ABSTRACT: This research is a study of how Barkley rejects the distinction of Primary and Secondary qualities put forwarded by John Locke, regarding Human knowledge in his book “A Treatise concerning the principle of human knowledge”. Empiricist John Lock said that the Human knowledge is obtained through two ways which are perception and reflection. And what the mind sees immediately from this internal impressions he called “ideas”. Locke differentiated them into simple ideas and complex ideas. External matters have inherent powers to create these ideas within us. Locke called these powers “Qualities”. These qualities were differentiated into primary and secondary qualities. Locke had revealed in his book, “An Essay concerning Human understanding” that Primary qualities are concerned with materials and secondary qualities are not concerned materials, it is different human to human. Although Locke differentiated between these two qualities, he could not clarify the relationship between them. Hence, so as to rectify this short comings, Berkley rejected Lock’s quality differentiation in his book and try to reach a solution by explaining that the primary and secondary qualities co-exist indivisibly, and all these remain relative to our mind and nothing else. For explain this study Analytical method and critical method are also utilized and data for the study were obtained from literature, magazines, and internet.

Keywords: Primary qualities, Secondary Qualities, Ideas, Simple ideas, complex Ideas, sensations.

1. Sense Perception:

- Democritus
- Descartes
- Boyle
- Newton
- Locke

2. Reflection

- Idea (windows)
- Idea (reflection)

1. Primary qualities (Primary qualities)

2. Secondary qualities (Secondary qualities)
A Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge

2. Approach to Understanding:

The approach to understanding in this essay is analytical (An Essay concerning human understanding). We break down the problem into its constituent parts and then reassemble them in a coherent manner. This method involves breaking down the problem into its constituent parts and then reassembling them in a coherent manner. The method is based on the idea that understanding a complex concept requires breaking it down into its constituent parts and then reassembling them in a coherent manner.

3. Historical Context:

The historical context of this essay is the 18th century, a period marked by the intellectual and cultural changes that took place during the Enlightenment. The 18th century was a time of great philosophical and scientific progress, and the ideas presented in this essay reflect the spirit of that era.

4. Methodology:

The methodology used in this essay is a combination of analytical and comparative methods. Analytical method (Descriptive method) involves examining a concept in isolation, while comparative method involves examining a concept in comparison to other concepts. The analytical method is used to break down a concept into its constituent parts, while the comparative method is used to compare a concept to other concepts.

5. Conclusion:

In conclusion, the essay presents a new understanding of human knowledge. The essay is a significant contribution to the field of philosophy, and it provides a new perspective on the nature of knowledge. The essay is an important addition to the literature on human knowledge and understanding.
Knowledge


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