**Truth about Reality**

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**Introduction**

The current use of objectivity and subjectivity is mainly related to the perception of a subject or individual and the perceived or unperceived object. In philosophy, objective reality describes an object or a thing that exists because it is independent of any conscious awareness about it. This implies that the object remains there whether the subject is perceived or unperceived. Thus, objectivity is mainly linked with ideas such as reality, truth, and reliability. For instance, a proposition can be perceived to have an objective truth if it is authentic or the terms of authenticity are met without bias brought by an emotional subject. Contrary, subjectivity is related to reality, consciousness, and the truth that is defined from sources. This implies that subjectivity involves a quality of being influenced or guided by individual feelings, ideas, and preferences. Therefore, the best way of knowing the truth about reality is objectivity because it links the reality, truth, and reliability unlike subjectivity that focus on consciousness and truth from the source.

Although objectivity is seen as the best approach to understanding real nature, getting the entire viewpoint that is naturally objective is difficult. In fact, the perception of most things is usually linked to the subjective lens of personal encounters. In most cases, people cannot perceive reality accurately, and what can be achieved if objectivity is applied to all human beings. The notion can be explained through Marx's idea of historical materialism. In Marx's concept of materialism, he asserts that all ideas happen from a certain perspective, and there are many aspects of judging the truth about reality (Marx & Engels, 1970). The perspective implies that there is no single way of viewing the universe that can be accurately taken as truth, but that does not mean that all perspectives are valid or accurate. This is the best objective approach to viewing the truth about reality. Marx maintains that objectivity allows individuals to know truth reality by considering individuals' interests versus the interests of the ruling class. The main inspirations for Marx's perspective are people who believe in individuals' material interests and wish to have to cumulate material gain and luxuries.

The claim of perspectivism is that there are no objectivity evaluations that exceed the cultural formations or the subjective descriptions. The conception of objectivity by perspectivism is that there are deficiencies in all perspectives. Nietzsche asserts that objectivity expresses the will to power and obscures truth known by emotions and feelings. Thus, the truth about reality is noted from any vantage point, and there are no ethical rules (Nietzsche, 1994). The illustration used to show this is the natural weather. For instance, three weeks of sunshine accompanied by high temperatures and lack of rainfall can be viewed as desirable to some people. However, to a farmer who needs rainfall in that period, the period may not be desirable. From the example, it is difficult to know the objective person because it will depend on the opinions and perspectives of individuals. However, everyone knows that changes in climate cannot be controlled by human beings and can only be determined by natural factors.

Contrary, it can be argued that objectivity, unlike subjectivity, is not the best approach to knowing the truth about reality. Subjectivity is the main concept of philosophy that is associated with truth, reality, and consciousness. The concept of subjectivity implies that all truths are subjective and that individual views and feelings shape their judgment rather than the external sources (Nietzsche, 1994). For example, if a friend influences one's view on women or families in society, this is a part of the individual's subjectivity because outside forces do not affect the individual's perspective.

However, Nietzsche’s existential perspectivism is against the opinion that all perspectives are equal by recognizing that some are better compared to others. Nietzsche’s existential perspectivism does not provide an argument on the possibility of objectivity in the truth about reality. In this case, truth entails a democratic process; thus, if all perspectives, ideas, and opinions are worth considering, individuals can arrive at a more objective conclusion. However, Nietzsche is against the notion or idea of objective truth about reality superimposed by other philosophical thinkers such as Kant and Plato. In the argument, Nietzsche indicates that there is a single view that is mainly based on people seeing and knowing the perspective to develop truth about reality (Nietzsche, 1994). Besides, the more individuals are allowed to give their perspectives and ideas about an issue, the more they know about it and develop more ideas and perspectives; thus, their views and feelings will be subjective in making the judgment.

**Conclusion**

From the analysis, it can be identified that objectivity is the best approach to knowing the truth about reality. In objectivity, the reality truth focuses on the individual’s perspective, but not the basic reality. This implies that, in objectivity, the truth about reality is based on factual perspectives that no matter what individuals know about an issue, some of the issues will be true, while others will be false. Individual beliefs and opinions have no bearing on the available facts. This is contrary to subjectivity, which indicates that truth about reality is based on individuals’ feelings, and opinions, and that all that individuals know is based on their senses and opinions. Objectivity approach on truth about reality implies that individuals’ beliefs are a thing that cannot be altered; thus, it makes the best way of knowing the truth about reality.

**References**

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