

General instructions.

PART-1

QUESTION: 02

Length should be of at least 8 sides

Configuration should be incorporated

Asked part should be prioritised

Relevant material should be added

Example should be given to

provide weightage to the answer

Irrelevant material should not be incorporated

Headings should be provided

At least 9 to 12 arguments should be given

Concept of the question should be explained

Weightage should be given according to the question demand.

1 INTRODUCTION

In the annals of the history of philosophy majorly 'reason' has been a topic of debate. Reason is considered a way of knowing truth. For that purpose, inductive and deductive reasoning was given by the early philosophers. The purpose is to reach an objective truth. Deductive reasoning, however, is considered more suitable for it. Nevertheless it has some strengths and weakness too.

2. Reason in Philosophy

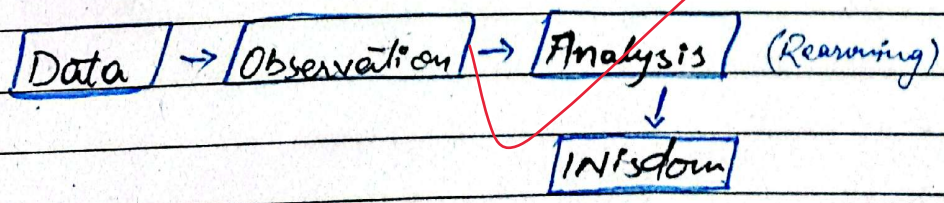
(a) DEFINITION

The power of using logical inferences to gain knowledge. Reason provides authenticity of truth rather than ~~rather~~ intuition or opinion. It is backed by observation and analysis.

Example:

i) Person A said it will rain in June and it does. It is not reason, but guess.

ii) Person B analyzed data for the past 10 years of rainfall. On the bases of it, he said it, then it is reason.



2.2 TYPES OF REASONING:

- i) Deductive Reasoning: It is a top-down approach to reach to specific answers.
- ii) Inductive Reasoning: It is a down to top approach where general idea is sought.
- iii) Analogical: Using analogies to reach conclusion.

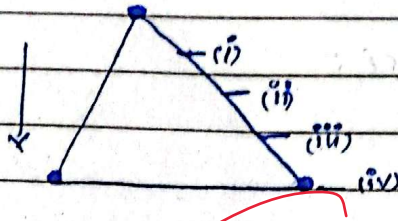
3. DEDUCTIVE REASONING

3.1 CONTEXT:

It was the result of Greek's misconception, where they believed something happens due to divine will. Aristotle is the founder. He deduced that if the truth is subjective, as mentioned by Socrates, then what is the objectivity of existence. Hence, deductive reason came along.

3.2 CONCEPT:

Its purpose was to filter-out subjective truths that were established on weak premises. Through logical arguments, according to Deductive method, any theory can be prove right or wrong.

3.3 WORKING OF DEDUCTION

i) Start with Premises: Deduction begins with a general idea (specific one) on which everyone believes. It can be referred to any field.

- Example: Dolphins are mammals

ii) Check the idea (Observation): The validity of an argument is observed. Hypothesis is cross-verified. On what basis does the premises work, and how it is concluded.

- Example: Mammals and Dolphins have lungs to breathe, therefore, considered mammals.

iii) Evaluate the Hypothesis: Whether all dolphins have lungs or only few. Field work may include for it

- Example: Does all species of Dolphins have lungs.

iv) Draw a Conclusion: Indeed, the answer is the conclusion. The outcome must satisfy all the premises.

- Example: Yes, all Dolphins have lungs so they are mammals.

4. STRENGTH OF DEDUCTIVE REASONING

4.1 LOGICALLY CORRECT :

The answer of deduction is logically valid. It cannot be challenged as long as the premises remain true.

4.2 MORE CLARITY :

It holds more clarity as compared to inductive reasoning. The structured approach made it possible for clear goals.

4.3 SIMPLER APPROACH :

It is a simple way of achieving the outcome that is not biased. The deduction leads to more logically proved answer. Also, it is done on the theories or established ideas so innovation is not prerequisite.

4.4 SUBSTANTIATES DECISIONS :

The final decision of whether correcting the idea or going against it is supported by observations. The findings of observer helps the idea to sustain.

