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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

Prateek

Subject

Western Philosophy II

Module

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Date

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FEEDBACK

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

Authentic existence is subjective condition in which individual live truly, honestly courageously without refuge in excuse + meaning in institution + abstraction.

Yet due to sinking in crowd, collectivism + untroubled of crowd a man lives inauthentic existence leading to despair, anxiety + boredom.

Leap of faith

When aesthetic stage of sensuous pleasure, leads to despair - that is an ontological state of being, a man move towards social stage (ethical stage) where guided by morality he participate in social life.

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Problem with ethical stage

Abstract moral principles unable to provide authentic existence & doubt remains due to lack of objectivity. There Kierkegaard ask for leap of faith to religious stage as it will lead to teleological suspension of ethics & give objectivity to ethical decision.

With leap of faith individual will realise god as sustainer & ground & subjective truth of God will help him cope with dual nature of being.

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Criticism - 1) leap of faith - fanaticism

- 2) Theistic existentialism - gives secondary status to human existence
- 3) No criteria for division of stages.

Kierkegaard reflective of his time give meaning to individualism bereft of group abstractions

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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)

Scott is the author of Waverley, leads to problem of definite description taken as name hence leading to tautological statements, which is fallacious.

Russel use Okham's razor to solve the problem of non-referring definite description:
"author of Waverley"

Philosophical Problem

If author of Waverley considered noun - it leads to tautology →

Author of Waverley = Scott can be written as Author of Waverley is Author of Waverley.

To solve the problem russel introduce concept of Incomplete

apparent is philosophical

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Symbol

Incomplete Symbol → 1) these are definite descriptions which have no meaning in isolation but only in context.

2) They appear to be following logical syntax formula of language but are not "atomistic propositions" as can be further analyzed.

Solution → According to Russell non-referring description can be further break down → unity formula
"There exist an entity 'c' such that x is y is true only if $x=c$ "

Hence Scott is Author of Beverly can be written as There exist an entity scott who is the writer of beverly.

Hence through above formula russel is able to solve of problem of definite description - referring, co-referring + assertion of non existence.

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

Hegel's philosophy is monistic in nature with aim to synthesise logical contradictions in preceding philosophers like Leibnitz + Spinoza, also Kant. Geist of Hegel is essentially similar to Platonic Ideas.

Grounds of Absolute Idealism

- 1) Leibnitz monadology unable to create holistic philosophy
- 2) Spinoza's philosophy divorces plurality → all cow look equally black at night
- 3) Kantian distinction of unknowable + unknow criticised as what can be thought can be known.

Hegel's

- 1) Geist absolute idealism is one in many + many in one.

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2) It is an integral whole in which everything is logically connected with rest.

3) No dichotomy of animate & inanimate matter rather a continuum of Idea with varying consciousness.

But with Absolute idealism problem of changing world arose for which Hegel came up with dialectical evolution.

Dialectical evolution

- There are inherent contradictions - i.e. difference not opposition & through dialectical method of Trochic movement contradictions are sublated into Synthesis.

Thesis + Antithesis = Synthesis

Hence Nature manifestation of idea. logically reality is construct of rationality hence he says.

Rational is real & real is Rational

Hegel through dialectical evolution shows that Absolute Idea contain within it lesser Ideas but a holistic picture.



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1(d) "The limits of my language mean the limits of my world" Discuss this view of Wittgenstein in Tractatus. (10 Marks)

Wittgenstein (Early) in Tractatus philosophicus hold that Reality is picture of language. Hence he comes with ~~three~~ postulates.

- 1) world is totality of atomic facts
- 2) language is totality of linguistic atoms.
- 3) language is picture of reality i.e. language describe reality which its only function.

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Limits of my language - limit world

To provide for limit of language Wittgenstein bring concept of [saying & showing] i.e. ~~what~~ language cannot say it shows.

