

- (b) अपने कथन – “जो कुछ भी है, ईश्वर में है” से स्पिनोज़ा किस प्रकार यह स्थापित करते हैं कि केवल ईश्वर ही निरपेक्ष रूप से यथार्थ है ? समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

How does Spinoza establish that God alone is absolutely real with his statement – “Whatever is, is in God” ? Critically discuss.

15

- (c) ईश्वर की सत्ता के लिए सत्तामूलक युक्ति के विरुद्ध कांट के आक्षेपों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Critically examine Kant's objections against the ontological argument for the existence of God.

15

- Q3. (a) रसेल की अपूर्ण प्रतीकों की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। यह भी समझाइए कि किस प्रकार यह अवधारणा तार्किक परमाणुवाद के सिद्धान्त की ओर ले जाती है।

Explain Russell's notion of incomplete symbols. Also explain how this notion leads to the doctrine of logical atomism.

20

- (b) तार्किक प्रत्यक्षवादियों/भाववादियों के अनुसार क्या वाक्य “सभी वस्तुएँ या तो लाल होती हैं अथवा लाल नहीं होती हैं” उसी प्रकार से अर्थपूर्ण है जिस प्रकार से वाक्य “यह पृष्ठ श्वेत है” अर्थपूर्ण है ? युक्तियों सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Is the sentence “All objects are either red or not red” meaningful in the same way as “This page is white” is, according to the logical positivists ? Discuss with arguments.

15

- (c) बुद्धिवादियों में किसकी मानस-देह समस्या की व्याख्या मानव स्वातंत्र्य तथा संकल्प स्वातंत्र्य से सुसंगत है ? समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Among the rationalists, whose account of mind-body problem is compatible with the notion of human freedom and free will ? Critically discuss.

15

- Q4. (a) “अस्तित्व सार का पूर्वगामी है” इस आदर्श-वाक्य से अस्तित्वादी विचारकों का क्या अर्थ है ? उनके अनुसार मानव सत्ता किस प्रकार मानव स्वातंत्र्य से संबंधित है ? विवेचना कीजिए।

What do the existentialist thinkers mean by the slogan “existence precedes essence” ? How is human existence related to human freedom according to them ? Discuss.

10+10

Theory of Description & Incomplete Symbols →

Russell while discussing facts concludes that all facts are exhausted between particular & universal fact. However besides particular & universal, language also includes some other symbols which are constituent of a sentence —

Incomplete
Symbol
D. Kas
27/Sept/21
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① Complex Symbols →

A proposition is a complex symbol which on logical analysis gives the basic element of universe.

② Incomplete Symbol →

It is an expression which has no meaning in isolation but it may occur as a constituent of sentence & contribute to its meaning.

In his 'theory of description' discussed in his paper 'on denoting', Russell strictly abides by Occam's razor and accepts only necessary entities while reducing or eliminating the rest. According to Russell incomplete symbols appear to indicate and name some object but in fact they are not & hence need to be eliminated. These are called Descriptive phrases.

Descriptive Phrases →

They do not refer to any existing entity although they may look like one.

eg Hamlet → This is a disguised description
for Prince of Denmark
these phrases have no meaning in isolation
but appear as names?

why descriptive phrases are a problem →

Russell argues that these phrases function as
grammatical subject and we confuse it with
name of which some predicate is given

For eg "Present King of France is bald"
here phrase Present King of France functions
as grammatical subject

Descriptive Phrases Types

- Indefinite → They are vague & do not refer to any individual or the group of individuals
- Definite Descriptive Phrases

→ They refer to a definite object of reference.
eg Author of Waverley is Scott

Language has structural identity with reality
→ Hence not redundancy in language needs to be eliminated

Russell's main aim is to show that Definite Descriptive Phrases in logical propositions can be eliminated without the loss of meaning.

eg The author of Waverley is Scott

↓
If this definite descriptive phrase functions like proper name

↓
Then Affirmative Scott is Scott → Tautology
Negative Scott is not Scott → Contradiction

→ On logical analysis

1. At least one person wrote Waverley
2. At most one person wrote Waverley
3. Whoever wrote Waverley is Scott

Thus DDP has disappeared w/o changing the meaning of original sentence.

Application →

- ① Russell says we need to avoid psychological thinking → confusion arises
- ② Acc to Russell, theory of description holds true also for false propositions
e.g. Present King of France is bald.