4.5 MULTIPLE VALIDITY AND FLEXIBILITY :

Unlike induction, deductive reasoning is quite versatile if can achieve new realities as well. Also, multiple premises achieve it, so the validity of an answer persists.

EXAMPLE:

All dogs have tail. (Established idea)

Fido is a dog. (Premises)

Therefore, Fido has a tail. (Conclusion)

5. WEAKNESS OF DEDUCTION

5.1 DEPENDENCY OF PREMISES:

Strong premises will surely lead to correct answers otherwise, there will be confusion. For instance, there has been a debate over 'God' in Metaphysical philosophy. The reason is that the 'Premises' of God is not universally accepted.

Example:

- God is a thinking thing - Descartes.

- God is spiritual soul - Hobbes.

owing to different premises, different conclusions emerge, making reality a question.

5.2 OBSERVATION MUST BE COMPREHEND:

For a theory to validate, its observation of hypothesis must be touched from every angle. It is impossible though sometimes. For example, for early Greek philosopher, an animal named Kangaroo had not existed. This is because Australia only has been, and it was discovered in 19th century.

5.3 IT MAY OVERLOOK INNOVATION:

Unlike induction, a new idea is not proposed in it so, it is possible that innovation in evaluating premises may diminish.

5.4 MAY NOT BE FIT FOR COMPLEX PROBLEMS:

The problems that are in between of reaching anywhere or the ones with complexity may not fit properly in deduction. For instance, the concept of 'life' and it's, only possible on Planet Earth is vague yet complex. Its humans have not discovered universe.

5.5 PRONE TO ERROR:

A single error can turn the process fail. The premises are very important and a single miscalculation or misanners may lead to wrong beliefs.

Examples:

- i) Swans are white
- ii) Swans are white feathered birds
- iii) Observation all around the globe
- iv) Discovery of Australia
- v) Black swans are seen in Australia
- vi) Swans are not white but also black.
(New conclusion)

Deduction works as long as the premises remain true.

6. CONCLUSION

In a summary, it is evident that deduction is a more holistic approach. It is a top-down approach to validate beliefs. However, it has some drawbacks too along with its merits.

Deduction a method of reasoning but with caution.

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QUESTION : 03

1. INTRODUCTION

During the period of 16 to 18 century, many philosophers came with the idea of defining reality. Among them was ~~Berkeley~~ **Add Berkeley's book** idealist that founded his reality over scepticism of rationalism. Berkeley's reality includes the preperance of mind mind, the concept of immaterialism and God. The reality of Berkeley got flake as well, but for the time being it was prominent for the philosophers.

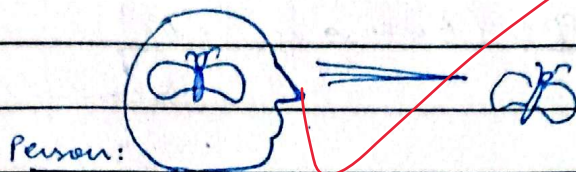
2. GEORGE BERKELEY : PHILOSOPHY

2.1 CONTEXT :

Berkeley was a 18th century philosopher when ~~religion~~ religion was a dominating force in Europe's life. Born in Ireland, he studied about the philosophy and wanted to contribute in it. For him, philosophers were confused in understanding material work.

2.2 PHILOSOPHY OF BERKELEY

b) IDEALISM: Berkeley argued that reality is composed of mental ideas. For him, everything exists in the mind.



ii) REALITY: Only mental reality is real, everything in the outside world is its manifestation.

iii) MIND - SUPERIORITY FOR REALITY: Berkeley argued that only mind shapes reality. Object is perceived ~~when~~ hence, it exists.

iv) Role of God: God for Berkeley can not be ignored. Berkeley believed the reality is shaped by God actually, humans are just small contributors.

3. BERKELEY'S REALITY

3.1 BACKGROUND :

During the period of Berkeley's, the concept of John Locke gained a

Popularity among philosophers. J. Locke was a naturalist who gave his reality as: Objects have internal and external qualities. The internal qualities are perceived by senses while external exists independent of anyone.

