



The Power of Pragmatic Ideas that drives Productivity: A Metaphysical Perspective

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Abstract

This article discusses the rational implications of the power of pragmatic ideas that inspire productivity in humans. According to Chris Bailey (2016), productivity can be increased by various means utilising different strategies. It is guided by both intrinsic and extrinsic motivating factors, of which, the foremost intrinsic factors are willpower and attitude to work and action (Deci & Ryan, 2013). The principles of behavior that conduct human productivity are grounded in the value of actions and their outcomes; i.e., what benefit will I accrue from such and such actions? Conversely, human productive behavior is also governed by rational principles of productivity—principles which expound and justify the use of action for productivity and purpose. It means that productivity has its foundations laid upon certain principles, which have social and economic rationality. Besides, productivity is grounded on belief and commitment to goal, for with belief, ideas become possibilities, and without it, it becomes easy to give up by losing focus.

Keywords: *Pragmatic ideas, productivity, willpower, attitude, extrinsic motivating factors*

1 Introduction

1.1 Power of Decision to Assess Productive Purposes

We can use the power of decisions to assess the value and utility of productive purposes. A lot of information can be gained if we investigate how productive decisions originate, and analyse the wisdom behind them as they prove to be useful to the agents taking them. By productive decisions we mean actions that result in positive, fruitful outcomes. Productivity—to a large extent—depends upon our intrinsic noetic capacities, and it would be interesting to explore how our *noetic potentials* are employed during different activities.

In this article, we discuss these things by touching upon the core aspects of noetic potential that drive human productivity. Our goal is to gain profound and precise knowledge of the philosophy of human potential, as well as to share the knowledge gained in order to inform and illuminate people about the secrets of higher productivity.

“What causes an idea to become true? Actions. Things that work and ideas that empower have the potentiality to turn individuals into active, dynamic beings. Pragmatic ideas have the capacity to turn potential energy into kinetic energy as it forces the individual to take actions. This is the most essential aspect of pragmatism, which boosts individual productivity.”

In the context of pragmatism, ideas are not passive reflections but agents of transformation that determine practical consequence of actions. Ideas lead humanity to action and productivity. But ideas must be believed to be acted upon, as belief is a fuel for action. Just as *William James’s* the “will to believe” is important to bring about an action, so is *Nietzsche’s* “will to action” essential to transform *ideas* into practical *realities*.

We believe that learning is also an activity, but a learner must know how to make it useful to exploit and utilise its outcome for productive purposes. Learners should strive to cultivate a productive practice of learning. It has many advantages—the one being that regular practice strengthens our noetic capabilities, and enables the learners to go deeper into the things, which help them to grasp the essence and the core meaning which embodies reading materials (documents, books, etc.).

By the power of productive noetics, it is possible to develop a single thought into a great idea, and the idea into activities that create new realities. Organisations and creative individuals always do that as they excel in idea generation. Supposing that we need to derive the **gist** of a thought and the **point** of a sentence, which we can readily do through *abstraction* and *summarisation*. Now, assuming the gist and the point in “productive sense” is something different, it associates additional meaning to the original concepts under different but defined context. Tasks like these are easier for AI tools and Chatbots, but it takes time for humans to accomplish these, and more similar ones.

2 The Power of Productive Reason

By the force and power of reason, it is always possible to explain things clearly in a productive, useful manner. This is what *Immanuel Kant* related to in his critique of reason—pure and practical, and which was carried further by master philosophers *Hegel* and *Schopenhauer*. Logic and reason are the two best instruments of humanity, and based on these two tools, rationality is designed and maintained as well. Beyond these two cognitive tools, the human ability to think, imagine, and create are the three cognitive powers that are the primary processes of the (nous) mind which utilise reason and logic to make sense. Now, regarding productive thinking and action, these were of different nature in different ages. Many classic intellectuals and philosophers were apt expanding on an idea at great depth, as they intelligently and efficiently used the power of reason, logic, and imagination to their advantage. Many great writers of the present times do so as well, as they excel in synthesizing novel ideas. And it results out of productivity. So, productivity is the key function which connects ideas through actions to outputs.

The real stuff that makes a thing productive is the *value* content—the significance and meaning that make things valuable. Similarly, great works that merit praise are the works of reasoned and seasoned thoughts—the result of higher productivity in practice. Highly successful individuals—including the best-selling authors, acquire a mantle of productive inspiration which drives them towards superior productivity. It goes same for most achievers in almost all domains. Inspiration is the drive that motivates the will to action for higher productivity. This is the “pith” of our idea on productivity.