Comparison →

Milner → Ideal object

Frege → Null or Empty class

Russell → Incomplete symbol or definite descriptive phrase

Significance → Structure of

language is isomorphic to structure of reality i.e. language mirrors the world.
It is therefore obvious that such redundancy in language be eliminated

Logical Atomism

It is a philosophical method of discovering the fundamental elements of universe [Metaphysical]

Method → logical analysis, not chemical or physical but by linguistic simplification to reach the fundamental element ✓

linguistic Aim Russell wants to construct an ideal language & then language would be isomorphic to the structure of reality i.e. language could adequately describe the real structure of the world.

Such an ideal language can't be vague like ordinary language but precise.

question today
incomplete
symbol to
logical Atomism
✓ Yes
29/09/2019
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On the verification principle → ^{Question today} All objects, red & not red 30 Kash 29 Sep 2021

The ground prepared for elimination of metaphysics lies in the verification principle which itself is based on the distinction made by logical positivists between "analytic" and "synthetic" propositions.

This distinction can be clearly understood by two examples:-

1. "All Husbands have Heads"

→ under here
It's opposite can be thought w/o contradiction
→ If a ~~child~~ child born w/o head ~~living~~ on tubes who goes on to marry
→ It's truth follows from ~~experience~~ empirical investigation

↓
This is synthetic proposition

2. All Husbands are Married

→ It's opposite can't be thought without inviting contradiction
→ It's truth follows from the meaning of the words

↓

This is analytic

→ Both of these propositions are similar in being true; yet they differ in the way they are true i.e. —

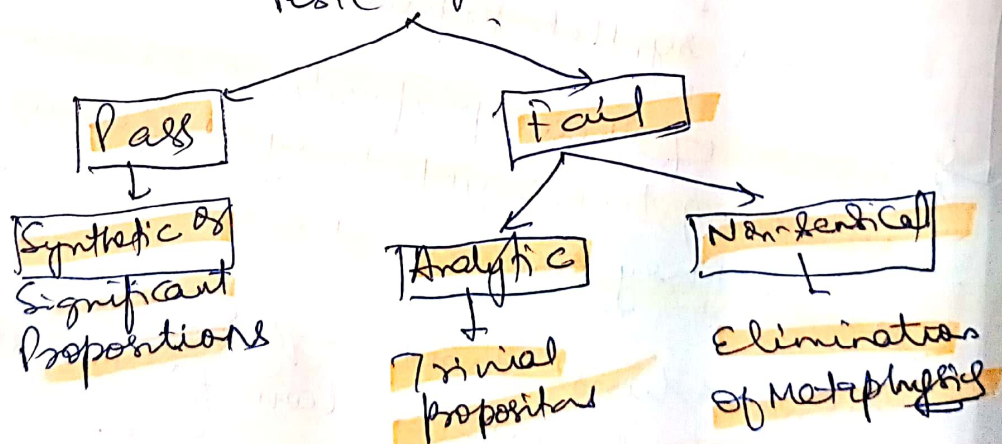
- (a) Propositions that require some sort of empirical investigation for their confirmation are termed synthetic
- (b) while propositions whose truth follows from their meaning are called analytic

Therefore the ~~Verification Principle~~ ^{every significant proposition} in its most crude form is stated by LP as that
"Every significant proposition (that which is meaningful) must be either analytic or synthetic."

However LPs hold that analytic propositions do not make a claim on the world and are hence trivial, while synthetic propositions are informative.

Having made this distinction, now LPs develop a test for propositions to be meaningful! —
Called the Verification Theory of Meaning —
Those propositions that pass the test are called Significant propositions — invariably dealing with propositions of natural sciences.

while propositions failing this test can be either analytic (trivial) i.e. giving no new information or non-sensical nonsense.



This test (Verification Principle) has been formulated in different ways by different philosophers —

① Moritz Schlick →

The meaning of a proposition lies in its method of verification.

Implication

metaphysical propositions
can't be verified by
any method

↓
∴ they are nonsensical

↓
elimination of metaphysics

Shortcoming

However the problem
with this theory is
that since a single
empirical proposition may
be verified in more
than 1 way → we have
to accept more than one
meaning to propositions

(2) A.J. Ayer →

Ayer recognised the weakness in Schlick's
verification principle and he constantly struggled
to develop a flawless ^{verification} theory of meaning only
to fail spectacularly in the end, although
to his credit he tried! —

~~Ayer's Modification~~ → Ayer's Modification

only that proposition is meaningful which
is either analytic or empirically verifiable

