating 'Space + time as a priori percepts. Kant prove possibility of synthetic a priori judgement in Maths.

**Criticism** - Einstein theory of relativity consider space-time continuum

↳ space + time is used by Kant to postulate for level of sensibility which is itself unsubstantiated notion.

Kant is successful in providing for level of sensibility (Empirical) & level of Understanding (rational) synthesis

Can integrate one point about

(Do not write anything in this area)

6



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

(10 Marks)

John Locke in his essay concerning Human understanding divide knowledge into - Intuitive, Demonstrative + sensitive knowledge.

(Don't write anything in this area)

## KNOWLEDGE

↳ Being an Empiricist  
Locke consider Knowledge to be

Inductive in procedure. Apart from

this according to him "No idea is innate idea". There is nothing in intellect which was not previously in sense.

He considers mind Tabula rasa which due to perception gradually gets knowledge.

Refutation of 'theory of Innate idea'

- ① child don't have any knowledge of god.
- ② Contradictory to say idea of god present but they don't know.
- ③ No idea of Universal morality or god.

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4) Laws of Logic can be derived from experience.

## Locke's theory

① He believe in sensation - (sense-object contact + reflection (i.e) internal perception to know psychical state of cognition, conation + affection .

## Types of knowledge

① Intuitive - immediate perception of agreement + disagreement  
e.g. Causality, existence of self

② Demonstrative - include mediate step of logic to know it. e.g. God

③ Sensitive knowledge - depend on sense-object contact

Sensitive knowledge is factual but intuitive + demonstrative are universal + necessary.

Hume criticise Locke for

accepting demonstrative + sensitive intuitive knowledge which lead to acceptance of soul + God.

(Don't write anything in this area)

explain the level of certainty with examples

Add more criticism

4.5



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

(10 Marks)

God is considered substance by Spinoza who believes in Pantheism. God in Spinoza's philosophy is <sup>im</sup>personalistic. God, as he is considered a hideous atheist.

(Don't write anything in this area)

## Spinoza critic of Personalistic God

- ① Providing will, intellect & feeling to God will negate "every determination is negation" hence limiting the substance.
- ② If God made this world out of something that something becomes co-eternal with God.
- ③ Temporality associated with Creationism hints that there was time when there was no substance.

## Spinoza Idea of God

Add key words-  
Intellectual love of God  
Liberation

Spinoza believe in Pantheism i.e Nature = God = substance

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Substance or God according to Spinoza is which is intself + conceived through itself.

God is Causa sui

↳ According to Spinoza God is Causa sui or self caused. because considering it to be caused by something else will lead to limitation on its attribute.

Modus of God

↳ Human being is finite mode of God.

Criticism → Idea of self-caused - self-determined God leads to problem of plurality + ~~free~~ determinism in Spinozian philosophy.

Spinozian God is impersonalistic that is not an object of worship rather substance itself using attributes & modus. Spinoza provides for God's mode.

(Do not write anything in this area)

4



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

Hume believe that ~~there~~ is no knowledge proper because relation of ideas give certain + universal knowledge & matter of fact provide factuality.

(Don't write anything in this area)

## DICHOTOMY

1) Knowledge of relation of ideas :-

According to Hume there are impressions which are atomic + analyzable which lead to ideas. Though Hume gives atomism he says knowledge is unified whole.

Add examples

Knowledge of relation of ideas - pertaining to knowledge belonging to Maths & Science is certain + universal.

2) Matter of fact - Matter of fact

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are statements in Hume philosophy which point to external world of experience. They have factuality but lack universality + certainty

Explain why knowledge proper is not possible?

Hence Hume conclude that

there is no third type of knowledge hence - no knowledge proper.

## KANT'S USE OF HUME CONCEPT

Principle of causality

To protect philosophy from falling to skepticism. Kant synthesise. The two & come up with synthetic a priori judgement

## Is Hume right?

Hume is correct when he says that dichotomy of two knowledge is unreasonable, But Kant is practical in not letting skepticism eclipse knowledge.

It is rightly said that Hume's skepticism woke Kant up from his dogmatic slumber.



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

(10 Marks)

Spinoza's philosophy of substance - which in itself, conceived through itself, has strong deterministic underpinnings.

(Don't write anything in this area)

## Reason for Determinism

According to Spinoza substance is in itself & known through itself. substance according to Spinoza is - one, eternal, perfect, immutable, self caused & cause of everything.

