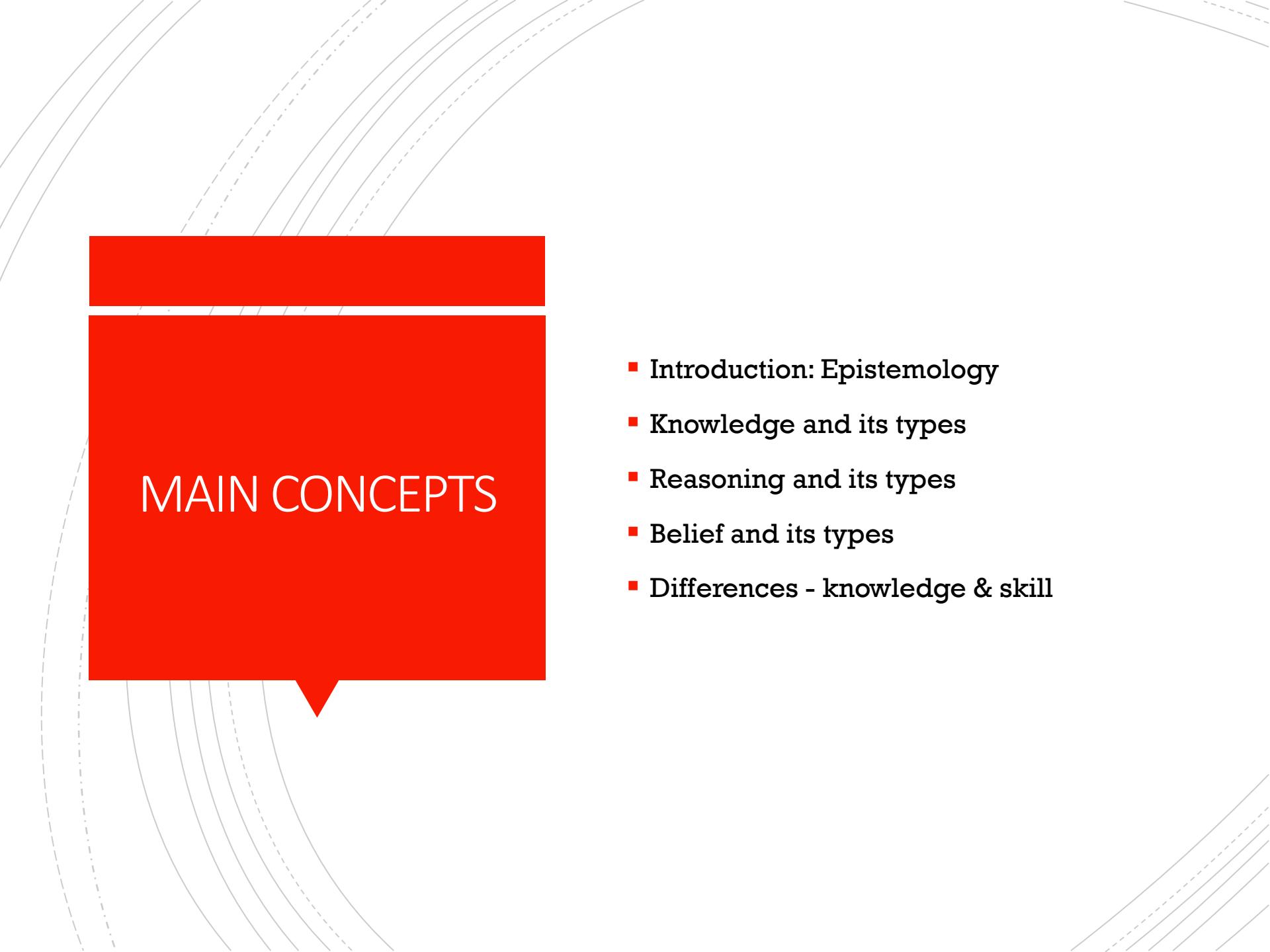


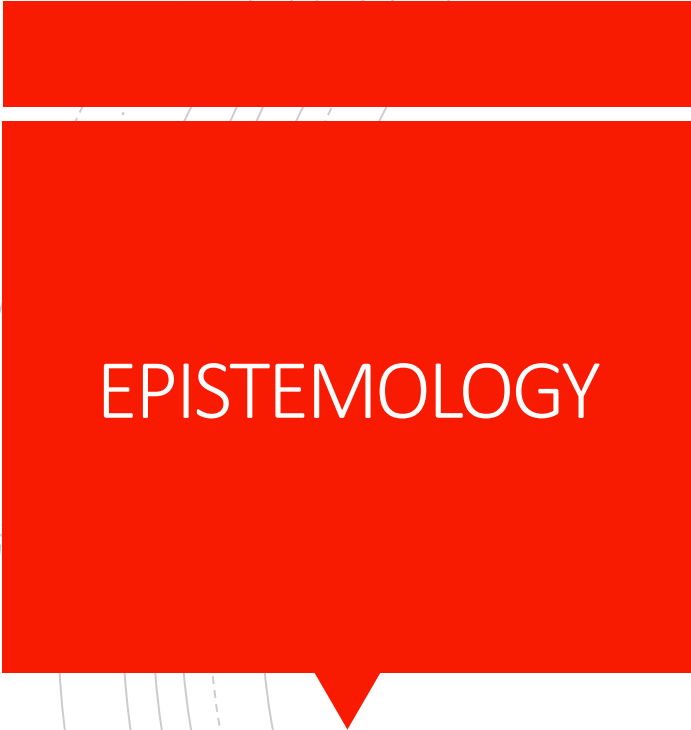
The background of the slide features a series of thin, light gray curved lines that sweep across the frame, creating a sense of motion and depth. These lines are more densely packed on the left side and become sparser towards the right.

Unit II - Epistemological bases of education



MAIN CONCEPTS

- Introduction: Epistemology
- Knowledge and its types
- Reasoning and its types
- Belief and its types
- Differences - knowledge & skill



EPISTEMOLOGY

- It is the branch of philosophy that investigates the origin, nature, methods and limits of human knowledge
