

Validation of Knowledge

(ज्ञान का प्रमाणीकरण)



Find 10 objects in the picture





Introduction

- **Knowledge : Awareness, truth, justified belief.**
- ज्ञान: चेतना, सत्य एवं औचित्ययुक्त विश्वास।
- **Validation : Differentiating truth from opinion.**
- सत्य और भ्रांति में भेद करने की प्रक्रिया।



Validation :

**The process of justifying
and verifying knowledge
claims through logic,
experience, and evidence**

Indian Philosophy - Pramāṇas (प्रमाण)

- 1. प्रत्यक्ष (Pratyakṣa – Perception): इन्द्रियों से प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान
 - 2. अनुमान (Anumāna – Inference): लक्षण से निष्कर्ष
 - 3. उपमान (Upamāna – Comparison): उपमा द्वारा ज्ञान
 - 4. शब्द (Śabda – Testimony): वेद/आप्तवचन से ज्ञान
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- → **Accepted differently by**
 - Nyaya, sankhya, yog, vaisheshik, Mimamsa, Vedanta

Pratyakṣa

Pratyakṣa is knowledge gained through direct perception by the senses and mind.

Example: Seeing an object with eyes, hearing a sound, feeling touch

Anumāna

Anumāna is inference, a process of reasoning where knowledge of one fact is derived from another fact (hetu).

Example:

Seeing smoke and inferring the presence of fire.

पञ्चावयव अनुमान

In Nyaya philosophy, inference (Anumana) is explained through five steps

Example: 'There is fire on the mountain, because there is smoke, as in the kitchen

1. प्रतिज्ञा (Proposition)
2. हेतु (Reason)
3. उदाहरण (Example)
4. उपनय (Application)
5. निगमन (Conclusion)

✓ Example: पर्वत पर अग्नि है क्योंकि वहाँ धूम है,
जैसे रसोई में।

1. **प्रतिज्ञा (Pratijñā – Proposition)** There is fire on the mountain.
2. **हेतु (Hetu – Reason)** Because there is smoke on the mountain.
3. **उदाहरण (Udāharaṇa – Example)** For example, in the kitchen,
There is smoke on the mountain.
4. **उपनय (Upanaya – Application)** smoke is always accompanied
by fire.
5. **निगमन (Nigamana – Conclusion)** There is smoke on the
mountain.

Upamāna

Upamāna is knowledge acquired by comparison or analogy.

Example:

If someone says “A wolf resembles a dog,” and later you recognize it in the forest by similarity.

Śabda

Śabda is verbal testimony,
knowledge derived from the
words of a reliable person or
scripture (especially the Vedas).

Example:

Learning geography from a
teacher, or truths from the Vedas

Western Philosophy - Means of Knowledge

- 1. **Perception:** Sense-based knowledge (Aristotle)
- 2. **Inference:** Reasoning, logic (Aristotle)
- 3. **Comparison:** Analogy for understanding (Plato)
- 4. **Testing/Verification:** Evidence & Experiment (Scientific Method)

1. Perception (प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान / Sense Perception)

- The process of gaining knowledge through sensory experience (sight, hearing, touch, taste, smell).
- Plato – distrusted senses, true knowledge comes from reason.
- Aristotle – emphasized sense perception as the first step of knowledge.
- Locke, Hume – "All knowledge comes from experience."

2. Inference (अनुमान / Reasoning)

- **Inference is reasoning – drawing conclusions from given facts or premises.**
- **Aristotle:** Formal logic → syllogism (All men are mortal; Socrates is a man → Socrates is mortal).
- **Rationalism** – certainty is achieved through reasoning, not senses.

3. Comparison (उपमा / Analogy & Similarity)

Comparison means understanding new knowledge by relating it with known knowledge through analogy.

Plato: Used analogies

Scientific method: Comparison

4. Testing / Verification (परीक्षण / सत्यापन)

- **Testing is the process of validating knowledge through evidence, experimentation, and logic.**
- **Pragmatists (Dewey, James):** Truth is what works in practice.
- **Scientific Method:** Hypothesis → Experiment → Observation → Verification

Conclusion

- ✓ Both Indian & Western traditions seek reliable knowledge.
- ✓ Indian Philosophy emphasizes Pramāṇas (प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान, शब्द).
- ✓ Western Philosophy emphasizes Perception, Reason, Analogy & Testing.
- ✓ In Education: Teachers should promote critical thinking, reasoning & verification.

Relationship of School, Education, Knowledge & Subjects

- **Education is a process of gaining knowledge, skills, and values. School is the institution where this process takes place systematically.**

School & Education

**School = organized center of
education=Provides
environment for learning,
discipline, and social values**



Education & Knowledge

**Education helps in
acquiring knowledge.**

**Knowledge- awareness +
understanding**

Knowledge & Subjects

- **Knowledge is divided into subjects for better teaching.**
- **Subjects = specific areas of knowledge (Maths, Science, History).**

School & Subjects

- **School provides structured curriculum with subjects.**
- **Subjects are taught step by step to build knowledge.**

Conclusion

- **School, Education, Knowledge, and Subjects are deeply interconnected.**
- **Together they shape learners into responsible, knowledgeable, and skilled individuals.**