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Topic-Meaning and definition of Reason

Sem-2

Paper-Knowledge and Curriculum

Reason is the capacity of consciously making sense of things, applying logic, and adapting or justifying practices, institutions, and beliefs based on new or existing information. ... Reasoning, like habit or intuition, is one of the ways by which thinking moves from one idea to a related idea.

Reason is the capacity for consciously making sense of things, applying logic, establishing and verifying facts, and changing or justifying practices, institutions, and beliefs based on new or existing information.

A reason also explains why you do something. The reason why you come home on time is probably because coming home too late would produce a 7 days ban of going out by your mom.

Reason is closely associated with such characteristically human activities as philosophy, science, language, mathematics, and art and is normally considered to be a definitive characteristic of human nature. The concept of reason is sometimes referred to as rationality and sometimes as discursive reason, in opposition to intuitive reason.

Reason or "reasoning" is associated with thinking, cognition, and intellect. Reason, like habit or intuition, is one of the ways by which thinking comes from one idea to a related idea. For example, it is the means by which rational beings understand themselves to think about cause and effect, truth and falsehood, and what is good or bad. It is also closely identified with the ability to self-consciously change beliefs, attitudes, traditions, and institutions, and therefore with the capacity for freedom and self-determination.

In contrast to reason as an abstract noun, a reason is a consideration which explains or justifies some event, phenomenon or behaviour. The field of logic studies ways in which human beings reason through argument.

Psychologists and cognitive scientists have attempted to study and explain how people reason, e.g. which cognitive and neural processes are engaged, and how cultural factors affect the inferences that people draw. The field of automated reasoning studies how reasoning may or may not be modeled computationally. Animal psychology considers the question of whether animals other than humans can reason.

Reason, in **philosophy**, the faculty or process of drawing logical inferences. The term “reason” is also used in several other, narrower senses. Reason is in opposition to **sensation**, **perception**, feeling, desire, as the faculty (the existence of which is denied by empiricists) by which fundamental truths are intuitively apprehended. These fundamental truths are the causes or “reasons” of all derivative facts. According to the German philosopher **Immanuel Kant**, reason is the power of

all derivative facts. According to the German philosopher **Immanuel Kant**, reason is the power of synthesizing into unity, by means of comprehensive principles, the concepts that are provided by the intellect. That reason which gives a priori principles Kant calls “pure reason,” as distinguished from the “practical reason,” which is specially concerned with the performance of actions. In **formal logic** the drawing of inferences (frequently called “ratiocination,” from Latin

actions. In **formal logic** the drawing of inferences (frequently called “ratiocination,” from Latin *ratiocinari*, “to use the reasoning faculty”) is classified from **Aristotle** on as deductive (from generals to particulars) and inductive (from particulars to generals).

Definition of reason

Reason can be defined as:

- Abstract process of reasoning through rational thought, to reach a conclusion, result, goal, decision, judgment, assessment, understanding, or other outcome that is thoroughly and convincingly justified by the reasoning process.
- Alternatively, a proposition which provides specific support for an argument, conclusion, or explanation for a fact.

- Alternatively, a credible explanation, ground, or motive for an action or belief, as opposed to a mere excuse which may be based on nothing more than emotion.