

What is knowledge?

- Knowledge is a familiarity, awareness, or understanding of someone or something, such as facts, information, descriptions, or skills, which is acquired through experience or education by perceiving, discovering, or learning.
- Knowledge can refer to a theoretical or practical understanding of a subject.
- It can be implicit (as with practical skill or expertise) or explicit (as with the theoretical understanding of a subject); it can be more or less formal or systematic
- .[1] In philosophy, the study of knowledge is called epistemology; the philosopher Plato famously defined knowledge as "justified true belief", though this definition is now thought by some analytic philosophers[citation needed] to be problematic because of the Gettier problems, while others defend the platonic definition.
- [2] However, several definitions of knowledge and theories to explain it exist.
- Knowledge acquisition involves complex cognitive processes: perception, communication, and reasoning;
- [3] while knowledge is also said to be related to the capacity of acknowledgement in human beings.
- Some methods of generating knowledge, such as trial and error, or learning from experience, tend to create highly situational knowledge.
- Situational knowledge is often embedded in language, culture, or traditions.
- This integration of situational knowledge is an allusion to the community, and its attempts at collecting subjective perspectives into an embodiment "of views from somewhere.

Theories of knowledge

Partial knowledge

- ✚ The parable of Blind men and an elephant suggests that people tend to project their partial experiences as the whole truth
- ✚ One discipline of epistemology focuses on partial knowledge.
- ✚ In most cases, it is not possible to understand an information domain exhaustively; our knowledge is always incomplete or partial.
- ✚ Most real problems have to be solved by taking advantage of a partial understanding of the problem context and problem data, unlike the typical math problems one might solve at school, where all data is given and one is given a complete understanding of formulas necessary to solve them.

Scientific knowledge

- ✚ Sir Francis Bacon, "Knowledge is Power"
- ✚ The development of the scientific method has made a significant contribution to how knowledge of the physical world and its phenomena is acquired.
- ✚ To be termed scientific, a method of inquiry must be based on gathering observable and measurable evidence subject to specific principles of reasoning and experimentation.
- ✚ The scientific method consists of the collection of data through observation and experimentation, and the formulation and testing of hypotheses.
- ✚ Science, and the nature of scientific knowledge have also become the subject of Philosophy.
- ✚ As science itself has developed, scientific knowledge now includes a broader usage
- ✚ in the soft sciences such as biology and the social sciences – discussed elsewhere as meta-epistemology, or genetic epistemology, and to some extent related to "theory of cognitive development".

- ✚ Note that "epistemology" is the study of knowledge and how it is acquired.
- ✚ Science is "the process used everyday to logically complete thoughts through inference of facts determined by calculated experiments
- ✚ " Sir Francis Bacon was critical in the historical development of the scientific method; his works established and popularized an inductive methodology for scientific inquiry.
- ✚ His famous aphorism, "knowledge is power", is found in the Meditations Sacrae (1597).[20]

Other biological domains where "knowledge" might be said to reside, include:

(iii) the immune system, and

(iv) in the DNA of the genetic code

- Such considerations seem to call for a separate definition of "knowledge" to cover the biological systems.
- For biologists, knowledge must be usefully available to the system, though that system need not be conscious.
- ✚ Scientific knowledge may not involve a claim to certainty, maintaining skepticism means that a scientist will never be absolutely certain when they are correct and when they are not.
- ✚ It is thus an irony of proper scientific method that one must doubt even when correct, in the hopes that this practice will lead to greater convergence on the truth in general.

Religious meaning of knowledge

- ✚ In many expressions of Christianity, such as Catholicism and Anglicanism, knowledge is one of the seven gifts of the Holy Spirit.
- ✚ The Old Testament's tree of the knowledge of good and evil contained the knowledge that separated Man from God: "And the LORD God said, Behold, the man is become as one of us, to know good and evil..." (Genesis 3:22)

✚ In Gnosticism, divine knowledge or gnosis is hoped to be attained.

✚ विद्या दान (Vidya Daan) i.e. knowledge sharing is a major part of Daan, a tenet of all Dharmic Religions.

✚ Hindu Scriptures present two kinds of knowledge, Paroksh Gyan and Prataksh Gyan. Paroksh Gyan (also spelled Paroksha-Jnana) is secondhand knowledge: knowledge obtained from books, hearsay, etc.

