

Date 22, 07, 22

Unit - V

Saan

Answer the following questions :-

1. Explain Hume's theory of Causality

Ans: Causation is the most important category for Hume. On this, according to him, depends our knowledge of the matters of fact. On its strength we pass from the immediate impressions to something not immediately present in senses. On the basis of the causal principle we bind together the passing impressions into universal laws. If this principle is valid then there is rational justification for the science, otherwise Hume points out, we have no reason to accept their claim to certain knowledge.

In order to show that the idea of cause be true and real, it must be, according to Hume, traced to some impressions. The things named as causes are so various that there is no quality by virtue of which a thing may be called a cause. The idea of cause, therefore, must be derived from the relations among objects. First, the objects regarded as cause and effect

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The to Hume, there is the former principle the past conjunction a certain sometime one as But the habit the ob

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are always contiguous like fire and heat, food and nourishment etc. Again, there is the relation of priority, i.e.; the cause is always antecedent to the effect. Thus, Contiguity and Succession are the two relations from which the idea of causation might have been derived. But there is a third and the most important element in causation called the element of power or necessary connection. It is said that a cause produces an effect, or, the effect is necessarily connected with the cause.

The idea of causation, according to Hume, has two elements. First there is the human nature in the form of imagination and its principle of association. Secondly, the past experience of constant conjunction. The latter determines a certain sequence of ideas. Even sometime one instance may associate one as the cause of the other. But this is, due to the allied habit of reading causality into the objects.

For Hume, the psychological analysis of causation in terms of Philosophical Analysis of imagination is relevant for philosophical analysis, though not a justification of causal relationship. In other words, for Hume genetic consideration is relevant for epistemological analysis of Causation.

2. Explain the Concept of Time.

Ans: The physical order as it is presented to our senses seems to consist of objects having positions not only in space but also in time. The facts of time makes it possible for us to take note of changes and movement in objects. Time is the condition of events in the order of succession. The relation such as precedence, ~~success~~ succession, duration and the like obtaining between events is known as Temporal relation. Time is the ground of the order of succession among events. The category of time therefore is basic to all things and beings.

Time is infinitely divisible for otherwise there would have been no parts or moments of time. Moments are the indivisible units of time which cannot co-exist with one another. Time is continuous, if there were a gap between one part of time and another part of it, it would be filled with time.

Time has only one dimension i.e; succession. Time continuous from the past to the present

and from future. flow of Time is occur in to occur no time. We can from or inner

time as independ contains nature. of even that objective concept from events idea

3. Explain

Ans: Space contains all the relation things to it. View sense in it a

Time.

and from the present to the future. It is irreversable. The flow of time cannot be reversed. Time is filled with events. They occur in time. They are perceived to occur in time. If there were no time, events would not occur. We cannot think of time apart from succession of events, outer or inner.)

The realists hold the time as an objective reality, independent of mind which contains the successive events of nature. It is an empty receptacle of events. The empiricists hold that time is not an independent objective reality, but an Abstract concept of the mind generalised from the idea of succession of events. It is only a Subjective idea of the mind.

3. Explain the concept of Space.

Ans: Space is generally conceived as a container or receptacle in which all things are contained. The relation between space and physical things is that of a container to the contained. This is the view of Newton and of Common Sense Realism. Physical things exist in empty space. They co-exist in it side by side. Empty Space is a Great Void.

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It is generally believed that space to be extended in all directions and having no limit. Space is infinite. If we think that space has a limit, we may reasonably ask as to what exists beyond that limit. There is either something or nothing but void beyond the limit. If there is something, it must be in space and if there is no object it must be empty space. In any case, we cannot conceive of any limit to space. Space is infinite.

Space is infinitely divisible. Any portion of extension can be divided into two halves and so on forever. We cannot draw various geometrical figures because space is divisible. We try to view space as divisible parts for practical purpose. But still space is not built up of parts. Space is not a sum of finite parts because finite quantities, however indefinitely added, give only finite quantity. It is therefore a single whole out of which particular spaces are drawn by limitation.