Known through itself - substance is self-determined. Self caused known only through its logic.

Also Spinoza believe in Pantheism where Nature = substance = God. Since everything is God, substance & everything determined by it. ~~thereof~~ there is



no scope for human Action.

How Spinoza reconcile (a) According to Spinoza free-will can alone emanate from true nature of being that is under influence of reason. A man subject to passion can never understand true freedom or true will.

(b) A person acting reasonably is inherently moral.

(c) ~~Intellect~~ Amor Intellectualis de "Love of God" can alone ensure freedom + free-will.

How Descartes accounted → Descartes used concept of finite intellect + infinite will to account for free will.

We find deterministic notion in Spinoza's philosophy which continue to Leibniz philosophy in form of pre-established harmony.

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

(10 Marks)

Berkeley being a rationalist discarded Lockean concept of "I know, not what" & comes with only two realities of soul & Ideas.

(Don't write anything in this area)

## Logical Grounds

His logical grounds are based on empiricism that no innate idea, everything experienced.

- ① Matter is not perceived - only essential qualities are perceived & no substratum is perceived.
- ② Matter not inferred - Mental Ideas are perceived from something mental, inference of material is erroneous.
- ③ No causal relationships - only an active & conscious substance like soul can be cause of mental ideas - not some material substance.



He also deny primary + secondary Quality distinction of Locke, key to differentiating Qualities + Matter.

- ① Secondary Qualities are subjective logically implies primary Qualities were also subjective because secondary Qualities arise from primary Qualities
- ② ~~Some~~ Primary Qualities are also changeable i.e. for case of motion frame of reference decides motion + rest
- ③ Erroneous distinction of two Qualities because two are overlapping ⇒ solid extension known through its colour.

Accepts only God

Berkeley therefore tries to solve a few empirical issues in lockean philosophy.

5.5

Hume later on by rejection of soul + matter convert seed of Lockean skepticism into full grown tree.



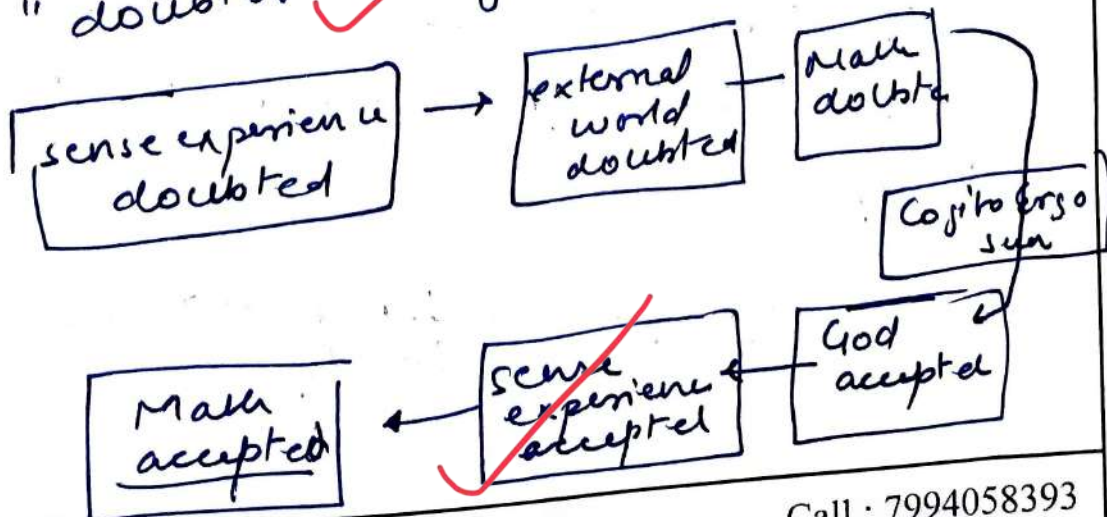
3(a) Critically examine the philosophical position which upholds the doctrine of innate ideas (20 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

Rationalists like Descartes, Spinoza & Leibnitz believe in doctrine of <sup>innate</sup> ideas, they can be considered extension of platonian thought who himself rejected sense experience & relegated it to world of opinion.

### ① Descartes

Epistemology → He used methodological skepticism to reach to clear & distinct ideas where there is no possibility to refute it. He uses method of doubt & doubt everything. apart from "doubter ~~itself~~".