Apple (According to Locke)

Primary Qualities

- Objective in nature
- Exist independently



- Size, shape, color

Secondary Qualities

- Subjective
- Needs perception



- Taste, softness

3.2 BERKELEY'S CRITICISM ON LOCKE

(i) Primary Qualities:

If primary qualities exist outside of the mind, then how they are changed. For example, railway tracks seem meeting at point but they are parallel in reality.

(ii) Argument of Berkeley:

If something has to exist outside the mind, it has to be perfect and absolute in its qualities.

Example:

Color of apple or anything may differ subjectively e.g. as for color blind people.

3.3 REALITY OF BERKELEY

(i) Everything needs to be Perceived:

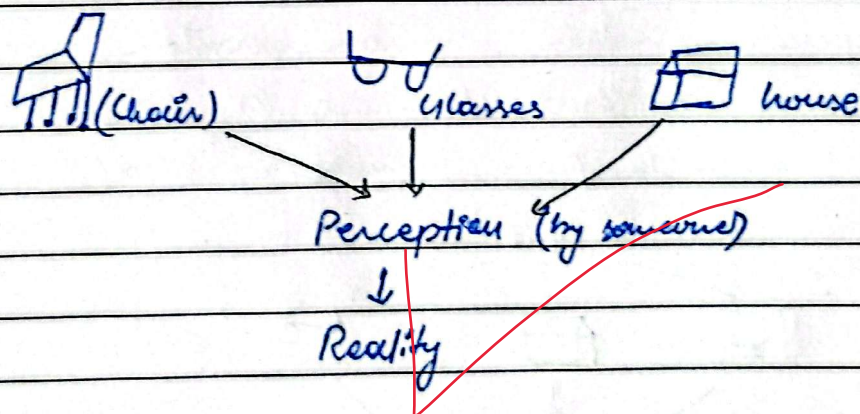
Nothing exist, according to Berkeley, independent of perception. An object needs to be perceived always for it, to exist.

For Example:

This pen or wall or laptop exist because the mind is perceiving it right now.

(ii) To Be is to be Perceived:

Berkeley's famous, 'Esse est percipi' defined as objects are not real. The reality is not materialized. Nothing exist in the space time but what the 'mind' thought. An object will only be real if there is someone to perceive it.



'Nothing exists out of the mind' - Berkeley

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(ii) Master Argument of Berkeley:

The question raised that if object needs perception what about the reality when no one is perceiving something. How does reality exist then?

Example:

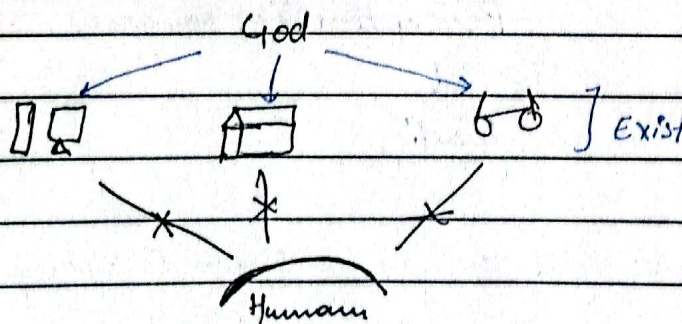
① The room exist because I am perceiving it. If I left the room and come back, how everything is at its place?

② Likewise, A cat is in the box, but when the box is closed so, how the cat is still in there, my eyes can't perceive it.

Either $A = A$ OR,

$A \neq A$

• Counter of Berkeley: It is true that everything that exists need perception. In such cases, God is the ultimate perceiver. When no one watches or perceived, God does. So, the cat exist or room is in place because of God.



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(v) God and Reality

God always perceives that is why the world exist. Without God's mind, the reality will cease to exist.

5. CRITISM ON BERKELEY'S REALITY

Berkeley's concept of reality made everything abstract. To protect religion, he used God to substantiate his stance. This made material world, an abstract hoax. For Berkeley, the reality is in the mind but would it mean that reality is subjective. After all, every person and their perception differs. However, Berkeley contradict her by considering reality as objective entity. The material world and the phenomenon of 'things in themselves' seem confusing for Berkeley. He promoted solipsism.