Space is generally regarded as the relation of

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co-existence of figures and exist with 3 dimensions depth to lie left, up and bottom

4. What is different

Ans: A substance is perceived changes same state that manifest success

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co-existence. All the points, lines, figures and things in space co-exist with one another. Space has 3 dimensions - length, breadth and depth or distance. Space seems to lie in 3 dimensions, right and left, up and down and forward and backward.

4. What is Substance? Explain briefly different views on Substance.

Ans: A Substance or thing is that which is permanent in the midst of changes. It remains essentially the same through out its changing state and qualities. A Substance is that fundamental reality which manifest itself in and through successive changes and qualities.

According to Rationalist, Substance is that which exist by itself without depending on anything else. Descartes defined Substance as what exist in itself and conceived by itself. Descartes regards God as the Absolute Substance. But he regards mind and matter created by God as Relative Substances. Spinoza ~~explains~~ accepts the Cartesian definition of Substance and logically concludes that God is the only Substance. Mind and Matter or Thought and Extension are not substances but ~~that~~ parallel attributes of God. According to Leibnitz, Monads on

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Spiritual Atoms are Substances. According to Locke, the only source of knowledge is Experience. We know the different attributes of matter through sense experience but these attributes exist by themselves. Thus Locke admits that there is an unknown and unknowable substratum underlying and supporting the attributes ~~rebuild~~ rebuild in sensations. Berkeley rejects the Locke's Concept of Substratum as a meaningless abstraction. For him a Substance is nothing but a cluster of sensations. However, Berkeley admits Spiritual Substance. Hume rejects both material and spiritual Substance. If matter is denied on the ground that it is not given in experience, Spiritual Substance is also non-existent for the same reason. Thus, according to Hume, there is no such thing as Substance either material or Spiritual.

Kant holds that a Subject Substance is neither an objective entity or a cluster of Sensation and Ideas. According to Hume, a Substance is an a priori category of Understanding, by which the mind interprets sensations and ideas. According to Hegel, a Substance is both Subjective and

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Objective, A priori and real nature, Divine

Short Answer

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2. How does of nec Cause
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Objective, Ideal and Real, Ideal as an A priori Category of Human Mind and real as already existing in nature, Being a Category of the Divine Mind.

Short Answer: (2 Marks)

1. What is Causality?
2. How does Hume criticise the ideal of necessary ~~connect~~ connection betⁿ Cause and Effect.
3. What is Space Time Relativity Theory?
4. Why Kant says that Space and Time are empirically real but transcendently Ideal? (Kant)
5. What is Conceptual Time?
6. What is Conceptual Space?
7. What is Perceptual Time?
8. What is Perceptual Space?
9. What is Substance according to Kant?
10. What is Substance?

(1 Mark)

- ① What is the Common Sense view of Substance?

Ans: (A Substance is a thing) (possessing certain changes) (which remains permanent) (in the midst of changes)

- ② How does Descartes define Substance?

Ans: Substance is what exists in itself

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and is conceived by itself. It is thing good or being without qualities.

3. What are the different substances according to Descartes?

Ans: Mind, Matter and God.

4. What is Substance according to Spinoza?

Ans: God is the only Substance.

5. According to whom Substance is Unknown and Unknowable?

Ans: John Locke.

6. Does Hume believe in Substance?

Ans: NO.

7. What is Substance according to Kant?

Ans: Substance is an A priori Category of Understanding.

8. How many dimension does Space have?

Ans: Three - Length, ~~Breadth~~ Breadth and Depth.

9. How many dimension does Time have?

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Ans: 1 -

10. "Space real said

Ans: Kant.

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Ans: Hume

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Ans: 1 - Succession.

10. "Space and Time are empirically real and transcendently Ideal" who said this?

Ans: Kant.

11. What are the a priori forms of perception according to Kant?

Ans: Space and Time.

12. "Space is itself a thing ideal like time" - who said this?

Ans: Leibnitz.

13. "The idea of Cause and Effect is derived from experience" - who said this?

Ans: Hume.

14. Who defined cause as an unconditional invariable antecedent of an event?

Ans: J. S. Mill.

15. What according to Hume are two types of relation in Causality?

Ans: Contiguity and Succession.