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Metaphysics → Descartes believe in substance which in itself.

is an independent substance + two dependent substance of mind + body. Independent substance is God  
Mind → Conscious, unextended, ~~indivisible~~  
body → extended, ~~divisible~~, unconscious.

Mind-Body Relation

↳ Interactionism - with God as motivating force (animal spirit)  
mind + body conjugate in Pineal Gland.

Spinoza → Monistic theory based on Substance

↳ Definition of Substance - that which is in itself + conceived through itself

Epistemological → conceived through itself



i.e. its knowledge not dependent on someone other but is innate.

Metaphysical

- Substance is <sup>it</sup> itself. Substance is independent, one, eternal, perfect, self-caused, cause of everything. it is indescribable.

Attributes → Attributes are - which the intellect perceives and are essence of substance -

Modus - these are affections of substance which are in

substance & known through it. It is used to provide for change in Spinozian philosophy.

Interaction - Theory of Parallelism.

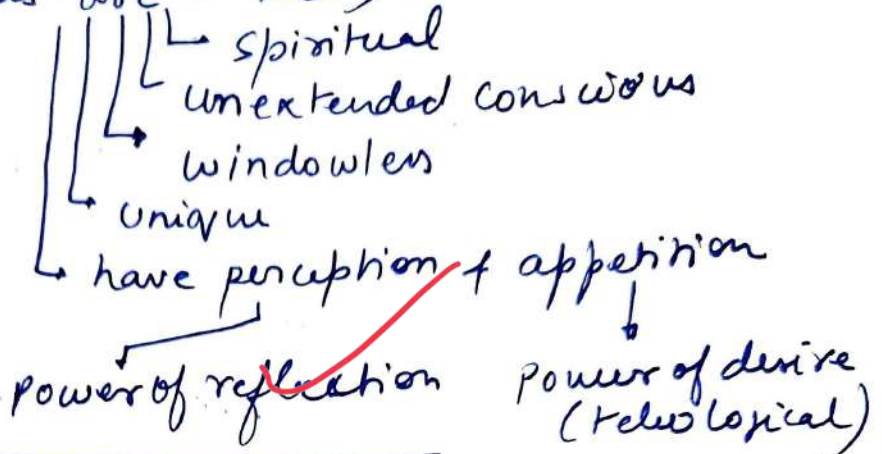
LEIBNIZ - (MONADOLUDY) → According to Leibniz

there are many ~~spiritual~~ realities called monads.

(Don't write anything in this area)



Monads - are - many + eternal



Pre-established harmony → Supermonad or God

has established harmony due to which mind + body react which are monad with just differing level of consciousness. Queen monad is soul. which has higher active force + more ability of perception + all other monads are subordinate to it.

Locke criticizes theory of innate idea + consider knowledge to be inductive in process. Affirming that "No idea is an innate + all knowledge immanate from experience".

Explain Plato theory of forms

Expand by listing all criticism of Locke

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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)

Categories of understanding of Kant are pure concepts of understanding.

## Categories of Understanding

Kant differentiate between level of sensibility + level of Understanding.

level of sensibility - This is receptive capacity of mind.

level of Understanding - This is active capacity of mind.

According to Kant knowledge flows from level of sensibility, conceptualised at level of understanding & end at reason.

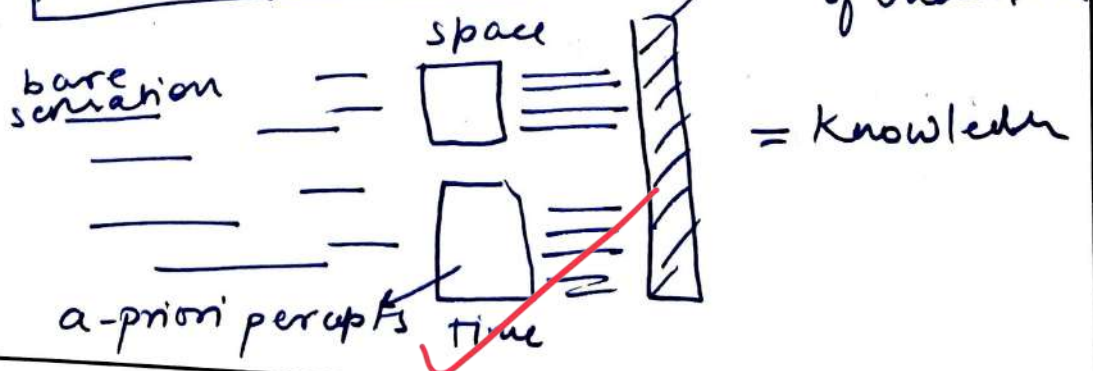


Categories of understanding are 12 in number. As there are 12 judgements possible in traditional logic. He calls them ~~Four~~ Transcendental deductions - not in a logical sense but only in a juridic sense.