- Our own epistemology influences our own theories of learning.
- A teacher creates new knowledge through different approach and design.
- It is the science of knowledge or cognition.



Meaning of Knowledge

- Wisdom
- Acquaintance gained by facts
- Familiarity to a branch of learning
- Acquaintance gained by sight
- The fact or state of knowing
- Creating or involving



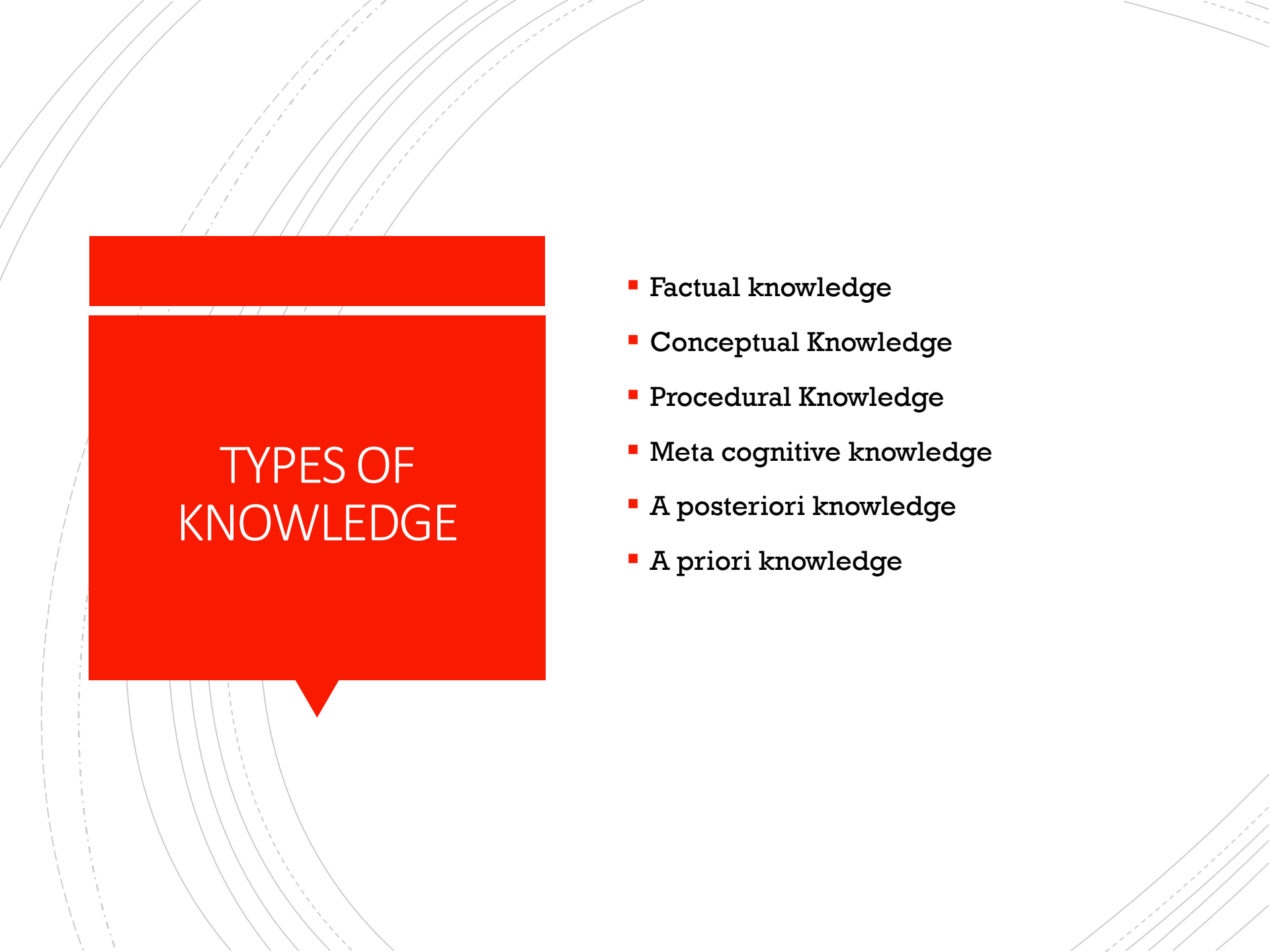
- Knowing that coffee is hot after burning your tongue.
- Realizing that traffic is heavy at 9 AM by observing it.
- Knowing that a square has four sides without measuring it.
- Understanding that if A is bigger than B, and B is bigger than C, then A is bigger than C.



