

# To Inspire and Drive the Present Generation by Investigating the Preventative Metaphors of Rational Belief and Truth with Analytical Justification of Knowledge through Epistemology, as Well as the Physical and Metaphysical Phenomena of Philosophy

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Received: 📅 2024 May 08

Accepted: 📅 2024 May 27

Published: 📅 2024 Jun 06

## Abstract

A study that strives to motivate current generations to take charge of their lives and rebuild a healthier world by instilling information in the mind, a metaphysical entity. The investigation of metaphysical phenomena in philosophy involves a careful examination of justification, truth, belief, common sense, and epistemology, in addition to the preventive metaphors of rational belief and truth. A loud plea is delivered to the societies governing authorities—that is, to the ruling bodies themselves—in order to preserve the natural world from their aggressive actions, which will assuredly safeguard our future nations.

**Keywords:** Knowledge, Truth, Belief, Justification, Nature, Metaphysics.

## 1. Introduction

Ruthless or blind belief in knowledge cannot be the absolute truth. Justification and truth are the two distinct propositions of knowledge, but these two should be amalgamated to achieve a better and more positive knowledge outcome. It does not always give a better result when appreciation is achieved by some people under external pressure or a demand to acquire knowledge in order to build up their bright future. Knowledge should be a separate entity for each individual. It's got multiple folds. Physical knowledge can be explained with the help of activities and technologies, along with scientific manifestations. However, when metaphysical knowledge takes part in human life, the philosophical phenomenon comes in or takes a vital role, because the mind and soul are the main components that realize. The nature of knowledge lies in truth and justification. These are the two most important domains of philosophy through which they can be analysed. A collection of facts in the proper sense of the word can never be considered knowledge. It is a recognised truth that a person is born with a certain amount of knowledge, which is referred to as innate knowledge. Additionally, the human brain, or living brain, is known to contain or acquire some knowledge from birth. Most of the time, three-dimensional objects in the world exist without being observed [1]. It is no doubt an evolutionary process.

A contemporary area of psychological study has been the identification of human knowledge [2].

The beliefs or pledges of common sense found only in philosophy and science cannot serve as proof of knowledge in situations where the current generation encounters positive phenomena in both science and physical philosophy. Philosophy and science don't exist in a vacuum. Both begin with the issues that everyone faces and that everyone needs to be cognizant of. We will talk about the area where philosophical principles apply to both theoretical and practical knowledge. Common sense is a part of it but cannot be considered a true sense of knowledge, though there is no divorce between these two. A certain, accurate, and instructive understanding of anything is known as valid knowledge. Any knowledge that does not contribute to the current body of knowledge is invalid. Finding new objects for thinking or novel aspects of already-known objects is what constitutes validity—a philosophical metaphysics [3-14].

It is a universal fact that knowledge is power. It is true that its application is dependent on philosophy and science; although these two begin with common-sense understanding, they ultimately transcend it. This immense source of power ought to be used wisely for the benefit of humanity and all living

things. For all philosophy and science to have constructive and positive thinking, the objective or goal is to acquire or attain truthful concepts about the real world. This objective is the focus of constructive techniques and processes. A continuous transformation of both physical and metaphysical endeavours might assist us in achieving the objective. The diversification of reason and truth could have a detrimental impact on both humans and our planet. A healthy and appropriate existence can only be provided by authentic and adequate transformation along with knowledge intake during the growth period. The globe is currently changing in terms of both nature and lifestyle. Globally, the typical seasonal times are likewise rapidly shifting. Its effects are encroaching on human life and the natural world, and unusual disasters are occurring everywhere. We must stop it, because the only things that can create a positive human and, consequently, a vibrant world are scientific truth and beliefs in conjunction with philosophy. This study aims to build an epistemology that closely observes the positive and coherent characteristics of nature. Various topics such as truth, belief, common sense, justification, the realm of metaphysics, economic freedom, political freedom, etc. will be discussed separately [3].

### 1.1. Propositions

**Truth:** Reality is centred on truth. In the field of science, truth is determined by observable facts, and when assumptions are made, proofs are frequently the final result of truth. Exceptionally, things that lead to manifest reality are considered to be true. Declarative phrases and beliefs are implied by this reality [4].

Numerous logical claims about knowing exist, and there are universal truths. Sayings such as “The sun rises in the east,” “Men are mortal,” or “The arms of equilateral triangles are the same length” are examples of broad statements. Men can become aware of these truths after a particular age by studying. Anytime we refer to something as “some,” it’s a negative general statement, whereas “all” refers to a positive general claim [5]. Reasons are the foundation of knowledge. Here, philosophy and science coexist in harmony with reason. However, there are instances in which a truth turns harmful due to the person it negatively affects. Truth is logically supervised to increase knowledge and its applications. Even when scientific knowledge can be damaging, one should nonetheless think logically and apply it to reality. Our brain absorbs a vast amount of information during the reading and learning process. But some of this reality could be lethal in the early stages of life. For instance, someone may experience negative effects if they believe they must always place first in their exams throughout their lives.