Good attempt

6. CONCLUSION

In a conclusion, reality for Berkeley is in mind alone. The world exists in mind. Berkeley's concept of reality is supported by religion too. Overall, he tried to mend philosophy with religion somehow. His perception gave philosopher a new direction though.

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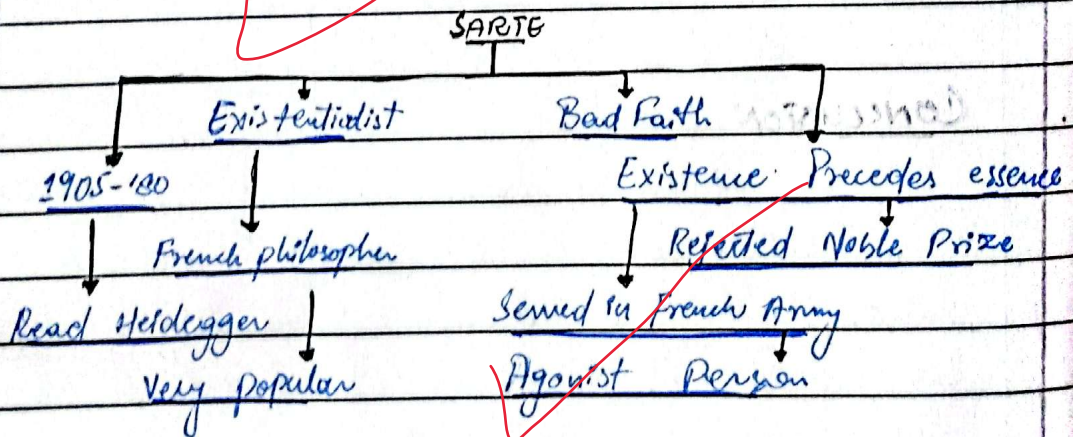
QUESTION : 05

2. INTRODUCTION

The journey to seek the truth goes on in philosophy but in 19th and 20th century, the tables turned. The concept of individuality prevailed that resulted in existentialism thought. Many great names attached to it including J.P. Sartre. The French philosopher gave his concept of Bad Faith on the grounds of this thought. He deigned the superiority of humans on earth through this. Sartre believed that humans, for centuries, had been taught to normalize Bad Faith. Therefore, they need to realize the reality.

2. JEAN PAUL SARTE

2.1 PROFILE OF SARTE :



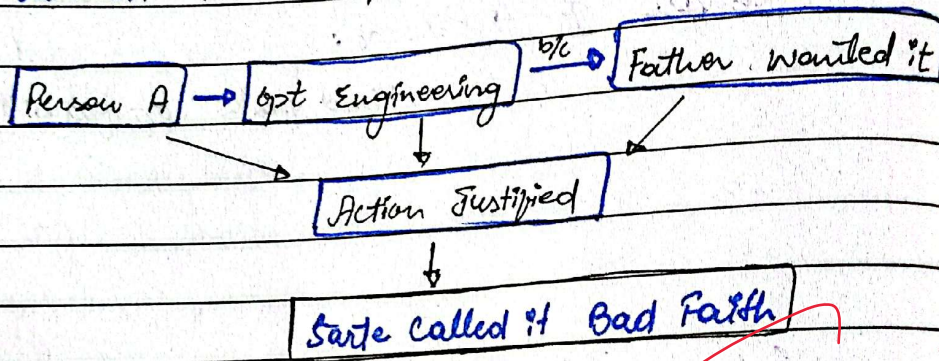
12.7 SARTE'S PHILOSOPHY

- i) AGONY'S ABOUT GOD: Sartre believed that nothing can be known about God. If somehow God exists, according to Sartre, then His qualities or attributes are uncomprehensive for humans.
- ii) FREEWILL OF A PERSON: Sartre believed that there is no fixed path or godwill. Humans are free to choose their path. All humans are free to opt any option.
- iii) EXISTENCE PRECEDES ESSENCE: Sartre believed that there are either things-in-itself or things-for-itself. Humans are things-for-itself, therefore essence is with them besides existence. According to this concept of Sartre, humans are determined by what they do. Actions are responsible for person's identity, character, and freewill.
- iv) BAD FAITH: Sartre further expressed that every human is free to opt any decision. He is not constrained by social boundaries. Hence, one should decide for oneself, if others do that and one justifies it, then it is bad faith.

