

# VISION IAS

## ANSWER SHEET

Name of Candidate

ADITYA PRATAP SINGH

Test Code

Subject

PHILOSOPHY

Registration No.

### EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

### INDEX TABLE

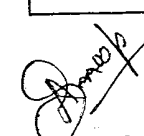
Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			

*First - You define what is concept then compare another thinker*

Total Marks Obtained

150

Remarks:

  
Signature of Examiner

### INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Id Number and Test Code)
2. The Candidate should fill the index table especially for him/her
3. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
4. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
5. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
6. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
7. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
8. The candidate should respect the instructions given by the invigilator.
9. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination. However, he/she is allowed to take away the question paper.

Ans. 1

a) Descartes was a Rationalist philosopher. He believed that all knowledge comes through mind. Mind has the ability to get true knowledge. Such knowledge which is 'clear and distinct' is considered true by him. It is possible in Mathematics.

Descartes tried to find the indubitable truth through his 'method of doubt'. He believed that by doubting each and everything one can find true knowledge which is clear and distinct.

His philosophical method

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Don't write anything in this margin  
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें।)

Question No.

starts with accepting ~~over~~ only those things which are true.

then comes the analysis of the problem by breaking it down into small parts. It is followed by synthesis which involves solving simple then complex problem. And finally verifying each part of the problem.

Using this method Descartes doubts <sup>knowledge based</sup> sense-experience, science, mathematics ~~and~~ himself. Descartes says that I can doubt upon everything but I cannot doubt upon that fact that I am doubting. Hence, the result of this logical doubt

is  
do not write  
criteria of truth  
analysis method  
synthesis method  
verification method

is cogito ergo sum or  
→ I think I am.  
Therefore, this knowledge  
of the doubting self is  
clear and distinct as it  
is attained by logically  
doubting upon everything. From  
here Descartes has further  
proved God and soul.

~~never~~

philosophy is  
do not mathematics.  
do not use  
code word

make sentence  
properly

Ques no.  
write  
completely  
write properly

b) Spinoza was a rationalist  
who improved upon the  
philosophy of Descartes. He  
criticised Descartes mind-body  
body dualism and was  
strictly against the notion  
of considered mind and body  
as independent substance.

Spinoza criticized Descartes for considering mind and body as relative substances to God. As Spinoza believed that by taking any other entity as substance would make the ultimate substance God as limited entity.

For Spinoza all is God, God is all. It means that God is the ultimate substance and the only one. There can be no other substance other than God.

He criticizes Descartes' notion of interactionism.

Still need to do  
justice to all the  
aspect of the  
question

and states that once we call mind and body as different, then no relation can be established between.

According to Spinoza mind and body are two attributes of God which exist parallel to each other.

Hence, the relation between them is of parallelism.

Spinoza propounds pantheism for which he was called an atheist by some scholars as it leaves no scope for religious activities. But his obsession with God as the only

good try  
but  
not relevant

substance has given him  
the connotation of - God intoxicated  
man.

Ques. 1(c) ✓ c) Leibnitz philosophy is the  
culmination of rationalism. Descartes  
and Spinoza's substance becomes  
monad in Leibnitz. Descartes  
and Spinoza have taken  
independent existence to establish  
substance while Leibnitz takes  
independent activity.

- Leibnitz monads are conscious  
atoms which are qualitatively  
similar but quantitatively  
different as the amount of  
consciousness differs in each.

Leibniz calls his monads as windowless, independent, arranged in a hierarchy from bare monads, to soul monads, to spirit monads. When he was asked how can a relationship can be established amongst these monads then Leibniz states that at the time of creation God imparted harmony in these atoms. So as soon as change goes on in one ~~monad~~ monad simultaneously change goes on in other monads.

He ~~cites~~ gives two examples to clarify his pre-established harmony. Firstly, in a an



Orchestra there are a number of musicians, each playing a different tune according to his own role. But when we hear the music it depicts unity. Likewise ~~spring~~ Leibnitz says unity in this world can be explained.

Secondly, when there is change in the time of one watch there is a change in all the watches of the world they are all different watches in the world but they all show the same time. This way harmony in the world of menads can be proved.