✚ Pratyaksh Gyan (also spelled Pratyaksha-Jnana) is the knowledge borne of direct experience, i.e., knowledge that one discovers for oneself.

✚ Jnana yoga ("path of knowledge") is one of three main types of yoga expounded by Krishna in the Bhagavad Gita. (It is compared and contrasted with Bhakti Yoga and Karma yoga.)

✚ In Islam, knowledge (Arabic: علم, 'ilm) is given great significance.

"The Knowing" (al-'Alīm) is one of the 99 names reflecting distinct attributes of God.

✚ Qur'an asserts that knowledge comes from God (2:239) and various hadith encourage the acquisition of knowledge.

Muhammad is reported to have said "Seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave" and "Verily the men of knowledge are the inheritors of the prophets".

Islamic scholars, theologians and jurists are often given the title alim, meaning "knowledgeable".

✚ In Jewish tradition, knowledge (Hebrew: דעת da'ath) is considered one of the most valuable traits a person can acquire.

✚ Observant Jews recite three times a day in the Amidah "Favor us with knowledge, understanding and discretion that come from you.

Exalted are you, Existent-One, the gracious giver of knowledge."

The Tanakh states, "A wise man gains power, and a man of knowledge maintains power", and "knowledge is chosen above gold".

As a measure of religiosity in sociology of religion

- According to the sociologist Mervin F. Verbit, knowledge may be understood as one of the key components of religiosity.
- Religious knowledge itself may be broken down into four dimensions:

content

frequency

intensity

centrality

- The content of one's religious knowledge may vary from person to person, as will the degree to which it may occupy the person's mind (frequency), the intensity of the knowledge, and the centrality of the information (in that religious tradition, or to that individual).

What is knowing?

- understand knowing, let's compare it with ordinary knowledge that we sometime mistakenly take as knowing. But these two are not the same thing:
- Knowing is far more important than knowledge.
- Knowledge comes from outside, knowing is totally yours. Knowing is the function of intelligence.
- Knowledge is function of the senses and the brain. Right now what is happening? Your senses are receiving what I am saying. You are looking at me, you are hearing, they are carrying these inputs to your brain and this knowledge is going to the brain. But

whatever is happening, the real thing is happening in your intelligence. That is not knowledge. That is real knowing.

Difference between doing, thinking, and feeling

Thinking

We make sense of the world around us with the help of our sensory perceptions and an analysis and interpretation of what we see and hear. Thinking involves a thought process that is an integral part of all our actions and behaviors. It is both an activity on a biological level with neurons moving from one nerve end to another carrying signals as well as a psychological activity with our focus upon finding a solution to a problem.

Thinking is an activity or process that has been considered as objective and rational as it is based upon facts and helps us arrive at decisions. Thinking allows us to judge and evaluate an object, issue, situation, or a person. It also tells us how to proceed in a given situation. If we are thinking about something, that thing happens to be at the focus of our thoughts. When thinking, we could actually be doing many things in our mind. We could be solving a math problem, a possible action or choice in a situation, being conscious, revisiting things and places, and so on. To think is to imagine or to have an opinion about something.

Feeling

Feeling is a sensation that is different from the sensation of sight, hearing, taste, and smell. If we have a feeling of warmth for someone else, it means we care for that person. It is our feelings that make us feel sad or glad. Feelings also help people arrive at decisions. Such people are ruled by their hearts and are more subjective than people who think rationally. Feeling type is a personality type that categorizes people who make decisions that are subjective and based upon their values, morals, and principles.

Feeling is more an experience rather than just a physical sensation. This is why we have so many different types of feelings such as jealousy, supremacy, inferiority, anger, happiness, guilt, warmth, love, friendship, affection, awe, and so on.

What is the difference between Thinking and Feeling?

- Feeling is subjective whereas thinking is objective.
- Feeling is emotional whereas thinking is rational.
- Feeling is based upon our perception of right and wrong whereas thinking is based upon facts and logic.
- Our culture values people with a thinking personality type more than those who have a feeling personality type.
- Thinking is continuous and nonstop whereas feeling is affective state of consciousness.
- Both thinking and feeling help us in arriving at a decision.