It is true that the first place indicates victory in life, but this concept of “win” is entirely arbitrary, and in my view, it makes no sense. Getting knowledge and studying hard can help one succeed, but they cannot be the keys to success. However, it is evident that early on in the information-gathering process, there is a lack of ongoing observation between the giver and the acceptor. When a life is developing, beneficial, rational, and tangible coordination between the donor and

the acceptor should be developed. It is an indisputable logical fact. As the mind gradually develops, philosophy’s metaphysical perspective becomes crucial. Philosophy shows how to use reason to propel the mind to create a good life and the world. Here is a truth I would like to bring up: we are aware of the value of trees for the environment and the preservation of water within the earth. Knowing this, do we use water in a sensible or appropriate manner? Are we aware of the forest or plant implantation? These are the logical facts that we impart and that people learn. However, deviating from this unchanging reality might lead to catastrophe. When philosophy conveys a reality to us intellectually, we occasionally fail to abide by these absolute truths, and as a result, lives suffer and the world suffers. Positive knowledge is the logical truth. Thus, these claims are crucial to logic since they provide the foundation for all interference. Logical truth is the foundation for both the practical application of science and philosophical intervention.

**Justification:** The characteristic of belief is what distinguishes it from simple opinion as knowledge. The study of rationality and permissible beliefs is known as epistemology. Among other epistemic aspects of believing, warrant knowledge, probability, and rationality are among the concepts that epidemiologists study. It is the justification for a belief that one ought to cling to in light of available information. We can state that the attribute of views is held impartially, implying that an individual is qualified to have beliefs. Robert Fogelin claims to detect a suspicious resemblance between the theories of justification and Agrippa’s five modes leading to the suspension of belief. He concludes that the modern proponents have made no significant progress in responding to the ancient modes of Pyrrhonian scepticism [13]. It is most relevant to utter here where justification and belief are separate entities.

Many philosophers from Plato onward have treated “justified true belief as constituting knowledge” [6], while in fact Plato seems to disavow justified true belief as constituting knowledge. At the end of Theaetetus, the claim that Plato unquestioningly accepted this view of knowledge stuck until the proposal of the Gettier problem [7].

The value of knowledge as “justified true knowledge” is significantly influenced by it. Although justification and truth are related, the process is frequently disregarded. A common component of belief, justification, and truth is knowledge. Though there is no way for these three to be connected, each of them may be clearly distinguished. In actuality, a healthy environment can only be created when each of these components is introduced separately into the mind with the assistance of certain outside criteria.

A true belief without support, known as credulity, can be harmful to accurate understanding. Certain misleads—information believed for false purposes—can also have a detrimental effect on the field of knowledge. Additionally, it has occasionally happened that someone has rejected something plausible, which is denial and not a good indicator of knowing.

William P. Alston identifies two conceptions of justification [8]. One conception is “deontological” justification, which holds that justification evaluates the obligation and responsibility of a person having only true beliefs. For example, this idea suggests that someone who has tried their hardest but is unable to draw the right conclusion from their evidence is still justified. Is it necessary for our views to align with the real world, as we could ask? In this case, “correspond” is a belief-related component. Some beliefs are acceptable to the mind and are supported by nature. However, philosophical truth refuses to follow some of those ideas, which have negative effects. Here, we must instructor narrate to the next generation how to use a cluster of true and simultaneously justified knowledge to manage the metaphysical mind. Only an innovative and fruitful solution can then be investigated. Everyone wants to be in the top spot all the time, but they should realise to what extent that is appropriate for them and consider whether or not those things are actually necessary. Justification is necessary to lay a basis in the mind for both basic and non-basic ideas. The only way to advance the philosophy of knowing is through justification.

Concepts that are common sense and sometimes manifest in feelings are also matters of physics veracity [12]. Even if such things sometimes appear invisible, they are inconsistent with metaphysical theory. The data’s interpretation of the physics’ veracity Even though such an attitude is capable of justification, it is evidently in need of it. The only justification that can be offered is one that shows matter to be a logical construction from sense data, unless there is, in fact, some completely a priori principle that allows unknown entities to be inferred from known ones [12]. Determining the appropriate moment to apply knowledge is essential for developing a useful, healthy, and delightful existence as well as a pleasant world.

