

*Work on your introduction.

*The main target was your opinion, so next time try to provide your own thoughts as well.

*

Answer:

Don't provide figures in your introduction.

*

Charles Sanders Peirce first coined the term

'Pragmatism' in 1896, pointing to much

practical effects. It emerged as a reaction

against abstract metaphysics and strict

materialism. Later, under felt that western

(European) philosophy over-emphasized apriori

truths, ignoring how concepts pose themselves

in lived experience. The truth of a belief

lies in its experiential payoff. Faced with

evolutionary uncertainty in post-Darwinian

science, pragmatists offered fallibilism rather

than claim absolute certainty.

key features
of pragmatism

Ideas as Tools

Knowledge as Provisional

Inquiry as collaborative
and Experimental

You are not supposed to add figures in your introduction.

Where is
your
agreement
and
disagreement
?

② Pragmatists' critique of Traditional Philosophy

(a) Abstract speculation Detached from Life

Pragmatists believe that philosophy is obsessed with ~~abstract~~ metaphysical problems: concepts such as substance, and essence have least influence on practical, lived experience.

(b) Obsession with Absolute knowledge

Pragmatists rejected the traditional goal of philosophy to find absolute foundations of knowledge. It could be seen in Descartes' ~~cogito ergo sum argument~~.

For pragmatists, it is an outdated project and philosophy must seek knowledge with utility.

"Truth is what works". — William James

(c) Unconcerned with Real social Problems

Pragmatists like John Dewey insisted that

philosophy should contribute to solving

real-world problems. As a discipline it

must seek solutions to social evils.

"Philosophy recedes into itself

and becoming scholastic" — Richard Rorty

(D) Overly Technical and Linguistic Jargon

By the 20th century under the influence of

Analytic philosophy, much of philosophy

became highly technical and linguistic.

It was far removed from everyday
people and their daily life concerns.

(E) Philosophy's Monopoly on Reason

Pragmatism challenged the monopoly

philosophy had on reason. They tried

to open the field to interdisciplinary

approaches.

(F) Philosophy Trapped in the Mirror of Reality

Pragmatists, particularly Rorty criticized

philosophy for treating itself as mirror to

reality objectively. He argued instead that truth, language, and knowledge are human-made tools, not mirrors to reality.

"Truth is not out there!" — Rorty

Always try to provide examples in your arguments

(F) Not Conversational Enough

Pragmatists argue that philosophy should stop chasing foundations. Rather, it should be a form of cultural conversation, and not just a priesthood of logic.

(G) Rejection of Final Vocabulary

Pragmatists believed that there are no eternal truths out there. Rather, even our most basic concepts like truth, reason, and justice had been culturally and historically contingent. The truth-hunting of philosophy is meaningless, not their thinking in itself.

(F) Lacks Experimental Pluralism

Idealist philosophers argued systematic

coherence and theoretical purity.

Whereas, pragmatists urged experimental

pluralism. Ideas should be tested in

real-world laboratories (classrooms)

(and communities) and should be

revisable in the light of actual

outcomes.

(G) Only Grand Method Without Diversity

Traditional schools of philosophy sought

one grand method to ground all

knowledge. However, pragmatists rejected

this, insisting that different problems

demanded a diversity of tools to solve them.

Positive Changes in Philosophy Brought

by Pragmatist Critique

(a) Democratized Truth and knowledge

Pragmatists argued that truth and

knowledge are not fixed or elitist.

It is socially constructed and evolves through dialogue and experience.

They made philosophy more accessible and human-centered.

(b) Philosophy as a Tool, Not a Method

Pragmatists emphasized philosophy as a tool to solve social and ethical problems. Philosophy should not be just speculative theorizing.

(c) Philosophy as Human-centered

Pragmatists wanted philosophy in lived experience. They rejected the idea of a single, absolute truth. Thus, they brought philosophy closer to people, and in turn, life.

(d) Blurred Rigid Dichotomies

Pragmatists blurred the dual boundaries between theory and practice, facts and

values, mind and body

(5) Ripple Effects across Disciplines

Pragmatism had ripple effects across

multiple disciplines. From education

and psychology to sociology,

Pragmatism influenced other disciplines positively.

(P) philosophy Revised as Public Inquiry

Pragmatists like Dewey reimagined philosophy as not an elite discipline

but as communal problem-solving

tool for people out there. They

did democratic philosophy to a

great extent

Critical Analysis

I do agree that pragmatism's

critique on philosophy was

somewhat just in some ways.

The way philosophy was revived as a problem-solving tool rather than a theoretical method, enriched it as a discipline.

Moreover, it became more people-centered and involve public inquiry rather than pure metaphysical speculation.

The main target was your opinion, and you didn't provide your thoughts in your whole answer.

Conclusion

Thus, it could be concluded from the above discussion that pragmatism critiqued philosophy as an elitist method without any diversity.

They tried to revive philosophy as a human-centered approach to life. They somehow enriched it with merging of other disciplines.

Thus, they broadened the horizons of philosophy as a ^{not} separate discipline, but an interdisciplinary one.