

Applied logic

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Applied logic: free will Free will is the aptitude of individuals to make rational decisions without being constrained by certain prevailing factors such as physical constraints, social constraints, metaphysical constraints and mental constraints. Therefore, free will suggests that the individual's 'will' and 'choices' exist even in absences of man moral obligation. Subsequently, applied logic helps individuals to use their practical art of valid reasoning that is essential in guiding them to draw the conclusion in a specific situation (Lynch pg. 126). In that sense, we can say an individual who uses applied logic can achieve free will in their life. This is because the individual who utilizes their free will do not necessary need constructed law for them to act responsible. In supporting this, we can argue that individual with free will are self-determined and accountability of their actions. This people also are capable of overcoming outside force hence enabling them to valid reasoning.

For that reason, we can say free will is essential at helping us comprehend that we are in control of choice we made in life and thus our destiny. Hence, individual must be capable of thinking free and decide free without being constrained by certain external factors. Human beings have the capability of thinking free and decide free compared to other animal (Lynch pg. 132). Besides this, and individuals can claim accountability for their actions, and this makes human uniqueness. Hence, free will are much interrelated with applied logic as free will is the foundation of applied logic as it helps individuals to be self-determined and accountability of their actions.

Applied logic: reality

The concept of reality has been controversial since the times of great philosophers such as Plato and Aristotle particularly due to the continuous <https://assignbuster.com/applied-logic/>

dominance of perceptions in the reasoning process as individuals strive to identify and understand what is real. Reality can be defined as the totality of all things including events, both observable and non-observable phenomena as well as actual and conceptual structures (Simon 01). In deliberating ontological matters, analytical philosophers circumvent the use of the term “real” since there is an overall argument that reality is what one can get away with, and it is significantly influenced by our perception. Simply put, it is what the world vision endeavors to map, whether based on personal or communal human experience.

In lieu of this, there is no objective reality; it is subject to personal interpretation since our cultural and social environment obstructs the logical process of striving to pinpoint what is real. While the world we live in appears to be freestanding and outside our life, it is the source of our cognizant life, and the consciousness that we possess makes it hard for one to apply logic in the determination of reality.

However, it is important to highlight that some of the things that we consider real (such as a table) are just ideas thought of in the minds of the people thinking about it, and hence anything else is implausible and cannot exist (Simon 01). People end up believing that some things are real due to lack of ideal knowledge and mental capability to refute the hypothesized reality.

Works Cited

Lynch, Chris. Freewill. New York: HarperCollinsPublishers, 2001. Print

Simon Maltman. " What Is The Nature Of Reality? | Issue 61 | Philosophy Now." N. p., 2015. Web. .