**Common Sense & Domain of Metaphysics:** While there are several examples of the social aspects of common sense, it should be remembered that knowledge is referred to by the formal definition of the group epistemic condition. Without a doubt, common sense is entirely bodily, but occasionally the intellect is involved as well. Because the mind is a collection of diverse knowledge, its philosophical approach has insisted on responding in a way that makes sense. When common sense is applied to the intellect, it can protect both nature and civilisation if we are to think logically. Therefore, both society and the environment can benefit from a fully physical approach and a metaphysical entity.

A certain amount of common sense goes into the daily operations of this world. One should maintain close monitoring of this culture while educating it, as it is consuming some knowledge that is justified in fact. Knowledge storage does not simply result in a better society. A generation can learn a great deal from institutions and activities in daily life, but the best way to absorb this vast amount of knowledge must be clearly and concisely described in order for common sense to reflect any beneficial results.

Considerations pertaining to epistemology indicate that the

self exists. The separate existence of the knower and the known is necessary for the act of knowing. In knowledge, subject and object are inherently dualistic and cannot be reduced to one another. The senses and the body are just as much objects of knowledge as other tangible objects. As a result, the knowledge topic needs to be distinct from them. The body and senses are changeable, while the subject is immutable [15].

We are aware that knowledge is primarily divided into two categories: theoretical and practical. While practical knowledge is also a learning process and common sense plays a part in it, theoretical knowledge is a complete learning process. Here, it is imperative that knowledge be transformed into the relevant field. When this shift in understanding took place, common sense entered the picture. In philosophy, conventional thought undergoes a significant alteration. This also holds true for science. The dedication of philosophical and scientific analysis is what the constitution of common sense is all about. People first gain knowledge, which they then employ in situations where common sense should be strongly encouraged. We learn things that we can use for good or bad. Next, we use it for its apparent benefit, which is common sense. However, using fire to destroy our lives is senseless since nothing would be created except destruction.

To speak of the data of science and philosophy is to speak of objects given for discernment and description, for criticism and understanding, for interpretation and explanation. But the objects thus given, we have argued, are those of which we are aware and with which we have practical relations on the level of common sense. In speaking of given objects, therefore, we have to distinguish between what they are taken to be by common sense and what they become as a consequence of scientific or philosophical activity [9]. A life cannot be lived solely on the acquisition of great amounts of knowledge unless truth, belief, common sense, and justification are all housed under one roof. To manage a life, to construct a bright future, and to create a green environment, every component needs to be carefully considered. These are the primary elements that we are now losing elsewhere.

Common sense believes in the reality of the external world, the plurality of subjects, and the capacity of our senses to reveal things in their true character [10]. When common sense is based on doubt and illusion, it is invalid. This invalid common sense sometimes creates problems in real life. Philosophy never recognises doubt or illusion. It is invalid so far because the element of memory is involved in them. It should not be recognised by people to be invalid on the ground of the memory element, but on that of their being respectively unassured and false [11].

Here, a metaphysical phenomenon is involved. For the sake of the populace and society as a whole, all false common sense that results from genuine knowledge must be abandoned. Common sense is completely useless if it is vague or fails to provide any fresh information that might contribute to a pleasant and healthy environment. Such subjects are logically explored, and reality is explained by philosophy. Thus, using

common sense ought to be a prudent endeavour for the good of society. It is our obligation to explain how and where it applies in detail using philosophical principles. Science and other fields are seeing a steady increase in development. The world of knowledge is seeing rapid changes and applications from it, resulting in a clear separation between practical applications and metaphysical pursuits.

Aristotle was a master and an active researcher in almost every subject of knowledge that was developed in Greece in the fourth century B.C. Leonardo da Vinci was a true master in many different arts and sciences during the height of the Italian Renaissance. Herbert Spencer was very well-versed in a number of academic disciplines and had a good deal of familiarity with the prominent scholars in the majority of them, even as late as the nineteenth century. Examining the prevalent worldviews is necessary if we are to make every effort to comprehend the current world. We need to use our shared assumptions and presuppositions to construct scientific hypotheses in our thoughts.

Metaphysics is an area of investigation where men have generated the greatest and most comprehensive body of hypotheses. Memory is also metaphysics. Sometimes memory is unable to distinguish between illusion and doubt. The mere fact that something is visible does not imply that it exists. Assessment of cause and effect is necessary. However, there are several instances where the current generation of youth never pays attention to such fundamental issues. Philosophy starts in the mind and is guided by memory. Reminiscence which is wholly metaphysical, reveals the soul's continuity and identity. Not an external sense organ, but the inner sense organ's existence has been proven by it. Error damages the field of knowledge. It is a type of false information. A metaphysical entity or illusion, in contrast to memory, is a fresh perception of some practical problems items. It is illegitimate since it presents the current object as being something else. I communicate a reality and a fact fraudulently.

