

Theory of knowledge in political thought

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Abstract

The theory of knowledge as: the research on the nature of knowledge and its value and its means, and has distinguished them on the methodology that is limited to describing mental processes. LAIAND as a study of the problems posed by the relationship between self and subject in the act of knowledge. This topic has been identified in two basic forms: an old picture that examines the extent to which people's perceptions correspond to what exists independently of these perceptions. The modern contemporary image is the search of the nature of the subject of knowledge and the knowledge of the laws of nature in the study of thought and the relationship between them

Keywords: Theory, Knowledge, Political thought

1. Introduction

Topics of knowledge theory are divided into three

First: knowing people and places on the condition of familiarity with the masterpieces of people or accurate description of places, excluding the vision of passing people, or the emotional visit of places that do not establish accurate knowledge.

Second: Knowing the facts and expressing them in the form of honest issues that we accept in most cases.

Third: Knowledge based on the acquisition of manual and mental skills need to exercise and skills to become rooted in those who know it.

The theory of knowledge based on philosophical ideas is divided into three sections:

Positivist philosophy: It depends on mathematics, and numbers as precise cognitive tools.

Interpretive philosophy: It depends on the explanation and interpretation of everything related to knowledge.

Realistic philosophy: The philosophy that connects the two previous philosophies as a means of their actual application

1.1 The difference between epistemology and knowledge theory

Some call knowledge theory the name of epistemology but there is a great difference between them. The subject of epistemology is limited to the study of scientific knowledge only, and if the answers provided by the theory of knowledge (firing), general and comprehensive, the subject of epistemology studies scientific knowledge in the specific situation of the epistemology in the philosophical generalizations of the theory of knowledge is an obstacle to the development of scientific knowledge. False perceptions of knowledge have a negative impact on the field of scientific knowledge, especially when they set boundaries to science. Epistemology is not a continuation of the theory of knowledge in philosophy but rather is a qualitative change in the view of the relationship of philosophy to science and to overcome the contradiction between the theory of knowledge and science.

1.2 Sources of knowledge theory

Knowledge theory depends on the study of a set of sources to form the ideas associated with them and distributed on three sources:

-The mental source: It is based on the interpretation of reason only without any experiments to access the information and knowledge of the most famous philosophers who interested in this source of knowledge French philosopher (Descartes), who studied the nature surrounding the person and learn more and adopted his

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study experience to put Questions and search for answers.

-Intuitive source: is the source of knowledge, which is not based on the mind or experiments, but depends on the conclusion and search for the results that make the person up to achieve real knowledge and some scientists rely on this source in their scientific discoveries, so that they can make them fixed and clear knowledge rely on In related fields.

-The experimental source: It is based on experience as a means to access knowledge and each experience is treated as a major source to obtain any knowledge sought by the human and this source of knowledge from the sources relied upon by many scientists and philosophers in the study of knowledge theory and try to discover different knowledge

1.3 The theory of knowledge in Western political thought

Since the dawn of history, the ancient philosophers such as Socrates and Plato and those who followed them from the modern and contemporary philosophers had a profound influence in the development of the theory of knowledge and philosophical thought in general. To the knowledge and limits of knowledge, especially (Protagoras), who did not recognize anything that is not the source of the senses when he said: (that the human criterion of existence) and meant that the human sense is the criterion of knowledge of existence, he saw only the sense of knowledge but the existence of the material, Especially Protagoras, because it was not a discussion of the problem of knowledge D expanded the breadth that we found the (Socrates and Plato) and beyond (Aristotle) Socrates was the first to put a distinction between the subject of reason and the subject of sense, but Socrates' solution to the question of knowledge remained incomplete and Plato had to complete it. He presented his simple original idea, On the side of everything changes something else Khalid does not come to change and should be based on this knowledge and behavior and so Plato's theory was associated with knowledge of the theory of existence and ethics.

Aristotle's passion for knowledge led him to be preoccupied with research in the means of human knowledge and the extent to which we can reach through these means. He found that the majority of people believe that their senses are their means of knowledge. His research began in the nature of the senses and found its nature confirming its limitations and limitations.

In modern times, thinkers have been interested in the theory of knowledge and perhaps in their introduction (Descartes) in the theory of innate knowledge, the leader of the ideal mental school, which says the instinct of knowledge, the human mind is based on knowledge and basic science through which to reach the knowledge and other science is the author of the saying Kant defines the

nature of knowledge, its limits and its relation to existence. Francis Bacon is one of the early thinkers who have worked to rethink the concept of truth and knowledge and can no longer reach it with intuition or inspiration. Of mental abstraction but turned (Bertrand Russell) distinguished between two types of knowledge: the knowledge of meeting or direct contact, ie, that which is directly aware of the senses, and the knowledge of the description, ie, that involves mental conclusions, either (August Kont), we find the basis of the development of knowledge on the law General assumes the evolution of human political thought as well as the evolution of knowledge over time

1.4 The theory of knowledge in Islamic thought

Islamic law is distinguished from other realism in the face of life and in the field of social and individual issues and the preservation of the attribute of moderation between material pure and pure moral, and Islam also came to free the mind of superstition and ignorance and backwardness, and called on man to open his mind towards the reality of life without fabrication To any rivalry between reason and religion or between religion and science

Knowledge in Islamic perception is characterized by a number of salient features

-The belief in God and the recognition of atheism is the first principle of Islam, and atheism is the point of the search for the truth or knowledge in Islamic thought, as the existence of God and his will and actions are the first foundations on which to build all objects and all knowledge and systems.

In order for a person to acquire knowledge, man must walk away from repeating sins and sins to guide God to senses and reason to illuminate the light and lead it to insight and perception.

- The Islamic perception of knowledge integrated does not know dissonance does not contain the cognitive estrangement between its parts there is a complementarity between existence and revelation and the integration between the view and work and the integration between scientific knowledge and knowledge of the negative and all stems from the manifestations of the principle of unification in the unity of truth.

The subject of knowledge and the theory of knowledge stopped Muslim scholars, philosophers and speakers, and held chapters and chapters, but books in science and knowledge.

-Judge Abdul-Jabbar al-Mu'tazli classified a large volume of his book (the singer) called (consideration and knowledge) in which he discusses in detail the extent of consideration and science and knowledge and methods and reality and ways to know the health of consideration, and degrees of knowledge of doubt on the suspicion of

certainty. He talked about the mental and auditory evidence and the first thing that must be done by the taxpayer and the path of knowledge obligation.

-Baghdadi in his book (assets of religion) made the first of it depends on the statement of facts and evidence and methods of collection and sections.

Al-Razi also made the first corner of his book (collection) in science and consideration.

-The Canadian tried to control science and knowledge in his writings, including (a message within the limits of things and fees (Ibn Sina who dealt with cognition, science and certainty in his book (Signs and Cautions) Ibn Rushd, who sought to distinguish the real flag from others in the "rushing rush

Conclusion

Hence, the knowledge of Western thought is limited and limited on the opposite side of the observation, although the sources of knowledge in the Western world are limited. The Islamic concept includes the occult aspects. On the other hand, we find that the goal of knowledge in the Islamic conception is to approach God and worship and benefit from nature as much as appropriate, but in the Western perception aims to conquer and control nature.

The comprehensive view of knowledge in Western thought makes man the master of the universe where the center of the universe, and the central idea of the human universe that actually reflect the dilemma of self-centeredness suffered by the Western perception cannot get out of it only by reference to the right idea of the human thinking is Istclaf in Islamic perception.

The Caliph is a master in the universe, either the master of the universe is God and the system of monotheism is based on the distance between the two

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