- 1) saying means description of facts
 - 2) showing means authentication.
- for language to be picture of reality condition has to



has to be ~~fact~~ fulfilled like one to one relation of fact + proposition + rule of projection. but there are limitation.

Internal structure of language cannot be said i.e) semantic (relation of object and world)

- 2) Syntactic - How words combine to give meaningful proposition
- 3) logical form - Underlying structure below superficial grammar.

But it can be shown as it manifest itself through showing despite being ineffable. yet due to lack of showing Wittgenstein consider Metaphysical proposition - as non-sensical + analytical proposition as senseless because they lack factuality.

Russel criticize that language of higher level can be used, whereas positivist rely on normal language later Wittgenstein also criticize picture theory giving us theory.

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

Bertrand Russell's position is neutral monism i.e. he does not rely either on matter or consciousness for construction of object, rather provide that object are logical construction of sense data.

Classical Discussion

- 1) Locke provides that object existence known through primarily qualities
- 2) Berkeley in subjective idealism deny existence of matter + object
- 3) Hume goes one step further + deny existence of not only object but also self.

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Russel's position → Russel divided knowledge into 1) Knowledge of truth - analytical → $2+2=4$



2) Knowledge of things - Synthetic in nature

a) Knowledge by acquaintance

that is without mediation through experience - we get ~~soft data~~ (hard data)

b) Knowledge by description - sense data is constructed to hard data hence we know object.

Russel does not want to depend on previous knowledge to provide for existence of object that is solely on mind, he does not also want to rely on Berkeley's denial hence say that object is sense-datum - construction.

for accounting for error through theory of perspectives. Russel differentiate between actual sense + possible sense or sensibilia.

Russel's theory of logical construction to bridge mind-matter gap is similar to Nyaya division of Nirvikalpa + Savikalpa.

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

(10 Marks)

Sartre an atheistic existentialist reject theistic existentialism of Jasper & Kierkegaard, as it again shifts focus to transcendental from problem of human predicament.

Grounds

- 1) If theism is upheld then "Essence will precede existence" as god created being in his image which is against "Existence precedes essence"
- 2) Freedom of individual will be threatened due to dictum of religion & God hence existence will be threatened as "to be is to be free"
- 3) Shifting of responsibility to God will lead to inauthentic existence also to deal with "facticity" reclus in God will lead to escapism.

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- 4) Bad faith will be the result of belief in God as like science & industrial society; religion will lead to collectivisation & individualism will be gone
- 5) Individual will rely on God making it Being in itself i.e. Ensoi & individual will not be able to realize "Being for itself" i.e. "pour soi".
- 6) God belief will also limit the actualization potential of consciousness due to presence of another ontological reality. Hence "nothingness of consciousness" limited by initial consciousness.

~~limit~~ Hence hence forth Critique every transcendental philosophy though inspired by himself he also Critique his transcendental phenomenology which lead to bracketing of empirical ego.

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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 his work Individual has considered Hume's philosophy as revisionary metaphysics which leads to speculative nature. He hence criticize no-ownership theory of Hume regarding self.

Hume's No ownership theory

↳ According to Hume self is a bundle of sensation. State of consciousness has causal relation with body. Causal relation being contingent is not necessary hence refute ownership theory.

Later positivist also consider that "I" only has linguistic content.

Through theory of person Strawson criticizes not only No Ownership theory but also Ownership theory of Cartesian ego.

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Strawson's → 1) He criticise that saying "my experience dependent on my body" leads to circular fallacy.

Theory of person → Strawson is of the view that person is basic particular i.e it is spatially + temporally located & can be identified & reidentified without reference to other particulars. It has M-predicate - Material predicate + P-predicate - Personal predicate. Hence according to Strawson causal relation is not present.

Criticism → 1) M-predicate - Predicate means further analysis of person
2) Unable to establish coherent connection of mind + matter showing escapism.

Strawson's theory of person is helpful in giving critique of home yet Behavioural + Skeptical criticism of his philosophy are also valid.