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Ans. 5

a) Actuality and Potentiality are related to Aristotle.

Aristotle in his causal theory merged the four causes, that is, material, efficient, formal, final into two main causes called form and matter.

Aristotle says that form and matter are always found together. Absolute matter and absolute form which he calls material prima and pure form are not found in this world. Matter and form cannot be separated except in a logical thought.

Aristotle says matter has potential to take any

meaning of  
this into

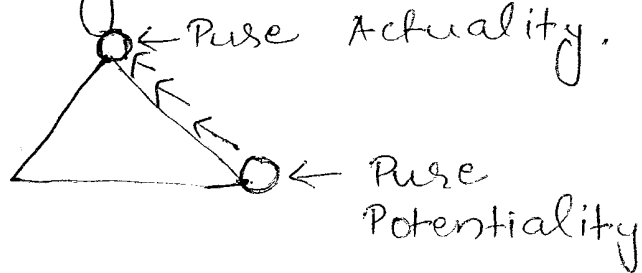
Always a complete

form. He calls it potentiality. Matter can take any form and it is the ~~reason~~ <sup>basis</sup> for distinguishing objects of the same class like wooden chair, iron chair.

✓ Matter combines with form to become an actual entity of this world. Aristotle calls this actuality. The same thing can be form at one stage and might become matter for the next stage, like thread is both a matter and form when compared to cloth and cotton respectively.

The presence of

matter makes an object of a lower dimension which the excess of form makes an object of higher dimension.



Aristotle says that pure actuality is the pure form or actus purus. He says actuality is prior to potentiality logically but practically potentiality is prior to actuality.

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- you have not started well  
always write down a complete line.

Ans. 6

Plato started his philosophy  
antagonising Protagoras' perceptionism.  
He took Socrates' concepts  
and made them real. Plato  
propounded his epistemological  
and metaphysical doctrines  
using the theory of ideas.

there is no  
proper content

Plato's ideas lived in  
the world of ideas. From  
ontological point of view  
Plato's ideas are substance.  
They don't depend on anything  
for its existence, they are  
eternal and atemporal.

From logical point  
of view Plato's ideas

are universal. They live in the world of ideas. From Teleological point of view Plato's ideas are archetypes. All the objects of the world are copies of these ideas. These ideas are perfect, they have their copies in this world which is half real, half unreal.

From Epistemological point of view Plato's ideas are the ultimate source of knowledge. All knowledge is through ideas.

From Mystical point of

of view ideas are the regulator of ethical values. The idea of good is the highest idea which regulates all the ideas of the world.

while characterising ideas Plato calls them universal, independent, eternal, atemporal, source of knowledge and the highest ~~good~~ form.

An important aspect of Plato's idealism was its relation to the real world. as Plato has not denied it. He calls it half real, half unreal. there are three explanations for relating ideas to the real world.

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Question No.  
(प्रश्न संख्या)

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anything in this  
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ना लिखें।)

The first is the copy theory which states that the ~~world~~ objects of this world are the copies of the ideas.

The second explanation is the participation theory according to which objects of this world participate in the ideas, but this would make ideas lose their independence and eternity.

Finally, Plato's real explanation is expressionist which states that objects of this world are the imperfect expressions of the ideas.

~~Therefore~~, Plato's ideal theory has a profound effect

→ refer to answer structure

→ see answer format



on the future of philosophy. It paved the way for rationalism and was a part of Christianity though it was criticized by Plato's own disciple, Aristotle.

Aristotle criticized Plato as he believed that particulars exist. He propounded his theory ~~to~~ and criticized Plato but farther he moved away from him the closer he came to

him. Plato's ideal theory had a great effect on other philosophers and in the words of Whitehead - "The whole western philosophy is a series of footnotes to Plato's philosophy."

refer study material

22

Critical evaluation means bring out the limitations

write both on the +ve & -ve aspects

Ans. 7 Kant in his critical philosophy combined both Rationalism and Empiricism to give effect to his philosophy. Kant believed that both Rationalism and Empiricism are correct in what they assert but incorrect in what they deny. Therefore, he tried to assimilate Rationalism and Empiricism in his critical philosophy.