Impact

Metaphysical statements
are neither of the two

Not analytic

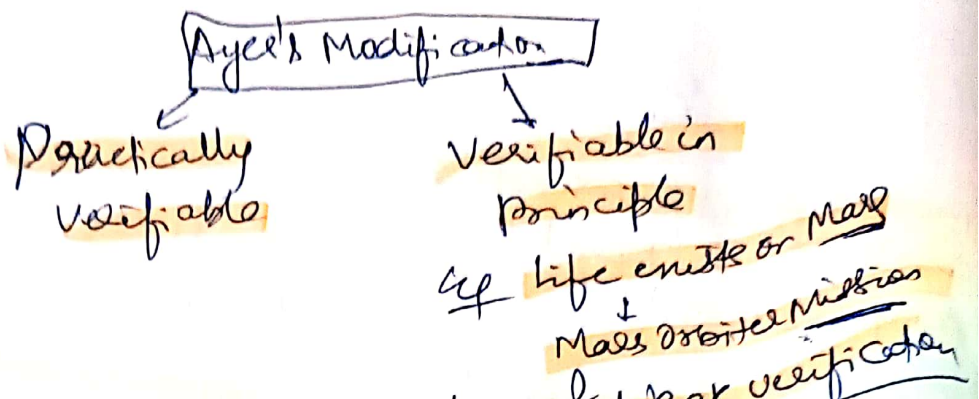
↓
Because a metaphysician
makes a claim
about the world
& existent entities
like soul etc

Not empirical

↓
Because
metaphysics
by its very
nature transcends
experience
→ it's above the

Shortcoming

of this theory were
to be accepted,
historical events, universal
propositional, value statements
would become meaningless



Ayer's Distinction b/w Strong & weak verification

→ Schlick accepts only Strong verification as
Criterion
Based on Cassirer's criticism,
→ However Ayer rightly also accepts weak
verification

↓

Strong
Verification

↓

Strongly Conclusive Evidence

↓

eg "My pain in my head"

↓

These he termed as Basic
Propositions

↓

Weak
Verification

↓

Probable conclusion

↓

eg There is extraterrestrial
life

Finally Ayer's correction on Direct & Indirect
Verification →

According to Ayer, if a proposition of an effect is
directly verified then its cause is said to
indirectly verified.

Ayer's modification & Berlin's objection

A proposition is indirectly verified, if by adding
one or more propositions to it, he can deduce a
conclusive proposition.

between origin of knowledge and validity of knowledge. In so far as origin is considered, all knowledge is dependant on experience, however, on the question of validity there can be two classifications:-

(a) Validity is decided on the basis of experience

All such propositions are synthetic -
a posteriori

(b) while propositions whose validity is independent of experience are analytic -
a priori

Comparison with Kant →

(1) Ayer criticised Kant & while Ayer agrees that Kant rightly differentiated between Analytical & Synthetic proposition, his criteria of differentiation was psychological and not logical, thus discrediting any possibility of Synthetic Inherent A priori.

Quine's Criticism of Ayer ✓

Quine criticises the distinction b/w synthetic & analytic in his 2 Dogmas of Empiricism

Quine contends that "All Bachelors are unmarried male" can't be on the basis of meaning of the words but based on "linguistic behavior", as linguistic behaviour changes, relation b/w words & meanings also change

Conclusion →

while it is an ongoing debate regarding Kant's explanation against Ayer's, it is undeniably sound in itself. Ayer explains that on the basis of linguistic analysis of propositions alone, if truth & falsity of them can be determined then are analytic propositions.

They may either take the form of tautologies (definitions) or contradictions. These are propositions of maths & logic and do not make a claim on the world and Ayer terms them as Trivial.

orig: A
long
/

✓

Hence, mechanism is but it has its grounds in teleology
Question today → All rationalists, which is consistent with free will

Morality - Freedom & Necessity

26/9/24
Dikesh
28/9/24
@The

Q/ Is pre-established harmony deterministic and inconsistent with freedom?

or

Does Leibniz's theory of pre-established harmony necessarily lead to determinism?

Ans → Leibniz's theory of pre-established harmony → change in Monad

Appetition

→ Inner urge
→ To become the whole
→ Self mobility
→ To pass from obscure to clear perception

This change is self determined (internal)
However to explain relation b/w monads, mind &
body, mechanism & teleology, Leibniz assumes
Pre-established Harmony in which the inner
plan coincides or is guided by the plan of
the Creator — which makes it ^{externally} deterministic

Leibniz's defence

(a) Leibniz while discussing the different types
of monads explains that ⁱⁿ the base monads
the force appears only in the form of mechanical
movement, in the animal, the appetition is
expressed in the form of instincts and in
the spirits the force is found in the form
of self-conscious desire & will. In this
hierarchical order higher includes the
lower

(b) Man according to Leibniz is free to pursue
his perfection. But this free action does
not mean an action without determination
every action has its root in antecedent
movement.