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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)

Modern AI language tool go against the principle of ideal language theory where ideal language is possible which is picture of reality.

Working of AI Language

AI language works on binary code of 0 + 1, in such combination it is hard to formulate logical syntax of an ideal language.

Also in binary language there ~~are~~ ^{is} absence of atomic proposition but is replaced by numerical permutation

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Atomic facts if even considered as basic facts of reality; computer simulation create a virtual world.

~~to~~ in which means now Wittgenstein + Russell has ~~to~~ fight not only over universal + negative facts but also virtual facts.

Ordinary language - Even the grammar + syntax of

ordinary language is challenged, but at least ordinary language can on the basis of simple grammar define input as well virtual output of AI.

Ideal language as a concept was left by Wittgenstein himself as pseudophilosophical problem, the relevance of logical ordinary language is bound to stay, until unless AI take over, which again is ~~not~~ akin to Russell's anachronism.



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

According to Heidegger
Dasein of being in there has
time as its constitutive that
is it is not aspect of Dasein
nor external to Dasein, through
his concept of temporality Heidegger
talks of "awareness of Mortality"

Awareness of Mortality - significance

- 1) When individual understand that future is indefinite but not limited he lives self-revising & self-determining life
- 2) Authentic existence is realised when individual due to truth of Mortality stop conforming to societal expectation
- 3) Mortality as logical possibility make individual undertake responsibility & enjoy freedom

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- 4) It is because of awareness of mortality an individual comes out of despair despite of facticity.
- 5) Awareness of mortality help an individual i.e. bring in there differentiate between private time + public time.
- 6) Awareness of mortality will allow individual to realise its consciousness. + prevent from falling in bad faith.

Criticism

- 1) Awareness of mortality can lead to unethical hedonism
- 2) Awareness of mortality can be in principle antithetical to moral laws like Karma
- 3) Awareness of mortality can further push individual from living responsible life.

Awareness of mortality is a significant pragmatic advice that force individual out of their cocoon of complacency.

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

(10 Marks)

Logical positivists being neo-empiricist find it difficult to explain origin & verifiability of necessary i.e. analytic proposition. hence their approaches vary.

Logical positivist regarding necessary proposition are faced with 3 possibilities.

- 1) Explain verifiability of necessary proposition as based on sense-experience
- 2) To prove them on the basis of linguistic content.
- 3) To believe that they are innately verifiable - (but this will lead to rationalism -

JS Mill view → J.S mill believe that necessary proposition are verifiable through experience, as they are experience-generalised. But Ayer criticise his views.

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Ayer's View

According to him Mill is not differentiating

between origin + verifiability, there is true that origin of all knowledge is experience but verifiability varies. Hence he divide statements into two :-

- 1) Synthetic a posteriori - Both origin + verification based on experience. eg Rose is red.
- 2) Analytical a priori - Red rose is red though have origin in sense experience is only verifiable by its linguistic content.

Criticism

Quine criticise dichotomy of synthetic + analytic

Kant is of the view that analytic a posteriori statement alone can provide knowledge proper

Later Wittgenstein criticise picture theory + gives use theory

Logical positivist hence through synthetic - analytic dichotomy provide for necessary proposition

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

Quine in his essay criticise synthetic-analytic dichotomy & reductionism of logical positivist yet maintaining himself in the empiricist school.

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Quine's perspective

Quine firstly criticise the synthetic & analytic dichotomy consider it as continuum.

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- 1) According to him there is factuality & linguistic content in every statement.
- 2) In synthetic statement the factual content is more than linguistic content.
- 3) In analytic statement, linguistic content is more than factual content.



Hence he considers such pigeon hole distinction redundant he further criticises Analytical statements.

1) Analytical statements are secured from revision but not absolutely secured

eg) $a \times b = b \times a$ [hold good for algebra]

but

$\vec{A} \times \vec{B} \neq \vec{B} \times \vec{A}$ [vector Multiplication not follow law of commutation]

b) Quantum mechanics not follow law of excluded middle.