Sample Thoughts

"I'm not good enough."

"No one likes me."

"He shouldn't treat me that way."

"The future holds nothing for me."

"I can't do anything right." "I fail at everything I try to do."

"I'm useless."

"Problems at work are all my fault."

"My partner needs to change for me to be happy."

"I know I'm going to get fired."

Sample Feelings

Frightened	Ashamed	Angry	Sad
afraid	embarrassed	Annoyed	alone
anxious	guilty	Disgusted	defective
apprehensive	humiliated	Enraged	dejected
dread	insulted	Frustrated	depressed
edgy	invalidated	Grouchy	despair
horrified	regretful	Hatred	disappointed
nervous	remorseful	Hostile	discouraged

Difference between information, knowledge , skill, belief ,and truth

What is knowledge?

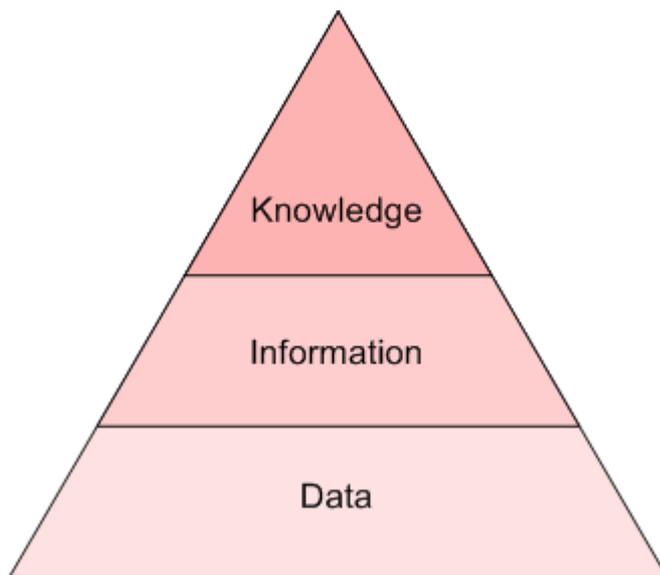
Knowledge could be a part of particular truth or universal truth.

When we are aware of knowledge from other source, we consider it as valuable facts that may be adapted for our own purpose relevantly. We consider knowledge as facts that have possibilities to be useful for us.

Failure on Knowledge

If such knowledge unable to be implemented successfully to support our purposes, this will not be our knowledge and we disbelieve it, but still there is a chance it will be valuable for someone else, and we can share it to someone else.

Knowledge may be a particular truth, therefore knowledge may be shareable.



What is belief?

Belief must be considered as a part of a universal truth.

Belief is our assertion to knowledge. Belief is knowledge as universal truth that we accept.

We accept a knowledge as a belief and we share a belief as a knowledge to someone else.

What is information/data?

Data is only symbols / signs. Data comes from sensors. A simple example is the output stream a visual sensor produces. This sensor might be your eye and the data comes in the form of electrical impulses.

Information is data with context and interpretation. In the eye example that could be some structure: Your brain knows that the data it gets is grouped. What arrives at the same time is related; things that are closer together are related. From the different signals of single rod cells an image is formed.

What is truth?

Knowledge is going to be more narrowly defined as that information for which we have either direct experience and/or data to confirm that it represents a, more or less, accurate interpretation of the world around us. Therefore knowledge is always going to have severe limits and the bulk of the knowledge we possess will actually be a product of second-hand information we gain from other sources (trusted or otherwise).

Truth simply represents the opposite of deception. Although it is often used as a more emphatic way of expressing what we consider to be a "fact", it is irrelevant in that context beyond establishing that the information being presented or interpreted is not the product of deceit.

Other terms that we encounter will involve, "facts", "assumptions", as well as various means by which we extrapolate conclusions based on existing evidence.

What is skill?

Two words that describe a person's competence "knowledge and skill"
At first glance, both of them seem synonymous but give it some thought and you would realize both of them are very different concepts.

Knowledge refers to learning concepts, principles and information regarding a particular subject(s) by a person through books, media, encyclopaedias, academic institutions and other sources. Skill refers to the ability of using that information and applying it in a context. In other words, knowledge refers to theory and skill refers to successfully applying that theory in practice and getting expected results.

THANK YOU