3 Role of Pragmatic Metaphysics in Inspiring Productivity

The role of productive wisdom derived from philosophy is one of the strong determinants of human productivity. In fact, **N.P. Gane (2013)** discusses productivity from a philosophical perspective in his book “The Philosophy of Productivity.” **Roy F. Baumeister & John Tierney (2013)** have elaborately examined the role of willpower in human action as well. The modern ideas on productivity are heavily grounded in the metaphysics of action dynamics, which overlap several

domains like quantum mechanics, psychology, cognitive science, philosophy, and economics. **Sidharta Chatterjee (2025)** touches on the metaphysical principles underlying productive actions by examining how abstract philosophical concepts could relate to real world productivity dynamics. In this article, we follow a pragmatic approach toward understanding human action and productivity. The power of *pragmatism*—or rather pragmatic philosophy in inspiring productivity among the individuals depends partly on the principles of self-development, for sometimes, it's our inner urge to action that leads us to act and achieve things by means of productivity. Achievements lead to self-development, growth, and realisation of the value inherent in productive actions. A pure critique of human productivity would most likely find fault with this notion, but nobody can deny in full spirit the doctrine of practical consequences. The advanced philosophy of human productivity and productive potential is based on this pragmatic groundings. Besides, according to **David G. Myers (2010)**, psychological factors also affect motivation, willpower, human behavior and decision making, which involves intrinsic and extrinsic motivators. **Daniel H. Pink (2011)**, too, explores the role of intrinsic and extrinsic motivators as dynamic forces that govern human behavior and actions.

When we analyse a specific productive phenomena, we ourselves cultivate some amount of deconstructive energy tied to the criticism of productivity. It is a natural tendency without which it would be undeniably not easy to penetrate or expose the deep seated constructs that lie below the surface meaning. The engine of thought on this matter consumes power and energy, too. Cultivation of higher noetic energy in this setup would not only allow individuals to become highly productive, but in such matters where high throughput is necessary, it would also render the individual practically charged.

4 The Seat of Productive Power

Throughout the history of humanity, almost all economic outcomes are the result of human productivity. The global economic growth rate has increased manifold since the prehistoric times, with Industrial revolution and post-industrial periods seeing quantum leaps in both economic and productivity growth rate—since the former is tied intimately to the latter. There's goodness in growth, and today, every organisation seeks every means to grow as it is a developmental strategy which has worked wonder since the industrial age. Top tech firms and global IT giants are aspiring for the throne of productive power, since they know it better how this phenomenon contributes to their sustainability and growth of their organisations. They apply and put in motion their ideas on productivity and efficiency to ascend higher in order to reach the summit of success. All these results from technological innovations and breakthroughs, and all these transformative changes in science and technology results from higher human productivity. Organisations today are led by visionary individuals who aim at supremacy and dominance.

It goes same for individuals at the personal level, where it is more subjective, where expertise and skills make a lot of difference, and where losing patience and turning away impatiently from achieving higher goals leads to nothing but failure. People acquire dominance in their respective domains, for which they are valued, hired, and get listened to. The human *will to action* leads to differences in individual productivity, where willpower is a subjective concept of the mind, often disregarded by the scientific community at large. It is this willpower that creates differences—hence, organisations have swiftly got around this subjective problem by means of objective solutions generalising human effort and endeavor by enforcing discipline, and making their workforces follow rules and routine, guidelines and protocols. Routine direct the mind towards consistent actions, which creates a habit of action that boosts productivity.

Similarly, efficient algorithms are designed to transform intelligent machines into highly effective tools, using recursive routines and programs that direct machine activities and bring operational efficiency. Which means that, intelligence is now being imbued in every kind of machines to make them agile, faster, and efficient tools, so as to boost overall human and organisational productivity. It has increased the productive potential of machine tools, of which, AI now has a higher share of contribution to all such extraordinary developments, which were once considered impossible. Echoing **Nick Bostrom (2014)** in Superintelligence, it can said that:

“Things that seemed extraordinary in the past have now become ordinary.”

The wisdom of deep productivity, hence, originates from designing effective routines that make machines work faster, while simultaneously, they bring precision in task oriented functions. But that was simple large-scale automation which characterised the industrial age. Today, things are being perceived at a different, higher level. Economic growth today has become exponential, while technological innovations flood the ground where once there were but little advances and improvements. Within all these—in view of the current perspectives, where does the subjective state of human willpower stand today?

Tracing back to the origin of “Will to Action” being the subject raised to the ground by Nietzsche, Nietzsche’s philosophy still stands aground. As it can be said in a more pragmatic way, it will remain so as long as the will to productivity is valued not just as a subjective awareness, but as an objective concept which ought to be valued at par with current trends that define the human will in action. The wisdom of deep productivity can only be advanced on this ground alone, given that the metaphysics of will in action has deeper meaning which lies entwined to the underlying reality—the motives that drive the will towards action and higher productivity. If we aspire to acquire knowledge modelled after perfection of power and mastery that enforces the human will to act, the knowledge would refine our nous with positive vibe. The factors governing our will and behavior would come to light when we study and analyse the deeper meaning that necessitates the involvement of higher cognitive functions of the brain. These cognitive processes are subjective in nature, and yet they have physiological and psychological underpinnings which can be investigated using experimental methods.

5 Conclusion

The article makes people think about productivity from a metaphysical angle, providing a philosophical perspective on productivity. It attempts to link output and efficiency to various other concepts related to economics, psychology, and cognitive science. Readers may benefit from the principles discussed which could be applied to practice for boosting productivity. Productive behaviors are often reliant on the willpower of individuals, whereas within organisational settings, it is driven by routines, schedules, and procedures. Routines encourage habit formation, whereas the constructive aspects of neuroscience and behavioral psychology are behind formation of habits (Charles Duhigg, 2012). Finally, the article lays the groundwork for understanding human motivation, willpower, and productivity in action, resonating Nietzsche’s powerful central theme of “Will to Power”, which is also central to this article. Besides, the role of disciplined practice, focus, and practice of learning also contributes to formation of productive habits.

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