2) Analytical statement verification on the basis of Cognitive synonymy leads to petitio principii fallacy.

3) If we believe in synonymy then Truth value of Analytic statement gets in problem. eg "Bachelor" has 8 words refuted if replaced



with 10 word "Unmarried".

Criticism of Reductionism

Quine criticize the reductionist tendency of logical positivist, where sense data statements are referring to object.

According to Quine the verifiability of individual sentence is not possible as in ~~an~~ language sentence has meaning with reference to entire paragraph.

Hence Quine criticize it, gives hint to holism, whereas sentence in respect to entire language is verified.

Criticism

- 1) Strawson view that Quine set a very high threshold for proving analyticity.
- 2) In certain cases difference between analytic + synthetic necessary.
e.g. 1) A three year old

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understands Russell's atomism.
2) A three year old is an adult.
where the first statement
is empirically invalidated, the
second statement is a logical
contradiction. Hence dichotomy
necessary.

3) Regarding holism, it is held that
practically impossible to verify
entire language, also language according
to Wittgenstein is used in
different senses rendering such
holistic verification erroneous.

4) Unverifiability of some data can
lead to unending speculative
metaphysics.

Quine despite questioning
empiricism hold source of knowledge
to perception is science +
philosophy. , also for analysis of
language + meaning he depends
on empiricism.



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

(15 Marks)

Moore a common sense realist philosopher, refutes idealism as it will render knowledge & practical life impossible.

Refutation of

- 1) Berkeley - His subjective idealism denied matter.
- 2) Hume - He denied self itself.
- 3) Hegel - Denied existence of space + time.

MOORE'S METHOD

- 1) Practical Method [Defence of Commonsense]
- 2) Analytical method [Linguistic Defence]
- 3) Metaphysical method.

1) Practical Method - Moore through defence of Common sense that

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Correct



is belief held by public or group of human refute idealism. According to him.

- 1) He exist, when he was small body was small, & earth exist before his body
- 2) He experience self, otherselves & material
- 3) other also experience like him.

Hence he put forth 6 arguments for defence of common sense which act as refutation of idealism.

- 1) Universal Acceptance - Common beliefs
- 2) Compulsive acceptance - otherwise practical life hard - eg water quenches thirst
- 3) from sense experience
- 4) from Dream experience - as it presupposes awake-reality
- 5) from inconsistency - inconsistency that is logical & pragmatical
- 6) from strong conviction -



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2) Linguistic method - He considers es est percipi to be foundation of idealism, hence analyse copula est in Ese Est percipi.

1) of complete identity - To be = To be perceived - no factual content mere tautology can't explain existence

2) Partial Identity - Existence can be proved by something other than perceived.

3) No Identity - No Identity but yet necessary related. Contradiction of having synthetic-Analytic statements.

3) Metaphysical method - Idealist fail to differentiate between awareness & content of Awareness.

- Criticism**
- 1) Berkeley by acceptance of god make idealism objective
 - 2) Plato Hegel Idealistic without Ese Est percipi
 - 3) WT Stace - says one can't prove idealism as he has to transcend consciousness.

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

Wittgenstein remarkably shifted his position from picture theory of meaning to use theory of meaning. Showing shift from his early stand.

Radical shift - Why?

- 1) Picture theory of meaning was fictitious without any ground
- 2) Wittgenstein was of the view that it is not just picture but use of language
- 3) Language as tool of picture alone discards multifarious use of language.
- 4) He no more believes that purpose of philosophy is

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to draw relation between words
& reality rather he believes it
to be pseudophilosophical problems

- 5) He no more believes that
a statement is meaningful
only if corresponds to picture.
- 6) Problem of solipsism continued.

Later position

1) Wittgenstein says
"Don't look for meaning look for
use".