## Categories of Understanding

- ① Quantity  $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Unity} \\ \rightarrow \text{Plurality} \\ \rightarrow \text{Totality} \end{cases}$  Can add examples
- ② Quality  $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Affirmative} \\ \rightarrow \text{Negation} \end{cases}$
- ③ Relational - ~~accidental~~  $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Causality} \end{cases}$
- ④ Modality  $\rightarrow$  ~~Existence~~

### Knowledge Method



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Is it same as theory of innate ideas

No Kant uses Transcendental deduction because if such deduction is made by experience then it will be empirical knowledge + to consider that there is any inherent - innate knowledge would be to ascribe to rationalist perspective hence he comes with

(Concepts without percepts are empty + percepts without concepts are blind)

Hence very category of understanding Kant synthesise the Rationalists + empiricists positions.

He also says that rationalists + empiricist are right in their affirmations but wrong in their negations.

(Don't write anything in this area)

7.5



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

Permanence & change debate of Parmenides & Heraclitus was attempted to be solved by Plato, through theory of Ideas, the pitfalls, of which are attempted by Aristotle to be corrected.

Explain briefly

**PLATO'S ISSUE** - Plato's Ideas were eternal, immutable, & transcendental, also he denied sense experience.

**Aristotle's Attempt** - Aristotle brings his idea of "formed matter" as

substance. according to Aristotle there is neither (pure form) nor (pure matter) only formed matter.

**Potentiality & Causation**



Aristotle through potentiality & actuality solve problem of becoming

Potentiality - Ability/Capability of substance to transform.

Actuality - Transformation of substance into concrete existing reality.

Theory of Causation → Using potentiality + actuality

& theory of causation Aristotle provide for change.

eg) Making of statue using marble

- 1) Material Cause is marble
- 2) Efficient Cause: ~~statue~~ sculptor
- 3) Formal Cause: - Idea of statue
- 4) Final Cause - Beautifying the place.

Now when marble is sculpted the underlying substratum remains same but form is changing that is actualisation of potential.

(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)

Plato's theory of ideas is an attempt to establish knowledge free from sophistry & attempt to reconcile permanence & change debate.

## Theory of Ideas

Ideas are ultimate reality. They are the essence of particulars. Ideas are eternal, immutable, universal, inhering in Transcendental world.

1) Metaphysical → Metaphysical distinction between objects of knowledge & object of opinion. Ideas are object of knowledge, whereas particulars are object of opinion. He also differentiate between World of Ideas & World of opinions.

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(Don't write anything in this area)

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World of Ideas  
 Permanent  
 Perfect  
 Transcendental  
 Objective  
 Reality

World of opinion  
 Becoming  
 Imperfect  
 Immanent  
 Subjective  
 Appearance

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## Relation between Ideas + Particulars

- ① Copy theory - Particulars are copy of Universal
- ② Participation theory → Particulars participate in Universal
- ③ Representation theory → Particulars are imperfect representation of Universals.

## Epistemological aspect -

1) Theory of Reminiscence - According to recollection of Plato Knowledge is what was experienced by soul in its disembodied state.

Such knowledge is only possible via intuitive

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reasoning + not sense experience.

Also he relate sense experience to world of opinion.

## 2) Refutation of sense - Experience

a) sense experience joint product of perceiver + perceived, how do we know what is perceived?

Recollection theory

b) Contradictory knowledge - A normal person vs jaundiced eye

c) Truth vs falsity - A philosopher, a mad man, a dreamer all will be correct.

d) It is illogical to treat sense-experience as valid knowledge + recollection of same knowledge as invalid.

Mystical - According to Plato soul resided in transcendental world along with ideas but due to ignorance it associated itself with bodily sense + got bonded, it can attain liberation by intuitive knowledge of Idea of Good

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## Relation between Epistemology + Metaphysics

① To know is to be - Metaphysics  
↳ epistemology

2) Allegory of Cave + Provides relation between

a) object of opinion +

b) Universal + particular knowledge

c) Transcendental world + empirical world.