3. HOW BAD FAITH IS RISK FOR CONSCIOUSNESS

3.1 UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT:

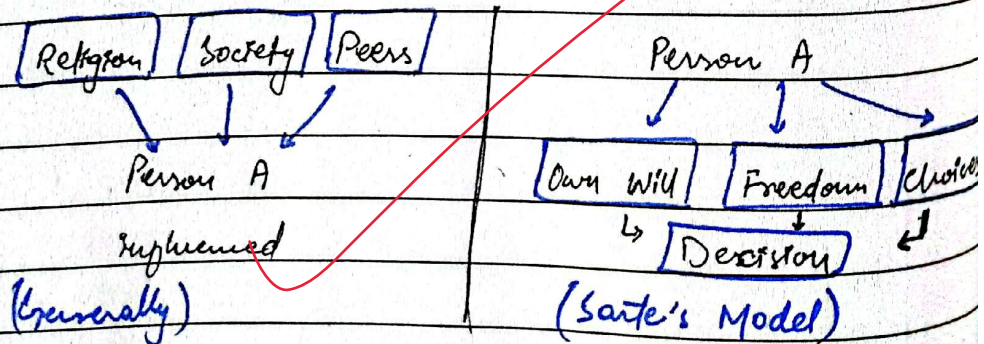
Throughout the years humans are made to believe that their control over themselves is limited. Mainly, other forces of nature controlled human actions. For example,



3.2 YIELD OF DECEPTION:

Sartre believed that humans are in deception when they think that due to morality, God or religious dogmas, they can compromise their freedom. Human freedom must not be compromised for anything.

"There is no ultimate aim of Universe" - Sartre



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3.3 WHY HUMANS PREFER DECEPTION:

i) Human Run From Responsibility: According to Sarte, Humans run from own responsibility as their mind are prone to have someone to blame on. Therefore, they allow others to take decisions for them. For Example, Parents majorly decides the decision of marriage for children in S. Africa.

ii) HUMANS HAVE WRONG INTERPRETATION OF UNIVERSE:

According to Sarte, there will nothingness once you die. Therefore, no reward or punishment exist. So, the command or free will must be of only humans - and not of society or religion.

iii) HISTORICAL TRANSFORMATION OF HUMAN SOCIETY:

According to Sarte, the human development and social status among humans have played a great role in fostering bad faith. For example, a person is not really obliged to follow king's order, he is free to do otherwise.

Bad Faith → Self-deception

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4. SIGNIFICANCE OF AVOIDING BAD FAITH:

4.1 DEFINES ONESELF:

A person who is able to avoid Bad Faith has achieved greatness. Now, his every action or saying will be of his own. The life of one is not bounded.

4.2 OWNERSHIP OF LIFE:

Sarte believed that through religious beliefs, morality, and dependency on others, humans have gave some part of ownership to everyone. By achieving or ignoring Bad Faith, a person can take that ownership back.

4.3 SELF-ACCOUNTABILITY PREVAILS:

Sarte believed when a person knows that only one's own decision will shape one's life, then one will be very careful with decisions. Hence, the self-accountability will enhance.