2) According to him language shall be
seen as tool box, with every tool
has its specific purpose.

3) He now no more consider
Metaphysical statement to be
non-sensical - as they sever
emotive purpose.

4) He not only holds use
of words difference of
water -

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which can mean order, request, squalid road but also an entire sentence can have multiple meanings. example - "Mosses did not exist."

5) For solving problem of Cartesian dualism + solve solipsism he provide for Critique of private language via analogy of beetle.

6) He, in philosophical investigation considers better use of philosophy + not focus on pseudo problems.

Criticism → Private language necessary to explain internal experience
→ Pain of heartbreak
→ Use theory of meaning itself contradictory as it render impossible to develop universal language.

like rule of games, Wittgenstein provided a mosaic of meaning, thus changes his stance from positivist to creative.



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 positivist arose as Hegelian reaction with two purposes of in mind: -

a) logical analysis of language.

because they believed that as grammar is to language, philosophy is to science.

b) Elimination of Metaphysics (considering it linguistic aberration).

Logical positivist believing in picture theory of meaning were concerned about extent of verification, as according to them meaning of proposition was coterminous with verifiability of proposition. which in turn decides how well they represent the picture of reality.

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Necessity

• To have full proof correspondence theory.

a) Practical + theoretical verification
↳ In practical verification, through sense experience proposition is verifiable eg water is hot?

but what about sentences like water on Mars? - if no verification

then no corresponding reality hence they come up with theoretical verification. to have room for future verification.

b) Strong + weak verification

↳ 2) To have room for personal experience + for verifiability of Universal proposition



shlick came up with idea of strong verification that is conclusive determination but then universal proposition of science like "All metal expand on heating under problem".

Hence Ayer in his 'Truth, Language & Logic' came up with weak verification that is verification is probable sense, that is probability can render meaningful statement.

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3) To provide for correspondence & indirect verifiability of non-perceived events.

c) Direct + Indirect verification.

↳ Directly through senses.
Indirect verification possible using deductive proposition which is directly verifiable, deduce in conjunction with other premise.



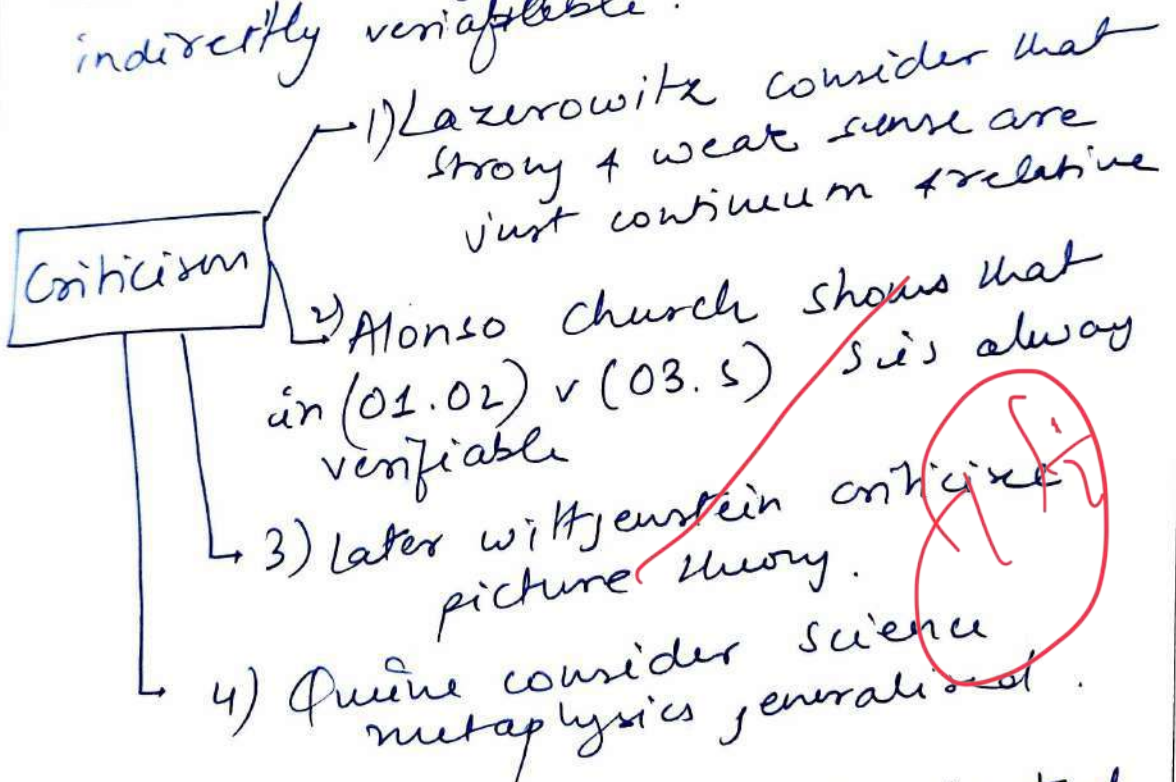
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a) when it rains pot is filled with water
b) it rained → Deriv. Indirectly verified
c) therefore pot is filled (Directly verifiable)
↳ derived from