A purely undetermined action means
abrupt change and hence will go against
law of continuity. Hence every action is
determined by past antecedents.

(c) ^{But} The more we act from clear ideas or
distinct perception the clearer we are.

Thus Leibniz concludes that true freedom consists neither in necessity nor in strict spontaneity but in the spontaneous unfolding of the action guided by clear perception. God is the most free in Leibniz's philosophy because his every act is determined by infinite wisdom for the best possible end.

Criticism: Pre-established harmony is deterministic

- (i) Every monad including humans is only a cog in the great machine of pre-established harmony
- (ii) Everything is determined in the monads, Leibniz himself says every action has ^{no} antecedent movement
- (iii) Everything in the monad is due to the past and past with full potentialities for future has been implanted by God

Conclusion →

Leibniz's philosophy is ^{not free will} as much deterministic as Spinoza's philosophy. The only freedom in Leibniz as also in Spinoza consists in acting according to rational motives.

✓

Descartes explanation of error and Deterministic
& Free will →

① The criterion of knowledge is that all that is clear & distinct must be true.

② God stands as guarantee for ideas of external world. But question remains as to how then do we have illusion, astray or false perception.

Q1 Descartes' answer → Truth or falsity lies in judgment not ideas or perception.

→ Judgement depends on intellect and will

→ The intellect is finite and it cannot hope to receive clear and distinct ideas of all things. But the will by its very nature is infinite for it has unlimited choices to make and gives assent or dissent to even confused ideas.

Thus error is due to joint product of finite intellect & infinite will.

→ This is also true in relation to secondary qualities of colour, heat, smell which do not represent anything objective

Freedom of will →

Error is the product of finite intellect and infinite will. So can God be responsible for error because of making finite mind.

Descartes replies that God is the creator of the universe, for the perfection and harmony of universe it is better to have

fallible rather than infallible intellect.

Logically too, created intellect has to finite

Finally the will is made infinite and not limited to clear and distinct ideas because this would have made man a

machine rather than free spirit. Thus

the gift of free will is necessary for spiritual

Freedom of Will is denied

In geometry there is no movement. The triangle once formed remains in that state.

Similarly Spinoza having cast the world in geometrical form has made it static and as a consequence denies free will because all actions, passion a logical necessary follow-up from rational God.

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4. No Real causes instead eternal reason of World

Just as angles of a triangle = 2 right angles follows from the definition of triangle, similarly everything is sub-specie aeternitatus. Instead of causes we find only the eternal reason of all things in substance is God.

5. Teleological Misconception of God

Just as it is illusory to maintain that Man has free will to do anything, similarly god has no end or purpose for which He can work

The teleological misconception follows from anthropomorphism. Man thinks God to be superman. Thus the use of geometrical method led to denial of personality to God.

COMMENTS:

1. Any philosophy must explain all the varied experiences of life. Spinoza treats man as if he were pure intellect w/o any feelings.

The truth of geometry is universal for it ignores the actual state of affairs. But what gives it universality, for the same reason makes it utterly limited. A dashed truths can't reveal empirical truths.

2. Mathematics needs Meta-Metamathematics for validation

Mathematics begins with certain presuppositions and require meta-mathematics to explain its validity or usefulness and philosophical implication of its statements.

3. Experience and Action indubitable for Human Life

Actions, movements and ends are the most glaring facts of experience. We can't explain them away by declaring them to be ethusory.

Dogmatism

Spinoza does not tell why there should be just 27 definitions or 20 axioms etc or how they are self-evident.

5. Man is rational but not free and So is God

Spinoza denies free will

- a. All actions, passions follow from rational God.
- b. There is no movement because even God's rationality is not teleological but logical & necessary.
- c. Freedom is only an illusion.

CONCLUSION

1. +ve View [Positive view]

The mathematics of Spinoza prevented any personal view to distort the truth. Human beings would have remained in eternal ignorance "had not mathematics which deals with no ends but only essence & properties, pointed out to them a standard of truth.

2. -ve View [negative view]

Spinoza starts with few thoughts & travels in their direction w/o digression. This vertical consistency prevents him from giving his system horizontal consistency.

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He begins with grand unity but misses the multiplicity. The use of geometrical method