

*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.

1. Introduction:

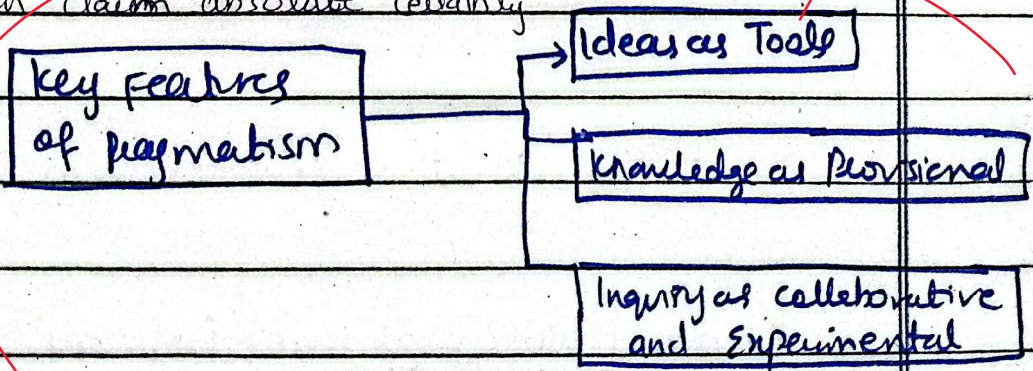
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Knowledge regarding the topic is fine.

Where is your agreement and disagreement?

*Work on your handwriting.

Charles Sanders Peirce first coined the term 'pragmatism' in explaining the practical effects. It emerged as a reaction against abstract metaphysics and strict rationalism. Later, writers felt that Western (European) philosophy over-emphasized apriori truths, ignoring how concepts prove 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.



You are not supposed to add figures in your introduction.

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For pragmatists, it is an outdated project and philosophy must seek knowledge with utility.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

"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

Pragmatists 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 that thinking in itself.

(F) Lacks Experimental Pluralism

Idealist philosophers prized systemic coherence and theoretical purity.

Whereas, pragmatists urged experimental pluralism. Ideas should be tested in real-world (laboratories, classrooms, courts, communities) and should be revisable in the light of actual outcomes.

(G) One Grand Method Without Diversity

Traditional schools of philosophy sought one grand method to ground all knowledge. However, pragmatists rejected this, noting that different problems demand 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 rooted 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) Break 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.

(F) Philosophy Revived as Public Inquiry

Pragmatists like Dewey imagined philosophy as not an elite discipline but as communal problem-solving tool for people out there. They did democratize philosophy to a great extent.

Critical Analysis

I do agree that pragmatism's critique on philosophy was somehow 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.

Conclusion

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

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 ^{not} a separate
discipline, but an interdisciplinary
one.