both (a) + (c)

Post positivist Berlin criticism Ayer provided that supplement any proposition should be analytic, + directly or indirectly verifiable.



logical positivist started from elimination of metaphysics + ended up giving linguistic metaphysics.



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

Wittgenstein was student of Russel and it was Wittgenstein's idea on which Russel & he worked together, therefore despite various similarities there are certain differences in their philosophy.

Logical
philosophy

Similarities between two

- 1) Both believe in correspondence theory, that is picture of reality due to language.
- 2) Both believe that world is totality of atomic facts & language totality of linguistic atom.
- 3) There is positive correlation between atomic fact & logical atom & atomic fact & atomic proposition

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4) Teleological progression of Russell & Wittgenstein is towards ideally constructed language.

5) Initially both of them believe in logical construction of hard data to give soft data in object.

Differences

1) Positive fact / Negative fact →

a) According to Russell we need negative fact for truth value of negative proposition.

'e.g.' Socrates is not alive - this can be invalidated by positive fact but for validity we need negative fact.

b) Early Wittgenstein is of the view that both validation & invalidation possible through negative fact
e.g. "Board is not white" →



invalidated by Board is white,
validated by Board is green.

2) Universal fact

a) According to russel for universal proposition universal fact are necessary.

eg "All metals expand on heating"

can be invalidated by single instance

b) According to early wittgenstein

universal proposition are truth functions of particular propositions

hence no need for universal fact

3) Early wittgenstein - through showing - saying holds that metaphysical principle can be mystical which can be shown, but russel hold his positivist ground.

Later wittgenstein in his philosophical investigation turn the picture theory upside down, completely misaligning with russel through his use theory.

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4(c) Analyse how the neo-empiricist philosophical position is rooted in Hume's Scepticism. (15 Marks)

Hume through his self acclaimed solipsism & skepticism paved way for neo-empiricist philosopher.

Influencing Russell

Though not neo empiricist in true sense paved way for neo-empiricism in logical positivist.

1) On lines of knowledge of fact & knowledge of relation he proceeded with knowledge of truth & knowledge of things.

2) He ended up saying that object is nothing but logical construction of hard data whereas Hume would consider them bundle of sensation



Influencing Neo-Empiricist

Hume's skepticism & division of proposition render knowledge impossible hence he hinted the end of metaphysical speculation.

- 1) Logical positivist continuity with the trend held that metaphysical proposition are non-sensical because they cannot be verified.
- 2) No ownership theory of Hume regarding theory of person was also continued. as they held "I" only having linguistic content.
- 3) Reductionism of object to sense-data statements shows escapism & agreement on inherent absence of underlying

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substratum.