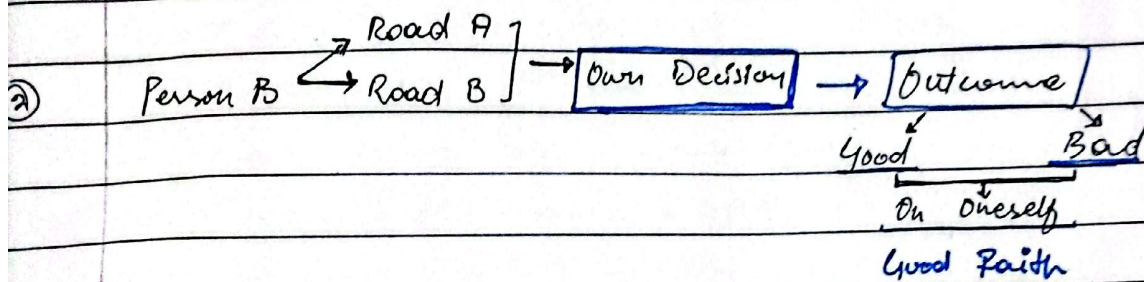
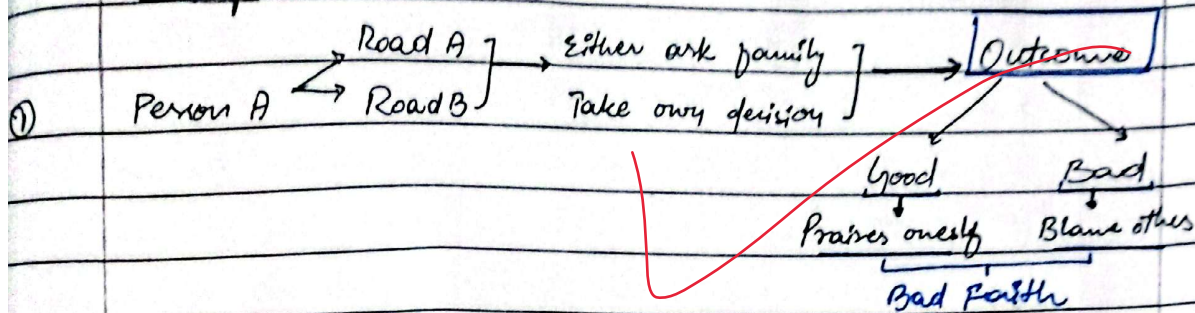
4.4 CONTRIBUTE IN ONE'S ESSENCE:

One's essence is defined by the decisions one takes in life. Countering bad faith will make one's life more better, because the character of a person is more resilient now.

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• Example:



5. CRITICISM ON ~~GOOD~~ BAD FAITH

There is a possibility of misinterpretation of Sartre's concept. For example, if a waiter is asked to bring Pizza, and he brings Burger following good faith then to whom one blames. Likewise, the concept of freedom has made human close to heart of Hobbes. With no moral obligations and prohibition, crimes may prevail besides deviance. It is believed that Sartre was unable to comprehend human behaviour complexity because consciousness is not absolute freedom, but how to tame it.

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6. CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, Sartre believed that the social institutions and morality have corrupted human freedom. According to Sartre every human is free to opt any path. One must not confine one's approach or decision to someone else. This is Bad Faith. Sartre believed that in order to achieve consciousness, bad faith must be countered first. Therefore, Sartre provided evidence of Bad Faith and ways to counter them.

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QUESTION : 07

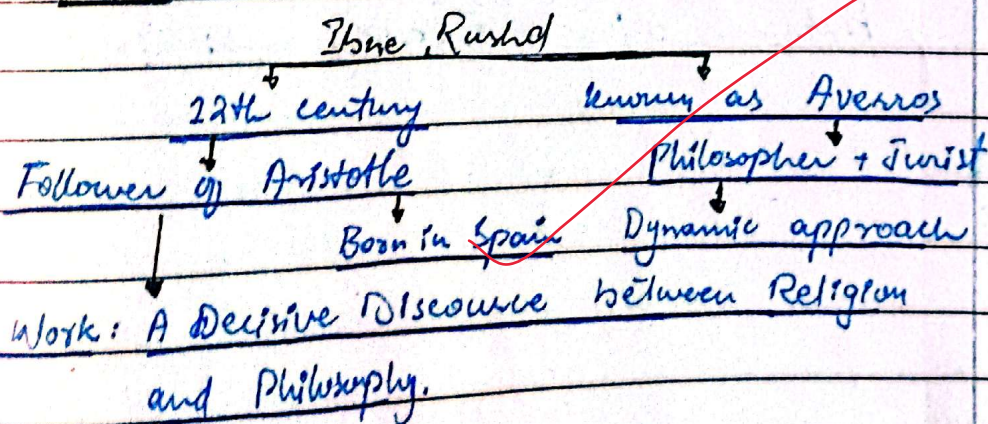
1. INTRODUCTION

After the time of pious caliphate in Islamic history, there were division occurred among Muslims in every walk of life. This division was seen even in philosophy as well, where some tried to reconcile religion with philosophy while others made either of the two superior.