- A tailor knowing how to cut and stitch clothes professionally.
- A mechanic fixing a car engine.
- Knowing that clothes dry faster in sunlight.
- Realizing that ice melts when kept outside the fridge.

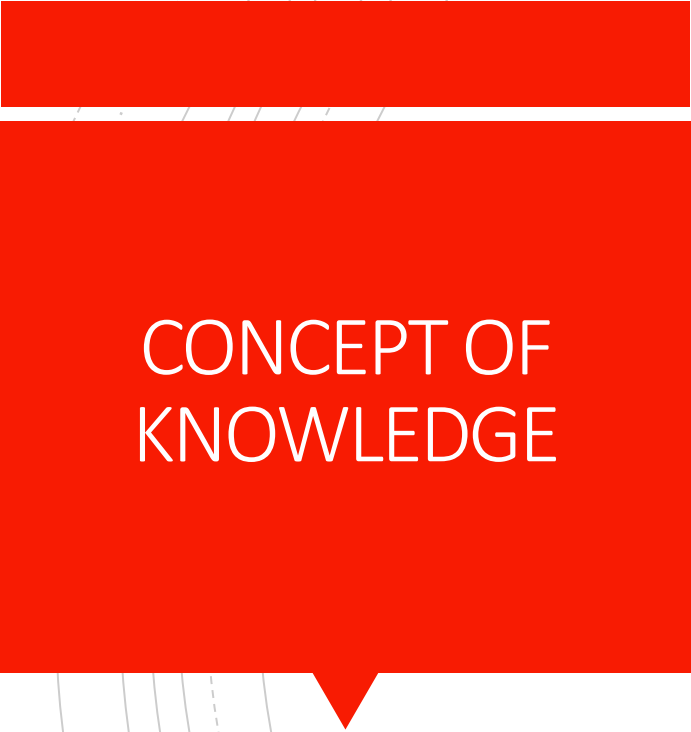


- Learning swimming in a coaching class.
- Practicing typing in a computer lab.



TYPES OF KNOWLEDGE

- Factual knowledge
- Conceptual Knowledge
- Procedural Knowledge
- Meta cognitive knowledge
- A posteriori knowledge
- A priori knowledge

A red speech bubble graphic with a white outline, pointing downwards. It contains the text 'CONCEPT OF KNOWLEDGE' in white, uppercase letters.