**Economic and Political Freedom:** The two most pertinent phrases in the modern world of epistemology are "freedom" and "security," which are straightforward concepts that are gradually taking on remarkable new forms as knowledge is injected into society's minds. Our lives are getting increasingly complex at a faster pace due to the addition of numerous new aspects. The role of intelligence in a culture where independence is valued more and more for this to happen, economic independence is mostly required.

For neither freedom nor security have any real significance in abstraction from the purposes of human beings who cherish them and the institutions through which they strive to embody them. [12].

The person engages with philosophy, and the individual is a component the society. Political and economic freedom should be granted by society. Because of the correlation between society and individuals, people should have some degree of independence or freedom as they get older. This

independence fluctuates throughout the grown-up stage, but it ought to be available. If freedom is not granted, the mind cannot absorb knowledge, a power. The practical consideration of individual freedom should always be present in politics when it serves as the social order's weapon of choice. A life can be destroyed by passive policy or abstract thought. The current generation is naturally far more perceptive and sensitive. Never do they accept any ideas without a good explanation or justification. In their daily lives, even they occasionally assert their economic and political independence. The essential human activities are thought and speech. For the next generation, philosophy and metaphysical pursuits require independence. A person's "will" is one of philosophy's own powers. This "will" needs total freedom to grow or develop. It has been noted that those with greater financial clout would prefer to lament their diminished independence than those with less clout. Individuals who possess little economic power are more likely to be content to give up their financial independence in order to ensure their safety. Political power is governed by economic power as well. Because of this, both should be provided in order to further education, where information transfer is essential for a brighter future. Men are willing to "live together" to create a better world once they have enjoyed peace and security, which is something that society constantly strives to maintain. A more intellectual approach to information produces a more intelligent mind. The source of political freedom is the state. Even in cases where the majority of the populace agrees with the government's actions, dissident minority rights must still be taken into account. Humans are free beings from birth. They desire independent thought. They desire unrestricted access to information. However, it must be considered that everyone is appropriately and constructively guided when it comes to the laws of society. It is its duty to pay close attention so as not to lose a future power or a person.

## 2. Conclusion

The contemporary world will inevitably face nature's retaliation. It is the result of strong, modern knowledge. Is it desired? Where ecosystems have been transformed into economies, we persistently deny the unbreakable link that exists between man and nature.

The trials of nature provide benefits for the contemporary world. In order to preserve both nature and human life, which are mutually dependent, we must reconsider how we impart information to the next generation and revamp society accordingly. We would not allow the ecosystem's balance to disintegrate. We are conscious of the negative effects that contemporary technology has on our natural surroundings, and we are loath to compromise our comfort for them. This generation is being pushed to get an education that promotes the indiscriminate denial of nature in order to progress the gratifying civilisation of humans.

We are taking a lot of oaths, organising speeches, and setting up arguments in an effort to preserve the environment, but in the end, it seems that we are following our word. Philosophy eventually disappoints in what it relies on.



Philosophy is a fundamental science that allows scientists to think constructively, which can lead to the creation of a safe, healthy society as well as a more sustainable environment.

In order to preserve the present generation and ensure that nature continues in a constructive manner, a philosophical perspective on knowledge is currently required. It's time for us to acknowledge that the advance of machine society has inevitably pushed aside natural demands. The moment has come to begin the epistemology of knowing, wherein the philosophy of nature and origins have developed, and wherein the present generation and the younger brigade need to be reorganised. In the same way that human civilisation has become more and more determined to prevail over nature in the grandeur of man's creative splendour, his devastation has also increased significantly.

Here, epistemology should be implemented in contrast to the detrimental movements, where the world has been taken over by an aggressive, capricious figure whose savagery has grown shocking. Good philosophers are unable to endorse such frightening and extremely scary initiatives that could have good effects on the environment and the next generation.

Man's inherent invincibility allows him to overcome his limitations and maintain his triumphalism within the hegemonic power. Epistemology in the context of human philosophy, wherein young cohort minds are examined to alter their psychological communication by means of both metaphysics—a thought of realisation—and physics—a practical science. Today's insatiable demands on humans have resulted in a clean, healthy environment and increased biodiversity. However, we must instil this epistemic wisdom among our people as promptly as possible, especially in the younger generation, who will create a beautiful future and the ecology. Instead of relegating this intellectual way of thinking to books, we ought to embrace it in our work. And here's when adopting sound philosophical reasoning will be helpful. Rearranging the information base is necessary to make the future world authentically habitable in both terms of perception and reality.

Lastly I would like to conclude mentioning the statement: The cause to which the loyal man is devoted is of the nature of an institution, or of a home life, or of a fraternity, wherein two or more persons aim to become one; or of a religion, wherein the unity of the spirit is sought through the communion of the faithful. Loyalty respects individuals, but aims to bring them together into one common life [14].

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