But despite such influence
positivist were able to maintain
some ground for knowledge

1) like Hume they considered knowledge
of science to be verifiable

2) Unlike Hume, while defending
necessary proposition upheld

Synthetic a posteriori & Analytical
a priori as knowledge proper.

3) Through principle of weak
verification, indirect verification &
theoretical verification, they
chose their own course of empiricism.

Logical positivist are
certainly influenced by Hume but
choosing a different path they save
philosophy from skepticism &
self from solipsism.

A formalist
Dialectic

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

Existential thoughts uphold the primacy of individual, in a world designed to dilute the identity of persons for collectivism. Hence by erecting the man in responsibility freedom & authenticity, existential thought provide for authentic existence in unauthentic world.

Relevance

1) Industrial society rendered individual a bolt in the machine alienating him, leading to him sunken in society, finding meaning in abstractionism.

Kierkegaard → hold that authentic existence require finding meaning without recourse to institution & consider subjectivity as truth & objectivity untruth.

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- 2) Consumerism - Increasingly consumerism is reflective of aesthetic stage of Kierkegaard.
- 3) Jingoism + Religion - Are dilution of individual entity for collective end.
- 4) Facility or hurdles of life are visible in society if one unable to take leap of faith.
- 5) Charity without having moral compass does not lead to extinguishing of moral ethical dilemmas hence an individual take refuge in God by leap of faith.
- 6) Increased mental disorders & agony is due to falling in bad faith as one skips his responsibility + accountability.



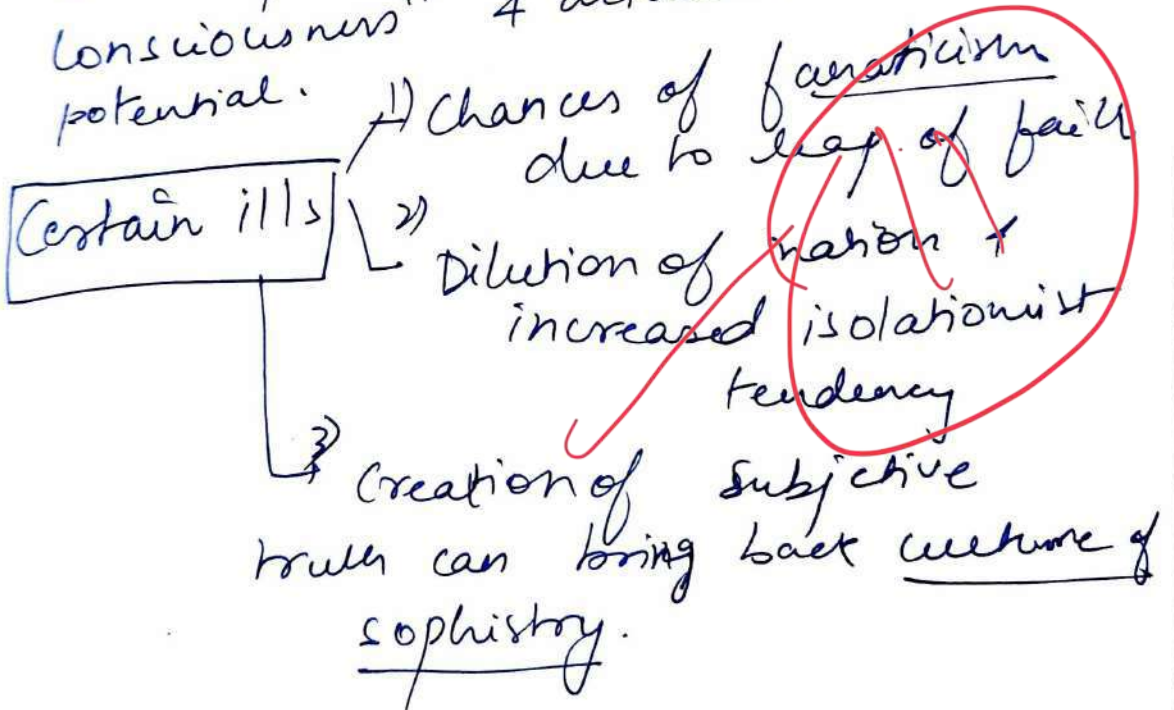
- 7) When Sartre says that "Man is condemned to be free" he recognises existential dilemma of choosing options affecting other lives.
- 8) Nazism + Communism - Consequentialism diluted individualism and treated man as a means.
- 9) Awareness of mortality was key reminder of Amos fati during Ahmedabad plane crash.
- 10) Pain of Bereavement helps one find solace in living a self revising + determining life free of social conformism.
- 11) Existentialism by replacing objectivity, impartiality which Kierkegaard consider ugly delusion make room for subject