CONCEPT OF KNOWLEDGE

- Knowledge includes the fact or condition of knowing which is gained through experience or association.
- It is a fact or condition of being aware of something, the range of one's information or understanding, the circumstance or condition of apprehending truth. You may conclude that it is the sum of what is known i.e. the body of truth, information, and principles acquired by individuals

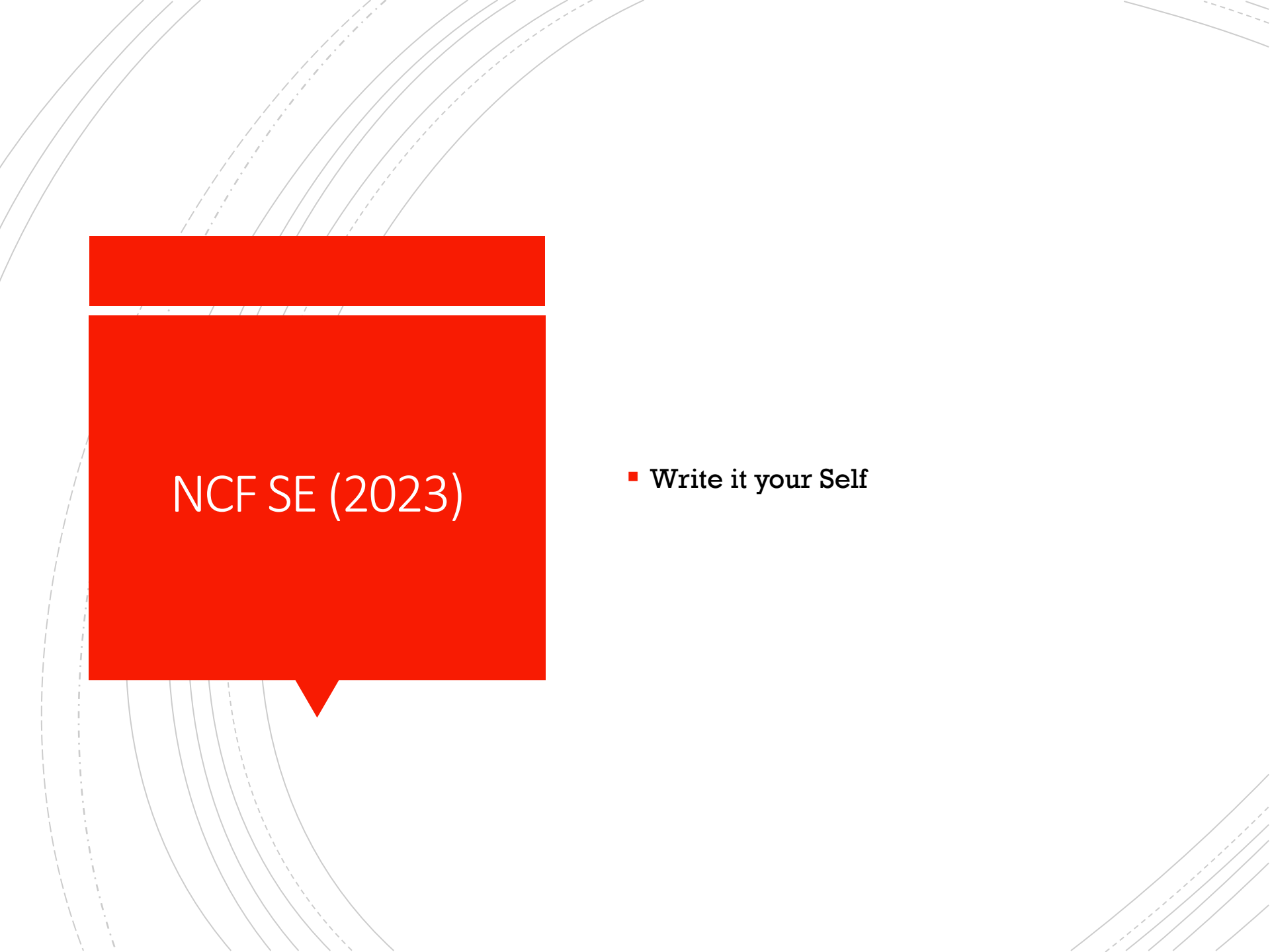


Philosophers' ideas

- Plato has examined three definitions of knowledge which are as under:
- Knowledge is perception or sensation; Knowledge is true belief;
- Knowledge is true belief accompanied by a rational ground.
- Plato finally called knowledge as 'Justified truth'
- Dewey denotes knowledge as 'inference from truth'