3) Theory of divided line

|               |              |           |                 |
|---------------|--------------|-----------|-----------------|
| metaphysical. | Idea of Good | Knowledge | epistemological |
|               | Maths        | Thinking  |                 |
|               | objects      | belief    |                 |
|               | Imagination  | Imagining |                 |

Can add Aristotle's criticism

Otherworldliness of Pythagoras + logic of Parmenides gave rise to Plato which influenced philosophers like Hegel.



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

(15 Marks)

Hume has been critical of knowledge ~~proper~~ as ~~also~~ according to him there is no ~~certain~~, universal & ~~factual~~ knowledge.

## Types of knowledge

1) Knowledge of Relations of Ideas

↳ Mathematical & scientific knowledge -  
Certain, universal but not factual.

2) Knowledge of Matter of Fact

↳ Experience world view has factuality but no guarantee of of certainty & universality.

Therefore Hume says that no knowledge proper is possible.

(Don't write anything in this area)



## Denying Possibility of Knowledge

- 1) Since Hume says that there is no knowledge proper it seems that Hume is showing skepticism.
- 2) Hume also object causality as logical necessity and also call it a mere psychological necessity due to habit of constant conjunction.
- 3) Hume goes to length of saying that soul is nothing but passing sensation.

From above points it is clear that Hume is giving way for skepticism + ~~solipsism~~ going one step further from Berkeley's solipsism by denying self.



## ONLY LIMITING KNOWLEDGE

- 1) According to Hume Mathematics + science knowledge is possible.
- 2) Regarding causality he considers it series of regularity, conjunction & contiguity.
- 3) External world as a matter of fact is experienced.

Therefore Hume is academically skepticising the criteria of knowledge, he is not denying that there is no knowledge rather establishing that "knowledge proper" is not established.

Even Kant while refuting ~~Heg~~ Hume + proving synthetic a priori judgement shows a kind of escapism from his argument + since transcendental argument.

(Don't write anything in this area)



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

Leibniz idea of substance is spiritual & pluralistic whereas Descartes is dualist, Spinoza's strict monist.

## Leibniz notion of Substance

Monads are spiritual entities they are many & eternal & can only be destroyed by will of God.

## Characteristics of Monad

- 1) Many & eternal - They are also indivisible & unextended & conscious.
- 2) Spiritual - necessarily spiritual each having an active force. Except God monad or super monad other have a limitation & they exist in aggregates.

- 3) They are Unique - Varying degree of ~~consciousness~~
- 4) Windowless - They are world in miniature or macrocosm in macrocosm -  
eg Soap bubble
- 5) They follow law of Continuity + that is there is no abrupt activity
- 6) They have perception + appetition i.e. high reflective power + desire to gain higher degree of ~~consciousness~~.

How Radically different.

- 1) Descartes substance is independent in form of God + has dependent substance of body + mind. whereas Monads are qualitatively alike but only differ ~~quantitatively~~ i.e. variation

(Don't write anything in this area)



of consciousness. higher consciousness  
higher reflection.

2) Spinoza - Spinoza define substance  
as that which is  
in itself and conceived through  
itself. But Monads are many  
also they are spiritual.

Instead of one substance  
there is continuity in Monad.

Interaction - (1) while Descartes  
provide for  
Interactionism based  
on causality.

2) Spinoza used concept of Parallelism  
to establish relation

3) Leibniz uses pre-established  
harmony. + distinction of Queen  
monad to account for relation

Can conclude with inability  
of pluralism

Leibniz substance is  
spiritual whereas there is materialism  
in Descartes & incompatible aspect  
of mind thought + extension in Spinoza

8

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write  
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area



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

(20 Marks)

(Don't write anything in this area)

According to Kant Reason is a regulator or limit of knowledge. Speculation about transcendental leads to transcendental illusion or antinomies.

Transcendental world or Noumena cannot be known by reason but reason tries to formulate following Ideal of reason.

- 1) Idea of soul - totality of inner experience
- 2) Idea of world - totality of external experience
- 3) Idea of God - relation of soul + world.

Any metaphysical statement regarding these its thesis + antithesis can be equally debated + hence such statement lead to illusion.



(i) Ideal of world (Rational Cosmology  
lead to antinomies)

⇒ world is limited by space + time  
world is not ~~limited~~ by space +  
time.