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to give much giving cultural identity to minorities + tribals.

12) Restoration of Japan despite being lacking of natural resources & continued disasters from nuclear bomb to tsunamis upheld Sartre philosophy "nothingness of consciousness" & actualization of potential.



Existential thought deal with this worldly predicament, thus bringing an individual back from transcendental speculation to psychological predicaments.



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

Husserl's phenomenology is at times confused with phenomenology - which is a priori investigative method. Also considering it meditation will be in line with holding view of Kant + Hume which consider phenomenology - as subjective description analysis - a kind of meditation.

Husserl's philosophy more than meditation

1) Phenomenology of Husserl aims to know true nature of phenomena, bereft of external + internal pollutants created by naturalism + psychologism.

2) Husserl seek to establish rigorous science which is free

Do not Write Anything on the Margin



from sense-experience fallacy & doubt.

2) Hence to avoid ~~internal pollutant~~ + external pollutant ~~Husserl~~ gives phenomenological method.

Why not Meditation

1) Husserl method not meditation as he considers philosophy after removal of naturalistic belief through epoche.

2) Also to rid of ~~internal pollutants~~ Husserl's ~~reduction~~ method to overcome problem of psychologism which is part of meditation.

Hence through Epoche he is able to remove naturalism.

for psychologism - he uses 3



ENLITE IAS

Enlightening minds. Lightning journeys

- reductions -
- 1) Phenomenological reduction → removes psychological presuppositions
 - 2) Transcendental Reduction - To make consciousness objective.
 - 3) Eidetic reduction - to provide for direct intuition of universal forms.
- This leads to Essence or true nature of things.

Why Meditation

- 1) Eidetic intuition in itself hints towards phenomenalism.
- 2) Making consciousness objective from subjective, instead of removing psychological impurities provide meditative hints.
- 3) Bracketing oneself through epoché & reaching transcendental consciousness, hints towards meditative transcendental phenomenology.

If we are able to clearly distinguish phenomenology from phenomenology, then we can say it is more than meditation.

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

rev 5
5/27/21

Hegel's concept of God or Absolute Idea i.e Gist is very much similar to Plato's Idea in essence. Yet it draws significant departure make it more monistic & idealistic.

GEIST / GOD

↳ According to Hegel - Absolute idea or God can be considered impersonalistic God.

- 2) It is many in one + one in many
- 3) It is whole, in which everything is logically connected with the rest.
- 4) It is permanent + unchanging.
- 5) It is the efficient as well as material cause of world. as world is nothing but manifestation of God.



real is rational - logical structure of reality becomes rational, which being part of absolute idea evolves at times to degradation.

(3) Renaissance ended with world wars.
(4) Teleological evolution is marred by inconsistencies.

4) Monistic theory of god + world as one reality renders problem of evil.

5) According to Russel, Hegel's view is highly speculative, with no ground as anchor.

6) J. Finland consider a dialectical evolution to be faulty test of logical vigour.

Kantian Noumena + transcendental illusion gave break from metaphysical speculation but with Hegel metaphysical vigour increased.