Kant believed that characteristic of knowledge is Universality, Necessity and Newness. If we follow either Empiricism or Rationalism then we cannot attain such knowledge.

*you have started  
good and  
relevant.*

In synthetic statements we find newness but no universality and necessity. So is the case with a posteriori statements as they both are based on experience. For example, Roses are Red.

✓ This statements lacks universality

In analytic statements we find universality and necessity but no newness as predicate and subject are same. For example,

✓ all bachelors are unmarried.

In a priori statements there is no experience but they have universality.

Kant finally says that there are some synthetic statements that are a priori. He calls them synthetic a priori judgements. They have all the characteristics of knowledge, that is, universality, necessity and newness.

✓  
under line  
key words

Kant says that such judgements are possible in Mathematics and ~~Science~~ <sup>Physics</sup>.

✓  
In Mathematics, Kant says that a simple equation  $7 + 5 = 12$ , is a synthetic a priori judgement. It is a priori as it is a universal truth, which is accepted by

and it does not depend on experience... Kant says it is also synthetic as predicate is not included in the subject. we can get 12 not only by adding 7 and 5 but by  $4 \times 3$ ,  $6 + 6$  also, hence predicate is not included in the subject. Also, Kant says that since it is a small figure so we assume the result easily but in case of huge figures we can understand it is a synthetic statements.

✓  
good analytical  
answer ✓

For Proving Synthetic  
A priori Judgements in Physics.

Kant has taken categories as a logical pre-supposition for explanation of this world. He says, Every cause has an effect is a synthetic statement as we know through categories that cause and effect are different. ~~So~~ Also, it is a priori as we know causation is a category of understand.

Kant has therefore proved that there is a possibility of synthetic a priori judgements in Mathematics and Physics. But he was criticized by Dume and A.J. Ayer.

Question No.  
(प्रश्न संख्या)

Quine states that there is no qualitative difference between synthetic and analytic statements. Only the quantity of experience is less in one and more in other.

Ayer criticized Kant for using different criteria for proving synthetic and a priori judgments in Mathematics. While proving his it synthetic he uses psychological method, while for proving it a priori he uses logical criteria.

~~Quality of  
govt content is~~

42.7  
60

Ans: 3

'To be is to be perceived' is the central theme of Berkeley's idealism. Berkeley was an idealist empiricist and therefore he believed all knowledge is thru ~~perception~~ sense-experience.

Initially, he just believed in knowledge through sense experience but later he admitted notional knowledge also.

'To be is to be perceived' means that a thing to exist needs to be perceived or that which is not perceived cannot exist.

It can be understood through two logical equations. First, Modus Ponens - If it is universal affirmative premise, then

you have  
started well

good clarity



conclusion is positively and logically derived. For example,

All dogs are animals (P)

He is a dog (Q)

Therefore, He is an animal (PQ)  
(P)Q

Second logical rule, Modus Tollens,  
if a premise is negative  
then the conclusion is negative.

For example,

All dogs are animal (P)

He is not a dog (not Q)

Therefore, He is not an animal

likewise if we state that,

If anything is perceived, then it ~~is real~~  
is real

A is perceived

Therefore, A is real

Also, If anything is perceived, it is real

A is not perceived

Therefore, A is not real.

def first you  
define what is  
Berkeley's view

then  
compare  
logical aspects

Berkley says that an object exists only if it is perceived. It should be perceived by me, others or God. He says we are limited and ~~our~~ <sup>our</sup> perceptions are limited but God is unlimited and his perception is not limited. So, God is taken by him in a wholistic sense, therefore, he says in a locked room an object exists because of God's perception.

Berkley has been charged with subjective idealism as he says due to sense-experience we perceive ideas and that perception is dependent

en ourselves, ~~and God~~ But  
But Berkeley is not a  
subjective idealist as he  
has considered God to be the  
cause of ideas and has  
refuted the material world.

✓  
good approach

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Imp. Note. firstly you define :

what is concept then

compare another thinker

~~Answer~~ ⇒