(ii) Ideal of soul (Rational psychology)  
lead to paralogism of reason

⇒ soul is substratum of idea  
soul is not ~~substratum~~ of  
idea.

(iii) Idea of God (Rational theology)

leads to ideals of reason.

⇒ There exists a necessary  
being.

There ~~does not~~ exist necessary  
being.



Therefore when it comes to Noumena Kant shows a kind of ~~transcend~~ transcendental skepticism.

## Effect of Antinomies

↳ Kant refuses metaphysical speculation + hence limit of utility of Synthetic ~~apriori~~ statements to maths + science.

## Acceptance of God + Soul

1) God - But Kant does not disprove God rather he believes in him using faith + belief + consider him ~~governor~~ of morality

2) Soul - According to Kant (self) is epistemological

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necessity for knowledge. Also "Unity of apprehension" - is what makes experience possible. It for conjugation, relation, synthesis conscious entity is needed. [though he does not use knowledge from reason & experience.

3) Applicability to ethics - He even applies his epistemology & come at 3 categorical imperative.

### Criticisms

- 1) Concept of space & time as a priori percepts is purely Kantian conception based on psychological criteria & not logic
- 2) At first he accept unknowability of Noumena & then uses faith, belief & epistemological necessity to establish soul & God.

Kant shows escapism in refuting Hume's claim & also can be called transcendently skeptic hinting a bit towards misology.

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

Cartesian proof of God (15 Marks)  
results from deductive reasoning after ~~Inductive~~ intuitive knowledge of self is gained. His proof are Causal argument & Ontological argument

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## CAUSAL ARGUMENT

According to Descartes: -

- 1) There exists idea of God
- 2) Idea of God is infinite
- 3) I am finite & finite cause cannot give infinite effect.
- 4) Infinite effect must be caused by infinite cause.
- 5) God is infinite cause, therefore he exists.

Criticism → 1) Causality is only applicable in empirical world & not on transcendental world (Kant),



2) According to Russell one cannot bring Idea of God to escape fallacy of infinite regress. i.e through principle of uncaused cause

3) Hume considers ~~causality~~ causality to only being a psychological necessity due to ~~constant~~ conjunction by habit & not logical necessity.

## 2) ONTOLOGICAL ARGUMENT

According to Descartes, God being a "perfect being" cannot lack anything. Existence is a necessary attribute of perfect being hence God exists.

### Criticism

- 1) Existence is not predicate, therefore Descartes argument commit fallacy of petitio principii.
- 2) Even if we consider it as predicate it will lead to fallacy

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of infinite regress.

Even after these arguments Descartes continues with existence of God as it is necessary for Descartes -

- 1) It helps prove veracity of mathematical knowledge as omnipotent, ever-loving God will never allow demon to deceive us
- 2) It also proves externality of world which was being considered "adventitious" & prone to error because of sense-experience, but since God is omnipotent, loving he would never deceive us.

God plays an important role in Cartesian dualism because it acts as a motivating force due to which Descartes is able to show interactionism of mind & body using animal spirits.

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8.5



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)

Berkeley's acceptance of soul & ideas + rejection of matter lead to problem of permanence of things & as well as externality of things.

To Be is to be Perceived

↳ Berkeley reject Lockean substance because it is not perceived. According to Berkeley if thing exist it shall be perceived.

Perception here is by self, other selves & God. This is the basis on which such statement can be philosophically explained.

Explanation of statement

1) when Berkeley says that

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to be is to be perceived + material things don't exist + mental image exist. he does not mean that locus of mental image/object is mind, rather only there is object-knowledge relationship.

Therefore externality of a leaf following is not denied even if he accepts only mind + soul + ideas

2) Permanent possibility of perception

↳ Even if currently no human perceives it there remains a permanent possibility of future perception.

3) If no human perceive it the real archetype of these objects are present in mind of God.

Therefore even if no human ~~obj~~ perceives it it can still be perceived by God.

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Can explain  
with the given  
Example

4) Berkeley also draw distinction between perceiver + perceived i.e subject + object of knowledge. Hence even if Berkeley talks about mental ideas he doesn't deny externality of thing.

5) Even if no human perceives it if some other finite spirit perceives then also there is possibility of such event happening.

Criticism - If then Therefore in Berkeley philosophy this phenomenon can be explained even though he is considered subjective idealist but concept of infinite spirit God + his perception provides objectivity to his idealism.

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