In 12th century, Ibn-Rushd came with a different approach for philosophy. His approach created tolerance among Muslims for Western philosophy. Ibn-Rushd basically reconcile philosophy with religion.

2. IBN - E - RUSHD

2.1 PROFILE



2.2 PHILOSOPHY OF IBN RUSHD

- i) LOGIC: Ibn e Rushd was one of the first philosophers to mention 'essence' in human being. According to him, all human exist, but their essence makes them who they are.
- ii) GOD: According to Ibn-e-Rushd, God exists. The reason for this is the universe that function so perfectly that only an absolute Being could make it.
- iii) Religion and Philosophy: According to Ibn-e-Rushd, both are necessary to have knowledge. However, he separated Philosophy from Religion.
- iv) METAPHYSICS: Rushd believed that all humans have soul that is eternal as it is a part of God. After death, one's soul reunite with Universal soul.
- v) Problem between Philosophy conciliation: Rushd believed that philosophers were unable to interpret Philosophy properly. That is why, tension emerges between religion and philosophy.

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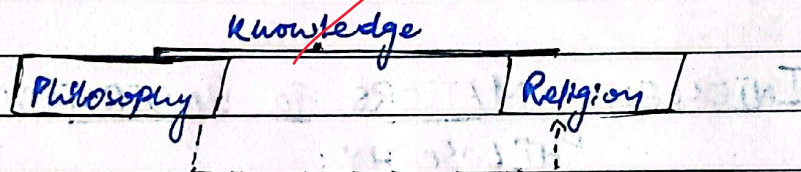
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3. HOW IBN-E-RUSHD RECONCILE PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

3.1 SEPERATING PHILOSOPHY FROM RELIGION :

According to Averros, religion and Philosophy both tell truth. However, they must not be merged. He further added that philosophy's knowledge will only aid into religious knowledge.

To put things in perspective, religious knowledge is absolute and philosophy only validates it, hence it cannot contradict with religion.



3.2 LACK OF UNDERSTANDING CAUSED CONFLICTS:

Rushd emphasised that philosophers before him wrong interpret philosophy. It caused division. For example, God is not in the heavens, but heavens is in the God. Space is the Eternal Being after all.

3.3 PHILOSOPHY IS SIMPLY KNOWLEDGE :

Rushd said that to seek knowledge is the task of every

Muslim, and Philosophy also provides knowledge. He further emphasized that Philosophy inculcate curiosity, Ethics and reason which Islamic law has also commanded.

3.4 PHILOSOPHY CANNOT CHALLENGE GOD:

According to Ibn Rushd, philosophy can only mediate a way for a believer to know one's God. Philosophy only provides mundane knowledge. He once said, "God's essence and knowledge is above man's knowledge."

3.5 INTELLECT MATTERS TO UNDERSTAND PHILOSOPHY:

Rushd highlighted that intellect is important to understand philosophy. Due to this reason, philosophy was considered against Islam.

Who understand Religion		
Orthodox	Theologians	Philosopher
- Swayed by mere oratory	Swayed by logic + religion sentiments	Believer of Reason

- As per this, Philosopher will understand religion the most. Hence, this is how, he reconcile religion and Philosophy.

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4. CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Ibn-e-Rushd philosophy created some reconciliation, but it also created some rifts. For example, his Metaphysical philosophy deepens the cracks between Asharites and Mu'azaligas. He said that human soul will merge into Universal soul, and on the day of Judgement, humans were resurrected in different form. Moreover, he agreed that God's knowledge is superior but gave shallow information on proof. This created dissatisfaction among Muslims. Some even considered him a fan of Aristotle as he tried to link Aristotle's Ethics with Islam. Despite that, Ibn-e-Rushd contributions make philosophy and Islam walk side-by-side.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it is evident that Ibn Rushd contributed to Muslim political thought as one Aristotle did for Greeks. Rushd tried to reconcile religion and philosophy from Epistemology to ontology. Without Rushd's contribution, Muslim political way not have transpired the way it has. Hence, Rushd was a prominent philosopher of Muslim World.