The National Curriculum Framework (2005)

- while placing the experience of the knower at centre, also defined knowledge. According to it, “Knowledge can be conceived as experience organized through language into patterns of thought (or structures of concepts), thus creating meaning, which in turn helps us to understand the world we live in.
- It can also be conceived of as patterns of activity, or physical dexterity with thought, contributing to acting in the world, and the creating and making of things. Human beings over a time have evolved many bodies of knowledge, which include a repertoire of ways of thinking, of feeling and of doing things, and constructing more knowledge (P.25).”



NCF SE (2023)

- Write it your Self

follows.

Information	Belief and Truth
It is raw data; It is discrete; Pre-meaning stage of knowledge; Prerequisite to knowledge; Preliminary level of knowledge; It is about facts of known; Publicly available.	Belief is personal and primarily subjective feeling and expectation in a person, power or other entity, though shared by others; Could be verified or beyond verification;. This includes 'the' truth, and everything else we accept as 'true' for ourselves from a cognitive point of view. Verified knowledge; Truth is a property of beliefs, and derivatively of sentences which express beliefs.

A red speech bubble graphic with a white outline, containing the text "Sources of Knowledge". The bubble has a small tail pointing downwards and to the left.

Sources of Knowledge



Sources of Knowledge

- Knowledge through Sense Experience
- Knowledge through Reason
- Authority
- Intuition
- Intuition
- Faith

The background features a series of thin, curved lines in light gray and white, creating a sense of motion and depth. These lines are concentrated on the left side of the image, with some extending towards the right.

NATURE OF KNOWLEDGE



Nature of Knowledge

- **Abstract nature of Knowledge**
- **Social nature of Knowledge**
- **Knowledge is Cumulative**
- **Knowledge is Both Limited and Limitless**
- **Knowledge is Perspectival**



FACETS OF KNOWLEDGE

- local and universal,
- concrete and abstract,
- theoretical and practical,
- contextual and textual,
- school and out of school.

A large red speech bubble with a white outline, containing the text 'VALIDATION OF KNOWLEDGE'. The bubble has a small tail pointing downwards and to the right.

VALIDATION OF KNOWLEDGE

- **Verification**
- **Confirmability**
- **Refutation**

Skills

Meaning: The ability coming from one's knowledge, practice aptitude,

Life Skills

- Self evaluation skill
- Communication skill
- Good rapport skill
- Managing emotional skill
- Understanding of others skills
- Thinking skills
- Innovative skills
- Decision making skills
- Team work skills
- Stress management skills



Soft Skills

- Time management skills
- Negotiation skills
- Critical thinking skills
- Self confidence skills
- Business etiquette skills
- Goal setting skill
- Problem solving skill



- Information is the knowledge communicated or received concerning a particular fact or circumstance or news.
- Surveys
- Interviews
- Existing data sources
- Literature sources
- Observations
- Documents and records
- Experiments
- Tallies or counts
- Face to face/ phone
- Online tracking or market analytics
- Social media monitoring

Reasoning & its types

- Reasoning is a process of thinking ,where the individual is aware of a problem and - Identifies, evaluates and decides upon a solution.
- Types- Inductive Reasoning and Deductive Reasoning
- आगमनात्मक (Inductive) और निगमनात्मक (Deductive)

Inductive



A diagram illustrating the inductive reasoning process. It features a light gray square with a light brown inverted triangle inside. The triangle contains the text 'OBSERVATION' at the top, 'GENERALIZATIONS' in the middle, and 'THEORY' at the bottom. Red arrows point downwards from 'OBSERVATION' to 'GENERALIZATIONS' and from 'GENERALIZATIONS' to 'THEORY'.

OBSERVATION
↓
GENERALIZATIONS
↓
THEORY

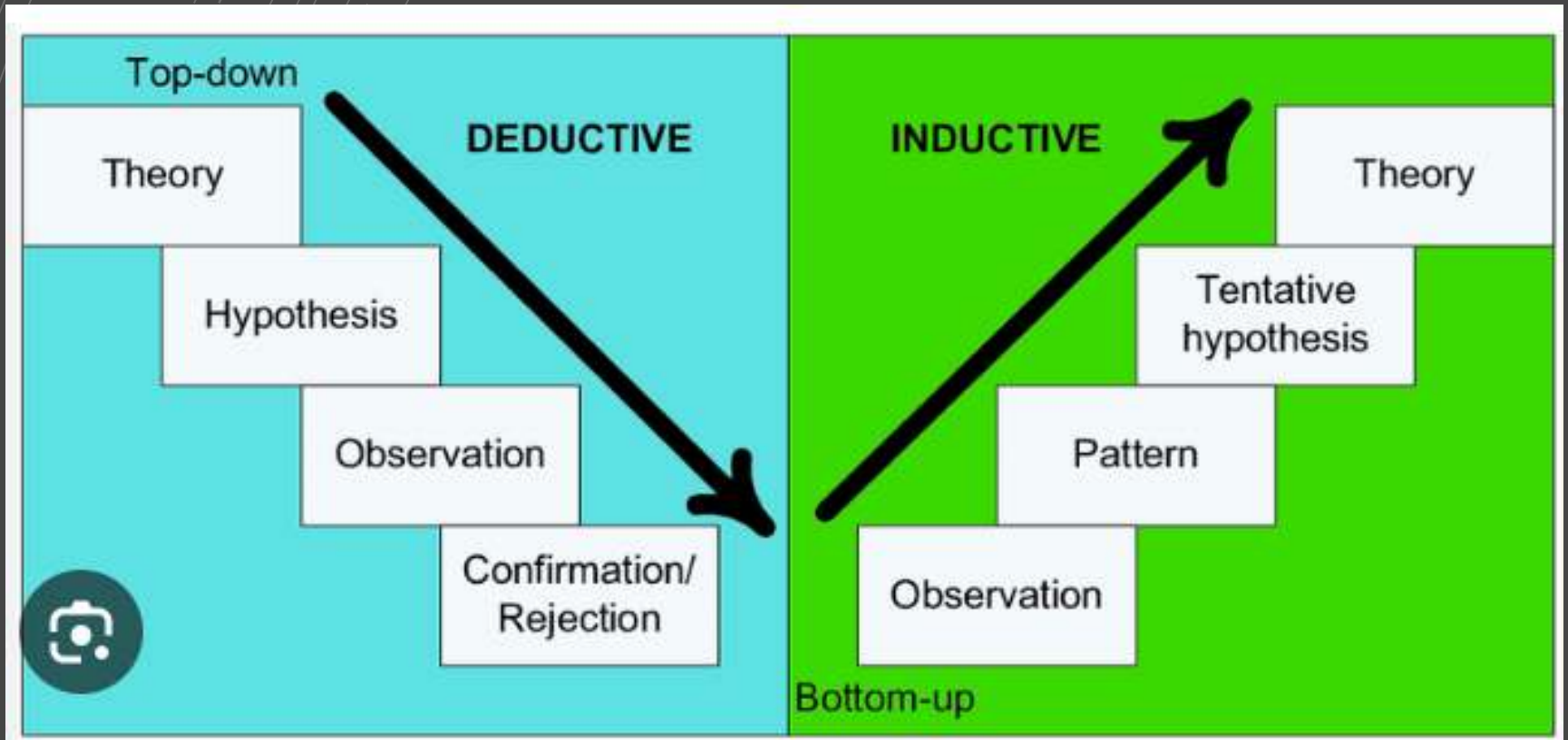
VS



A diagram illustrating the deductive reasoning process. It features a light gray square with a light brown inverted triangle inside. The triangle contains the text 'THEORY' at the top, 'PREDICTIONS' in the middle, and 'EXPERIMENT' at the bottom. Red arrows point downwards from 'THEORY' to 'PREDICTIONS' and from 'PREDICTIONS' to 'EXPERIMENT'.

THEORY
↓
PREDICTIONS
↓
EXPERIMENT

Deductive



Belief is a feeling of certainty that something existing, is true or is good. It is a propositional attitude which cannot be proven scientifically.

- Belief systems
- Religious faiths
- Agnosticism
- Animism
- Atheism
- Deism
- Determinism
- Esotericism
- Vague belief
- Self-supported belief
- Belief beyond reasonable doubts